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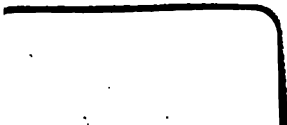
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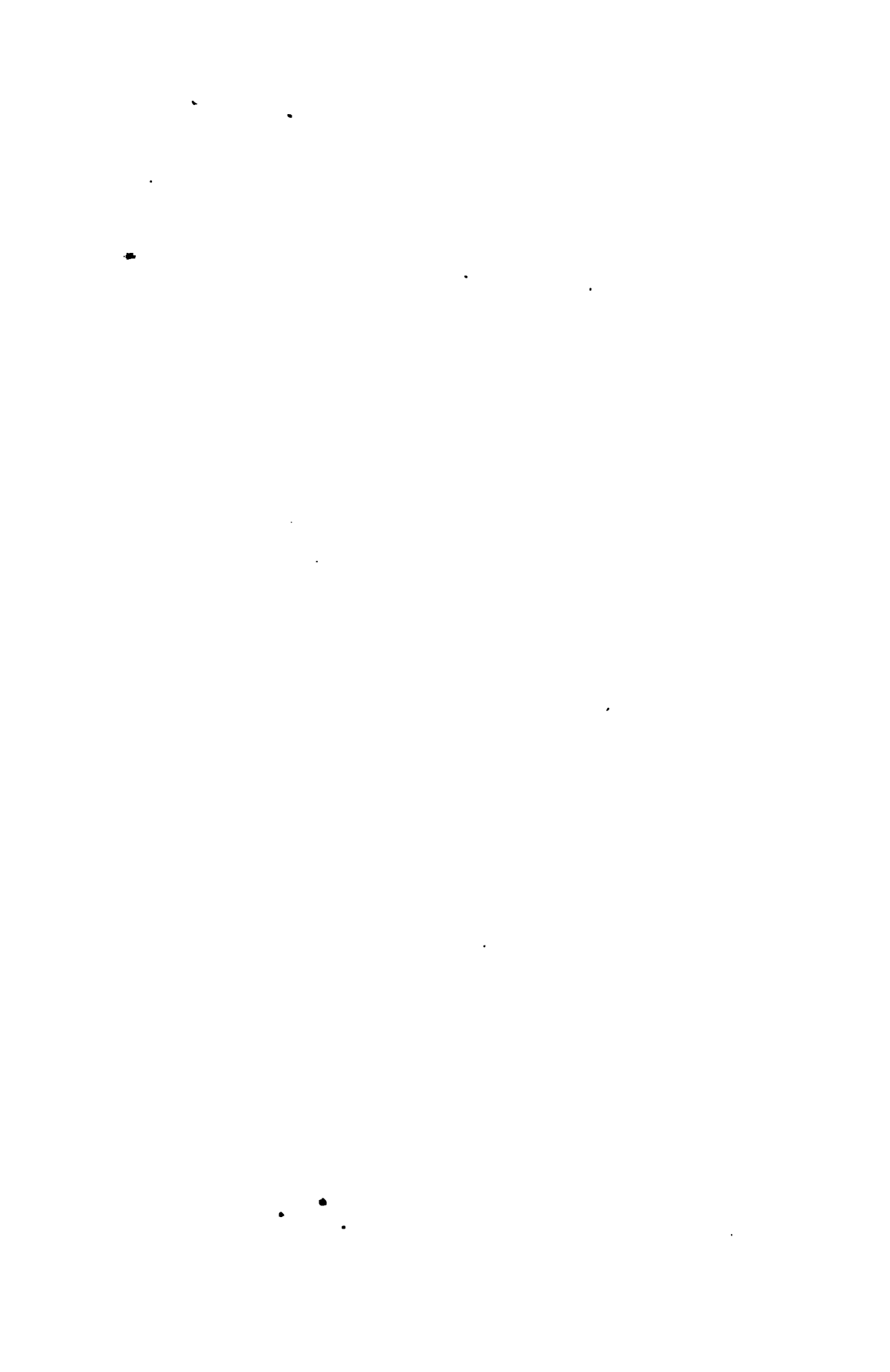
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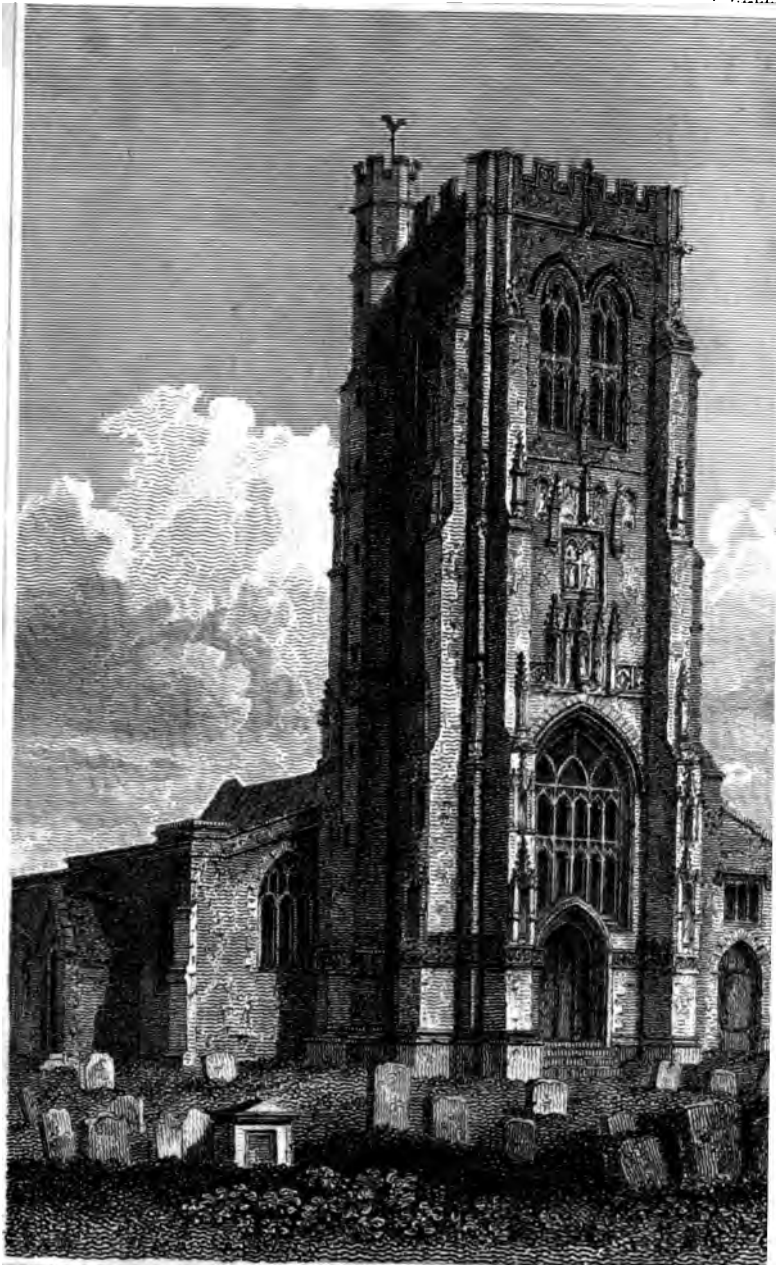
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Thos. Kier del.

H. B. 66

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ST. ANDREW, DORSETSHIRE.

Dorsetshire.

60 p.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine :
AND
Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1819.

VOLUME LXXXIX.

(BEING THE TWELFTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PROFESSE ET DELECTARE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
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at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street* ;
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburgh*. 1819.

THE IPHIGENIA OF TIMANTHES.

The subject of the NEWDIGATE Prize at Oxford for 1819.

FANCY! fair, radiant, goddess of the
skies,
Rob'd in the rifled rainbow's thousand
dyes;
Thou, that of Eld so rapt Timanthes' view,
Reard'st the sad group his daring pencil
drew;
Say in what mould of unessential light
The vision'd pageant pass'd before his
sight;
What forms of veriest wretchedness up-
rose,
In spectral train, and what, and which he
chos;e;
Bid pilfering Time again restore his prey,
And check the sacrilege of dark Decay.
First, where the foremost shed the pitying
tear,
In sober sorrow stands the priestly seer;
Ulysses by, in unavailing woe,
Could almost dare to deprecate the blow;
And sorely Ajax proves his bosom wrung,
As passion'd pity thunders from his tongue,
While sorrow-chasten'd Menelaus sighs,
His heart's full anguish gushing at his
eyes;
This is the thro' that bleeding bosoms bear,
The scorpion-sting of desolate despair.

In sadder, stiller, prominence of pain,
The silent princess proves resistance vain;
Her conscious spirit owns the godhead
there,
And chill conviction chains the tongue of
prayer.
First and forlorn, in terror's breathless
calm,
Her big soul palpitates with mad alarm;

Speechless her lips, yet resolute her eye,
In mute appeal for mercy to the sky:
E'en such a look sad Pity's self might
wear;
It taught Diana's savage soul to spare.

But mark that form! amid the group
of grief,
In dumb distraction tow'rs the warrior
chief;
Deep in his heart the father yearns to
spare,
But all the King repels the impulse
there;
Not his a struggle for the vulgar eye,
The dim eclipse of fearful majesty.
Consummate art! 'twas thine to veil his
woe,
To draw from Pity twice her wonted thro' ;
'Twas thine to shroud a monarch mortal's
face,
That grief might blend with grandeur and
with grace.

This! Aulis! this! we owe thy piteous
tale,
Of kings and princes tur'd in horror pale.
The deep tradition smote Timanthes' heart,
Till genius kindling call'd the aid of art,

And o'er the dread, stupendous, perfect
whole,
Outpour'd its full magnificence of soul.
Britain! thy genius owns no rival claim,
If once it ask eternity of Fame;
Thine be the task to bid a father slay,
And "Jeptha's Vow" shall bear the palm
away.

HYMN FOR SUMMER*.

YE zephyrs bland, at opening day
That on the rippling waters play!
Ye cheerful gleams of dawning light,
That chase the hovering shades of night,
O'er Ocean's level surface spread,
Gild the tall promontory's head,
Then, kindling with the Sun's first beam,
Shed lustre on the silver stream,
That glides in silence thro' the vale!
Ye flowers, which balmy sweets exhale,
And as ye blossom fresh and fair,
Perfume the circum-ambient air!
Ye meads, bright glistening with the dew,
Which decks each herb with verdure
new!

Ye mists, that from the valleys crowd,
The mountain hoary top enshroud,
Or on the tufted woods repose,
Till with fresh warmth all aether glows,
While thro' a flood of radiance wide,
The landscape smiles on every side!

Ye bending crops of fall-ear'd corn,
Which many a gentle slope adorn,
Still waving like the restless deep,
As the light airs your surface sweep!
Ye fleecy flocks! ye lowing herds!
And ye melodious singing birds,
That joyous hail the season gay,
Sporting on many a leaf-clad spray!
Glad influence join with one accord,
And teach me to confess the Lord!
Oh! while I view the rip'ning store
Of blessings, may I still adore,
Him who bestows my daily food,
And satisfies my soul with good!
So may my renovated joy,
To his just praise my song employ;
Nor be forgot the nobler prize,
His mercy sets before my eyes,
A crown of endless bliss above,
In the pure realms of Peace and Love.

June 1819. M. CHAMBERLIN.

* Sequel to the Hymn for Spring: See Genl. Mag. for May last, p. 465.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH VOLUME.

WE are called upon, as usual, at the close of a Half-yearly Volume, to open a new Season of our Literary Theatre, by a Prefatory Address. Of course we must adopt a language suited to the occasion, and a *costume* adapted to the times. We must do what is indispensable in such situations—make fair promises, and be sure to keep them. We must summon confidence to appeal to the past, as a probable pledge of the future.

“The object of Philosophy,” says Stewart, “is to ascertain the Laws which regulate the succession of events, in order that, when called upon to act in any particular combination of circumstances, we may be able to anticipate the probable course of Nature from our past experience, and regulate our conduct accordingly.” We know what has been repeatedly said about *Plebophobia*; but we are not convinced that the alarm is unsound. We think that there is one leading cause of our public vexations—too extensive population. Our very virtues and also our vices augment the evil. This paradox is explained by Franklin. Industry and frugality, with an easy means of acquiring subsistence, are the leading causes of increasing population. But our manners are luxurious; and how much manners influence States, is evident from Switzerland and other countries, where there is not a greater sum expended in subsistence than ought to be consumed. Scotland, where the necessaries of life are as dear, or dearer than in London, yet where the people of all ranks marry, is a proof how manners operate on the numbers of a country. Thus we see how both rich and poor countries co-operate in the process of overstocking Nations: and how much luxurious habits tend to render provision for the poor more difficult.

Dismissing

Dismissing a subject which promises to end unsatisfactorily, let us turn to better prospects. Peace will give occasion to the increase of knowledge and inventions in a very ample degree. Numbers of our youth will now adopt the Learned Professions; and it is known that the cheap and instructive habit of reading obtains twice as much in peace as in war. Inventions, where there is a strong desire of making speedy fortunes, will multiply of course; and some may prove very important.

This is, indeed, a wonder-working age. The fall of Buonaparte was only a signal-rocket. It is said that the very sexes do, by volition, change their nature; and males become females, under the peculiar appellation of *Dandies*. The antient habit of walking seems likely to be consigned to funeral processions only. Medical Free-thinkers have long ago deprived us of souls, and legs are no longer legs; they are become paddles, and the body is only the steam-cylinder which impels them. We may now think that there will come a time when we shall not be able to *walk* (the word escaped us unawares) along the streets of London without danger of being knocked down by a flying wheelbarrow. Such has been the improvement of Machinery, that we shall soon expect to hear of talking Steam-engines, and their making long speeches in Parliament and at the Bar.

These last probabilities we do not contemplate with agreeable sensations, for fear of Cast-iron Magazines being invented; but we shall not be sorry if, old as Sylvanus Urban may seem to be, he should learn to acquire a velocipedal pace in public encouragement.

Leaving off the *dulce est desipere*, &c. in which we like to indulge, because innocent humour generates shrewdness, facilitates combination of ideas, and promotes common sense, we can seriously promise our Friends that we shall always endeavour, as we trust we have hitherto done, to merit their kindness.

June 30, 1819.



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With a Portrait of Lieutenant-General LORD LYNEDOCH;
 and a View of the TOWER of BEMINSTER CHAPEL in Dorsetshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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 where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Draft of a Bill for rebuilding, enlarging, and erecting Churches in England and Wales, is very judicious, but we have not room for it. The Draft, we doubt not, would be welcome to the higher authorities.

G. T.'s favour is received; his former Letter is preserved, and we hope to hear from him again.

"A Constant Reader" is informed that any Communication sent by him shall be forwarded to the Writer of the Letters respecting the Ancient Buildings at Sherborne.

VIATOR's communication is received.

The "Pilgrim's Progress," inquired after by our old and respectable friend, is very rare.

In answer to a Correspondent in our Magazine for December, page 482, J. B. T. W. and W. R. state that the title of "Queensbury" is taken from a high hill of that name, 2000 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Cloisbury, and shire of Dumfries. About the half of this hill was the property of the late Duke of Queensbury.

Some egregious errors in Rapin's History have been suggested to us. In the table of the genealogy of Edward III. (vol. I. p. 444.) Margaret, mother to Henry VII. is stated to have been married to three husbands: 1. John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; 2. Edmund Tudor; 3. Thomas Stanley; when in fact (according to several undoubted authorities) her husbands were, 1. Edmund Tudor (father to Henry VII.) 2. Henry Stafford (son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham.) 3. Thomas Stanley Earl of Derby. There is another mistake also noticed in giving *John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk* as husband to Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Earl of March, whereas that Lady was wife to the Lord Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; a personage who will not be forgotten so long as Shakspeare continues to be read and admired. This table or pedigree has been recently copied into 'Andrews's History of Great Britain,' 4to. with these errors.

As the name of the person who seized the infamous incendiary Guy Fawkes is not generally known, we give the words of a respectable Correspondent on that subject: "This act has been generally attributed to Sir Thomas Knyvet, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber and a Magistrate; but I rather suppose that Fawkes was brought to him after his apprehension. My authority is from an epitaph which was in the church of St. Ann, Aldersgate, London, for Peter Heiwood, who died in 1701, which states that his ancestor Peter Heiwood of Heywood in the

county of Lancaster was the man who apprehended Guy Fawkes with his dark lantern; and that for his zealous prosecution of Papists, as Justice of the Peace, he was stabbed in Westminster hall, by John James, a Dominican friar, in 1640. It concluded with this distich—

"Reader, if not a Papist bred,
Upon such ashes gently tread."

R. X. W. would be glad if any of our Correspondents could assist him in discovering the bearer of the following coat, which occurs frequently in the diocese of Lincoln; viz. a *cross boutonée*; the tinctures of the field and of the charge are unknown to him. "It occurs in Lincoln, on the Vicar's College, in many places, associated with the Royal Arms, and those of Beauchamp of Warwick;—also in the College House, associated with the arms of Bishop Smith;—and in the Cathedral, on the Dean's Stall. It is found over the North Porch of Newark Church; and a similar, if not the same coat, is in the windows of Stoke Church, Nottinghamshire, (where it is emblazoned, Sable, a Cross boutonée Argent). It is found in other parts of the Diocese.—As this information is wanted in reference to a Work which is on the eve of going to press, an early reply would be peculiarly acceptable."

"A Juvenile Reader" asks, "By whom was Earl Grey secreted after the battle of Sedgemoor? What was the fate of the individual who secreted him? Where was that individual born?"

E. H. remarks, that "There is a medal by Kirk, of John Harrison, the reverse of which is the Library at Armagh, founded by Primate Robinson, and which is also the reverse of a medal of that Prelate. Is this Chronometer Harrison, and had he any connexion with Armagh Library, to justify this application of the above mentioned reverse?"

The same Correspondent inquires whether is any Biographical Sketch of Frith, the Birmingham Poet, who kept a public-house in that town, writing and singing songs for the entertainment of his customers?

A Correspondent, under the signature of A. Ω, wishes to be informed as to the legality of an Assignee to a commission, in cases of Bankruptcy, retaining effects in his possession, for the purpose of applying them to his own use, and at the sale becoming a purchaser of the same.

The Remarks on Chankbury Hill will be inserted soon.

S. T. B. will find his communication inserted in the SUPPLEMENT. Other friends shall be attended to as speedily as our limits will permit.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
THE following account of the formation of a Society for the preservation of the remains of ancient British Literature, and for the encouragement of the National Musick, will want no recommendation to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. The valuable remains of our ancient national literature have suffered, within these hundred years, irreparable losses by fires and neglect, to the great discredit of a literary age and nation. To prevent such further losses, and to do honour to the most ancient of the living languages of Europe, is the main object of the Cambrian Society. To promote such an object will, I am sure, give pleasure to Mr. Urban. I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
 BRITANNICUS.

Primary Meeting of the CAMBRIAN SOCIETY.

Oct. 28, 1818. A Meeting was held at the White-Lion, Carmarthen, which formed itself into a Society for the Preservation of the remains of Ancient British Literature, Poetical, Historical, Antiquarian, Sacred, and Moral; and for the Encouragement of the National Musick, by the name of the CAMBRIAN SOCIETY, under the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Powis, the Bishops of Bangor, St. David's, St. Asaph, and Llandaff, Lord Dynevor, Lord Kenyon, Lord Cawdor, Lord Clive, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Sir Robert Vaughan, Sir Charles Morgan, and C. W. W. Wynn, esq. M. P.

Adjourned Meeting at the Palace Abercromby, Oct. 29.

The following Committee was appointed: The Lord Bishop of St. David's, Lord Dynevor, William Lewes, esq. D. Davies, esq. M. D. T. Bowdler, esq. Capt. Philipps, R. N. J. E. Saunders, esq. William Morgan, esq. The Rev. Archdeacon Beynon, Rev. B. Millingchamp, Rev. Edward Picton, Rev. Edward Da-

vies, Rev. Eliezer Williams, Rev. David Williams, Rev. David Nicholl, Rev. William Morgan.

The objects of the Society are expressed in the following, amongst other Resolutions passed at this Meeting:

"That one of the first objects of the Society will be to collect a complete Catalogue of all Welsh Manuscripts, to be found in the several Libraries in the Principality and in England, or on the Continent, both public and private.—That a Literary Agent, of competent abilities, be employed by the Society, as soon as its finances are equal to the charge, to visit the said several Libraries of Welsh Manuscripts, of which they may obtain information, in order to transcribe, with the permission of the owners, copies of the said Manuscripts.—That a complete collection of the transcripts, so obtained for the Society, be deposited in the British Museum, or elsewhere—after the publication of such of the transcripts as shall be approved by the Committee for that purpose.—That it shall be a special object of the Society, to collect all printed works in the Welsh Language of which there are not copies, at present, in the Library belonging to the Welsh School in Gray's-inn-lane, in order to be deposited in that Library.—That Mr. Edward Williams be requested to reside, for a certain portion of the year, at Carmarthen, to superintend the printing of the Society's publications, and to give instructions to young Students in Welsh Poetry and Literature.—That Mr. Edward Williams's acceptance of the said appointment be entered into the minutes of the Society.—That the Prospectus of Collections for a new History of Wales, collected and translated from ancient historical documents, in the Welsh Language, by Edward Williams, be printed and published at the expence of the Society."

The Thanks of the Society were then given to the Lord Bishop of St. David's, for his great Exertions in conducting the Formation of this Society, and the lively interest he has taken in promoting its objects.

Queries

Queries on particulars desirable to be known relative to Welsh Antiquities and Literature.

1. What inedited Welsh Manuscripts are known to you?—2. Where are they deposited?—3. Are you acquainted with any portion, or any whole translation, of the Holy Scriptures, in Welsh, more ancient than the Norman Conquest, or than the art of printing?—4. Do you know any unpublished Welsh Triads, handed down by tradition or otherwise?—5. What Welshmen have left the Principality, since the time of the Reformation, on account of their Religion, or any other cause, whom you think probable to have conveyed with them any Remains of Welsh Poetry and Literature?—6. In what Libraries, in England, or any other part of the British dominions, do you think it likely that some of these Remains are deposited?—7. In what Continental Libraries do you think it probable that some of them may be found?—8. What original Welsh Books, or what Books, relative to Welsh Literature, in any Language, do you know to be published?—9. Do you know any Penillion not yet published?—10. Do you know of any species of Welsh Composition, Poetical or Musical, corresponding with that called "Glee" in English, or which is known by the name of "Caniad tri, or, Caniad pedwar"?—11. Can you exhibit to the Society any old Welsh Tunes, Sacred or otherwise, not yet published?—12. What Welsh Books, and Books on Welsh Literature, already published, and now become scarce, do you think merit to be republished?"

At a Committee Meeting, held at Carmarthen, Nov. 25th, 1818, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"That the special Thanks of the Society be given to Mr. J. Jones, of Jesus College, for his offer to transcribe Welsh Manuscripts for the use of the Society; and to the Rev. Walter Wilkins, now at Florence, for his promise to examine the Catalogues of Foreign Libraries, with a reference to the fifth Query.—That Lord Dynevor be requested to be the President of the Society in Dyfed.—That the annual Meetings be appropriated to the recitation of the Prize Verses and Essays; and to the performances on the Harp; and that all other business be reserved for the Committee.—[The Literary Prizes proposed by the Society have already been noticed in our last volume, p. 538.]—That there be four Judges appointed for the decision of the poetical Prizes, two from North and two from South-Wales; and that a President of the four be chosen by ballot, and have the casting vote.—That Mr. Edward Williams

and the Rev. Eliezer Williams be Judges for South-Wales.—That the Prizes for the English Essays be decided by the Committee.—That a Silver Harp, of the value of Five Guineas, with a gratuity of _____ be given to the best Proficient on the Harp,—and that pecuniary gratuities be given to the several Competitors, to defray their expences."

Mr. URBAN, *Charlotte-street, Port-land-place, Jan. 6.*

Nec malè vixit, qui natus moriensque fefellit.

THERE is something peculiarly pleasing and interesting in the Anecdotes of Original Characters who have passed through a long life,—provided that nothing occurs injurious to sound morality, or offensive to good manners, which make the man. In the singularity of men retired from all society, it is curious to investigate, and satisfactory to know, in what manner they have filled up the many hours, in which we, who occupy the more busy scenes of an active life, fancy ourselves to be more usefully, and better employed. Though the effect and influence of example be totally lost by the retired habits of the solitary and recluse; still from the simple and inoffensive life of the Nobleman developed in the following Memoir, the contemplative mind cannot fail of deriving some amusement: and, I hope, some instruction from his benevolence, and from the genuine mildness of his manners. W. C. D.

On Saturday, August the 29th, 1818, we went from Sandgate by the venerable and picturesque ruins of Saltwood Castle, and the elegant modern house of Mr. Deedes at Sandling, to Mount Morris, the seat of the late Lord Rokeby, whose portrait we purchased at Sandgate. It is situated in the parish of Monks Horton, about five miles from Hythe in Kent, in a sort of park, which, save some handsome trees below the house, could never have much to recommend it. The house, which I imagine to have been built in the reign of Charles II. is of red brick, square, of tasteless unimposing elevation; and having a heavy balustrade at the top. Since Lord Rokeby's death in 1800 it has been uninhabited and neglected, has a desolate and melancholy appearance; and probably, in a very few years, will

will become a complete but uninteresting ruin.

We were shewn over the house by an intelligent woman, who lives in a cottage in the grounds, and who had been house-maid to Lord Rokeby during the last five years of his life. She related many interesting particulars of her old master—who having been dissuaded in early life from a marriage with a widow, and this widow, burthened with seven children, devoted himself to a life of celibacy and retirement; not that he wholly secluded himself from society: he received his friends and neighbours very hospitably, but never returned their visits. He was in the habit of attending the market at Hythe, for the purpose of buying and selling cattle, of which he was a good judge; and sometimes went to Canterbury, and to Maidstone; on which occasions he hired a postchaise, though he usually accompanied the chaise on foot, being a great walker.

During the last twenty years of his life he let his beard grow long, as seen in the engraving; while his long white hair, floating on his back and shoulders, gave him a patriarchal, venerable, but very extraordinary appearance. He seldom wore a hat; but always carried one, of antique form, under his arm; and he is said to have looked singularly ill with a hat on. His coat, of good fine cloth, was old fashioned. His waistcoat, of swan-down, without a back; with tapes to keep it up. His stockings were of coarse yarn, without feel, excepting enough to cover the heels, and thereby prevent the stocking from riding up. His shoes were of thin leather, with remarkably thick soles; and so very long, that they never could have kept on, had they not come up very high.

Lord Rokeby had long given up the use either of bed or body linen. He wore flannel shirts with sleeves, to which were tacked the old-fashioned appendage of ruffles. He changed them three times a week. He slept in the very finest *new* blankets; which were changed every three weeks in Summer, and every six weeks in Winter. They then were washed and passed to the servants beds as required; their old blankets being distributed amongst his poor. He always washed in salt water, never using any kind of

soap, and dried himself with a flannel towel. He was very fond of bathing; and used to remain very long in a cold bath, in a grove near the house. He rose at five; and passed much of his time 'out of doors—beginning the day by drinking some water from a favourite spring near the house, fetching it himself, or watching the servant who went for it, that he might be sure of its freshness. Latterly, his breakfast consisted of beef-steaks; of which he was very fond. He never tasted beer, wine, tea, or coffee, but frequently drank milk. He dined at four—took his meals standing, at a very small round table, just large enough for one dish, and one plate; it was about three feet high, and was covered by a table-cloth of unbleached linen; he used wooden trenchers, a very common knife, silver three-pronged forks; never eat either pepper, salt, vinegar, or mustard; disliked boiled meat, and vegetables of all kinds; preferred steaks, game, poultry, and beef-tea.

He would frequently in Winter go into the kitchen, a very small, indifferent one, while the servants were at tea; desire them not to disturb themselves—listen to their chat—sometimes fall asleep—and indeed remain so long, that they desirous of going to bed, made noises to awaken him. He preserved his sight to the last; had a keen and penetrating eye; latterly he became rather deaf; and when out of humour pretended to be more so; peevishly saying, he could not hear. His establishment consisted of three men and three maids. The butler lived forty-two years with him. Lord Rokeby had a rooted dislike to bank-notes; and always paid his servants in guineas, constantly expressing fears, that the next time he must pay them in paper. At his death much gold was found in his possession.

One of his brothers generally paid him an annual visit; but though on excellent terms with his family, it always seemed a restraint on Lord Rokeby; and before the fortnight or three weeks was over, he became fractious, as the maid said, and to those used to his ways, evidently uneasy; and as if relieved from a weight, when Mr. Morris quitted him.

His death was occasioned by a mortification in his foot. He suffered much pain—sent for many physicians, but

but never followed their directions. He had occasionally suffered much from the tape-worm during the earlier part of his long life.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 9.

ALLOW me to request insertion of the notice issued by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, relative to the Rev. William Hetherington's Charity to the Blind established in 1774: as it will remove some erroneous reports which have lately been circulated.

PHILO.

"Whereas the above-named Gentleman (the Rev. W. Hetherington) in his life-time, enabled the Governors of this Hospital to pay annuities of 10*l.* to each of 50 blind persons, in the hope that his example would be followed by other benevolent characters, the Governors give this public notice, that from the very munificent additions made to Mr. Hetherington's original fund, by deed of gift, and by will, they are now enabled to extend the annuity to upwards of 500 persons.

"The Governors give this public notice, that from the 7th of October to the 3d of November, in every year, they are ready to issue from the Counting-house of the Hospital, upon the personal application of a friend*, petitions for any blind persons duly qualified.

"The leading qualifications are stated hereunder; and unless the parties can respectively prove themselves strictly within them, the applications in their behalf will be entirely fruitless:

"Birth in England, to the exclusion of *Wales and Berwick-upon Tweed.*

"Age, 50 years, and upwards.

"Residence, three years in their present abode; and total blindness during that period.

"Those who have ever begged, received alms, or are deemed objects for parish relief, are excluded from the benefit of these charities, which are intended 'for those who have been reputably brought up, and who want some addition to what they have, to make life more comfortable under the misfortune of blindness.'

"THOMAS WILBY, Clerk."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IT has been rumoured, and is generally believed, that Sir William Scott has suggested an admirable idea concerning the proposed National

* "From the great extent of this Charity it is found impracticable to attend to letters."

Monument. Parliament, we have heard, has it in contemplation to vote 200,000*l.* for the erection of a fabrick, which may be a permanent memorial of British glory. Sir William Scott, says Fame, proposes that the money be expended upon a grand edifice in Waterloo Place, whither the British Museum shall be removed, and which shall include also a grand Temple or Gallery of our trophies, acquired in the late war, &c. &c. Possibly there cannot exist a doubt, but that the site of the present British Museum would bring a large sum for a new square and streets; and for the necessity of such removal, it has been stated, that the building at present is insecure from the bulk and weight of the articles contained in it, and the large crowds who daily frequent it. However this may be, it is impossible not to feel gratitude to Sir William Scott for the suggestion. It would combine both utility and ornament; and the addition of the Museum would, as it were, be a permanent biographical account of the thing and its intention.

B. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

HAVING lately visited Eastbourn in a tour along the coast, I was particularly pleased with the feeling and the simplicity of an Inscription to the memory of a little Boy, which I observed on a small tablet against the North wall of the chancel in that Church. I am convinced that it will be approved by your Readers, and any one will much gratify me, who can point out the Author from whom the five Greek lines are taken.

Yours, &c.

M. D.

Λίβας ουρανια
Κεχυμαι καλα γας
Φουγας αληθις.

Παρη μι διδου
'Οθεν εξιχυθη

CHARLES DAVIES GIDDY,
eldest son of

Davies and Mary Ann Giddy,
Born April 15th 1810.

A child of the greatest promise.

... Si qua fata aspera rumpas

Tu.....!

He died May the 16th, 1813,
aged three years and one month.

Mr. URBAN, Enfield, Oct. 25.

IT may not, perhaps, be deemed intruding, when the present state of the poor is considered, to offer, through the medium of your pages, a source from

from which all labouring families in the country may at any time procure themselves a ready supply of animal food, a moderate daily proportion of money, and at the same time render a general good to the crops of their neighbours.—We too frequently pass over the means which Providence has put in our way for our preservation, and at the same time unjustly repine at not possessing them; whereas, did not laziness or want of thought destroy our energies, we should perceive that the Supreme Being has provided more for our wants than by properly appropriating we are willing to admit. Of this kind is the one in question. It must have excited the attention of others, as well as myself, to see at this time of the year, and for two months preceding, the immense and numerous flocks of *sparrows* that during and after the harvest infest the different crops, to the great annoyance of the farmer; now, Sir, I have purchased a few of these birds, and have partaken of some excellent *soup* made from them, and can affirm, that I never ate better nor finer flavoured: it is to this I wish to draw your attention. It may be said, that a labouring man cannot find time to obtain them; be it so, but *his children can*, and if he has no children and can work, he is not one who ought to receive charity *in these days*. To employ the many little beings that rush out of every poor cottage as a stranger passes, is, I conceive, a matter of much moment; since it will instil a desire to be industrious, and inspire a partial independence when they are able to provide for themselves. Children are seldom chid for catching birds for sale, and often to become the sport of their wanton cruelty. Encourage the sesame children to entrap them for food, and you will then stimulate their ingenuity. Recollect also, Mr. Urban, what only an additional *sixpence* is thought of by the *deserving poor* when they apply to a Workhouse for relief; then why not be taught to save that sum when they can, and thus *double* the bounty. Again, there is an Act which an old magistrate has informed me *he has acted upon*, which *obliges* (remember, Sir, it is not matter of *choice*, but obligation) *Overseers to pay to every and any person*

a given sum per dozen or score for these birds when brought to them; and they, the Overseers, are *then* only allowed to retain their *heads*, the remaining part of the birds being still the property of the party receiving the bounty; thus then, is there another door open for making a little addition to their share of animal food, and a means offered them for additional gain. Trifling as it may appear at first sight, it will cease to be so on reflection; and I hope sincerely to find some good people, who wish to urge the idle to industry, recommending a plan which at first may be treated with ridicule, but ultimately crowned with success. The hours which are best adapted for taking these birds, are those when labour is over; and surely it would be less detrimental to a poor man's health to repair with his folding nets, or any other ingenious means, to the hedges and stacks, than ruin his health and his family at the door of the pot-house. If he takes but a score each night, and is allowed by the parish officers *only two-pence per score*, he gains one shilling a week *in money*, and makes each day as much *good soup* as will serve three people, with bread in addition; for six birds will make a pint of very good soup, together with a few vegetables. Thus he will save *at least two shillings* a week more, even without employing his children; and he can, I am quite sure, dispose of the birds to many neighbouring families when he is inclined to change his diet, which of course must be expected occasionally. Indeed the plan seems to me so feasible, that I shall not offer any additional apology for troubling you with it.

Yours, &c. HENRY THOMPSON,
Surgeon, Apothecary, &c.
attending the Poor.

Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmunds,*
Nov. 25.

ON reading the Review of "A Churchman's Answer to Religio Clerici," vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 344. I was struck very forcibly with the coincidence not only of ideas, but also of modes of expression, that subsists between the Reviewer and myself, respecting the new-fangled Associations that have lately been formed in this country, and more particularly those denominated "Bible Societies."

In a Letter which I wrote to a friend, about two months ago, after commending his mode of doing good—silent, steady, uniform, and unostentatious—and contrasting it with those wild and extravagant schemes of philanthropy and benevolence, that so much abound in our days; I adverted to “Bible Societies,” and the noise and commotion which they had so generally excited, and then added as follows:

“Having completely succeeded (as I think I am warranted in saying) in my engagement, by the help of Providence, to detect and put down that most insolent and unprincipled Quaker, Joseph Lancaster, with his noisy party and seditious adherents;—I would now, with equal pleasure and confidence of success, undertake by the same aid to write down what are termed ‘Bible Societies,’ were it not that I fear to offend, or shock the feelings of those numerous, worthy, and pious, but weak and credulous persons, who, according to custom, have become the dupes of a crafty, insidious faction; and who, in the warmth of their zeal, might be tempted to charge me with impiety and blasphemy; as despising that which is good, and as labouring to oppose ‘the spread of the Bible,’ and the promulgation of ‘the blessed Gospel.’

“But while I most solemnly and utterly disclaim all views of this nature, and every thing bordering thereon, or tending thereto; while my soul abhors and shudders at the bare idea of such imputations;—still, I can, in the language of truth and soberness, although with a mixed emotion of indignation and sorrow, take upon me to affirm, that, in the present day, ‘The Spread of the Bible’ is, with wicked and designing men of all descriptions, merely the specious pretence and the significant war-hoop of *Sectarism*, just as Liberty and Reform are of *Jacobinism*—and that the connexion between one and the other is much closer than those virtuous and good men, who have been cheated and imposed upon, can well imagine. Let such persons, however, beware. Let them recollect, that, when it serves his purposes, even Satan himself can be present among “The sons of Iod.” Let them consider—for the bet is established; that, in all ages,

it hath ever been the deepest policy of a villain, to counterfeit Religion.

“As to those trumpery, farcical, and pantomimical exhibitions that are daily played off in London, and too frequently in the country—in churches or playhouses, alehouses or mansion-houses, prisons or shambles, barns or booths—no matter where—which attract all the idle, silly women of the vicinity, who have no children to attend, nor any stockings to darn at home; and all the equally idle and silly men, who happened rather to prefer, or to judge themselves more at home in a lounge of this description, than one in *Bond-street* or the contiguous *Mall*—the actors and exhibitors, all the while, as idle, if not as simple as themselves;—these very ridiculous displays, I say, with the infinity of whimsically odd and quaint novel denominations, such as branch, district, parent, penny-week, auxiliary, &c. &c. which these religious cock-combs give to their associations—not forgetting the never wanting, never varying *finale* of clamorous begging upon every occasion—are rather to be bantered than reasoned against;—or, considered, at best, in the light of *stebile ludibrium*, may serve to blend the sigh of concern with the smile of contempt, in the breasts of all judicious, reflecting, and truly pious men.

“But *Jam satis*.

Oh! miseris hominum mentes! Oh! peccata cæca!”

Thus far my Letter to my Friend, Mr. Urban, which I submit to you as supplementary to Mr. B.’s Review, and as declaratory of my own sentiments on the subject to which the Review relates.

Yours, &c.

ALPHA.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

THE following Entry, copied from a leaf of an old pocket-book may be thought applicable at the distance of 99 years:

“In 1719 it was a very dry summer, and the drought begun before May-day, and did hold till the 5th day of November, and then it rained all day, and there was a big-bellied cow was somered with Will Chaplin, and she cost 21 shillings, and at Micklemas was sold for 8 shillings, and calv’d at Martlemas after.”

Yours, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
I SEND you a View of the handsome Tower of Bemminster Chapel, Dorsetshire (see the *Frontispiece* to the present Volume), drawn by the accurate pencil of Mr. J. Buckler, F.S.A.

The Chapel is dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is dependent on the mother Church of Netherbury.

Bemminster Chapel is a handsome, though not splendid building. It consists of a body with North and South aisles, a chancel, with an aisle or chapel attached to the North side, a porch on the South side of the body, and a magnificent tower at the West end. This tower is the chief object of admiration. It is near 100 feet high, and extremely well proportioned, consisting of three stories, with double buttresses at the angles, enriched with niches towards the basement, and terminating with small angular shafts, which do not rise above the battlements, but originally supported pinnacles. At the North-west angle is an octagonal stair-case turret. The West-front of the tower exhibits a design and variety of decoration peculiarly handsome. In the basement story is a plain, heavy-pointed door, and a large window, the tracery of which has been altered in the head of the arch. A band or cornice of enriched quatrefoils extends round the fronts and sides of the tower at the springing of the arch of the door; and a similar cornice above the window divides the stories. The second or middle story contains a small square window, having over it a large niche with smaller ones containing figures at the sides; beneath, an elegant niche and detached pannels and pinnacles, which form altogether a very handsome design. In each side of the upper story are two lofty windows; above which are the cornice and battlements, the latter containing perforated quatrefoils.

The tower contains eight bells, and a clock and chimes.

It may be remarked that this tower bears a great resemblance to the towers of Somersetshire Churches; and being contiguous to that county, it is very probable that if it did not owe its extreme beauty to the cause which raised so many noble and mag-

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Q.

nificent structures in the neighbourhood, it was built at that period*.

The font is very ancient, and resembles a peculiar kind of Saxon capital, the basin part being square, ornamented with four arched pannels on each side, and sloping to a circular shaft and base.

For the numerous epitaphs in the Chapel, I must refer your Readers to the new and much improved edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," vol. I. p. 452.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 17, 1818.

IN your last Number, "A Native of Cornwall" is surprised to observe that Trelawny, the seat of Sir Henry Trelawny, bart. is omitted in the Compendium of the History of Cornwall: "This most ancient and respectable family not being mentioned is unaccountable. It is extraordinary that Bishop Buller should be named, and his grandfather, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, omitted, absolutely one of the Seven Bishops."—Trelawny-house is inserted among the "Seats," and "Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester, in the "Biography" of Cornwall.

In your Number for last June, "Biographicus," who obligingly rectifies an error in the "Peerage," adds, "In the Biography the writer omits Jeremy Taylor, Bp. of Down and Connor, who was a native of Cambridge." "Jeremy Taylor, Bp. of Down and Connor," is inserted in the "Biography" of "Cambridge †."

Most probably your two Correspondents have merely read the *Addenda* to the Counties of Cornwall and Cambridge, without taking the trouble of looking at the original summaries.

I feel persuaded that there must be many inaccuracies and occasional omissions in all the Compendiums, and particularly in the "Seats," from the constant change of proprietors, by death, sale, or otherwise. Being fond of the subject, I was desirous of entering into it; but, owing to my dis-

* In 1503, a legacy was given towards building the new tower here, which probably marks its age.

† See vol. LXXXVI. ii. 415, 507.

tance from any public library, and the small collection of books I possess, I have not the means of doing much. However, encouraged by your insertion of my communications, I am induced to persevere. I sincerely hope that your Correspondents in future will confine their animadversions to real errors, and not charge me with omitting what was actually inserted.

Yours, &c.

BYRON.

 COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, including BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

O ye Northumbrian shades, which overlook
 The rocky pavement and the mossy falls
 Of solitary Wans-beck limpid stream;
 How gladly I recall your well-known seats,
 Belov'd of old, and that delightful time
 When all alone for many a summer's day
 I wandered through your calm recesses, led
 In silence by some powerful hand unseen.

AKENSIDE, who wrote the first copy of his "Pleasures of Imagination," at Morpeth.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, detached part of Durham and Scotland: East, German Ocean: South, Durham: West, Cumberland.

Greatest length 64; *greatest breadth* 48; *circumference* 225; *square* 1809 miles.

Province, York. *Diocese,* Durham, excepting four parishes, Allendale, Hexham, St. John Lee, and Throckington, in York. *Circuit,* Northern.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Ottadini, Gadeni, and Brigantes.

Roman Province. Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.* Æsica, Great Chesters: Borcovicus, House-steads: Bremenium, Rochester; Cilurnum, East Chesters: Condurcum, Benwell: Corstopitum, Corchester: Habitancum, Risingham: Hunnum, Halton-Chesters: Magna, Caervoran: Pons Ælii, Newcastle: Procolitia, Carrowbrugh: Segedunum, Walls-end: Vindobala, Rutchester: Vindolana, Little Chesters.

Saxon Heptarchy. Northumbria.

Antiquities. Roman or "Picts" Wall, with numerous Roman earth-works, buildings, and inscriptions at the stations abovementioned, particularly at House-steads, called by Dr. Stukeley the Palmyra of Britain.—Entrenchments of Black Dykes, Bolam; Castel Banks, Castle-hill, Clinch and Ingram circular camps, Green-castle, Hairlaw camp, Maiden-castle, Old Rothbury, Outchester, Spindeston, Trodden Gares, Whalton camp, Whitchester, and Whitby castle.—Three Stone-burn Druidical circle, 38 yards in diameter.—Castles of Alwick, Ayden, Bamborough, Bellingham, Bellister, Berwick, Blenkinsop, Bothal, Cartington, Dunstanbrough, Edlingham, Etal, Featherstonehaugh, Harbottle, Hepple, Horton, Houghton, Langley, Morpeth, Mitford, Newcastle, Ogle, Prudhoe, Shewing-shields, Stawardle-peel, Thirlwall, Tynemouth, Warkworth, Werk, and Widdrington.—Towers of Berwick (bell), Callaby (West), Cockle-park, Cockley, Halton, Hexham, Lilburn, Lough-horsley, Seghill, Welton, Witton, and Wooler.—Abbeys of Alwick, Blancheland, and Hulne. Priors of Brinkburn, Hexham, and Tynemouth. Churches of Hexham, St. Andrew, and St. Nicholas Newcastle. Seaton Delaval chapel. Rothbury font. Blackfriars Monastery, Newcastle. Elden rectory-house. Warkworth hermitage. Monk's stone near Monkseaton. Burrowden-house.

Alwick was the second abbey of the Premonstratensians in England (the first was at Newhouse in Lincolnshire), and was founded by Eustace de Vosey in 1147. Its abbots were frequently summoned to Parliament.

Hexham was an episcopal see from 674 to 821. In its beautiful church are the tombs of Alfwald King of Northumberland 788, and its prior Richard of

of Hexham, historian, 1190. The parish containing 8 townships, ranked as a county palatine, till 33 Henry VIII.

Hulne and Aylesford in Kent were the first houses of Carmelite or Whitefriars in this kingdom. Hulne abbey was founded by John Fresburn, a Carmelite, brought over by Lord John Vesey in 1240. John Bale, the biographer, resided and composed his works at this place.

The steeple of St. Nicholas church, Newcastle, extremely light and elegant, is built in the shape of an imperial crown, and is 194 feet high. In the old library of this church is the Bible of Hexham priory, a splendidly illuminated MS. about 600 years old.

In Tynemouth priory had sepulture Oswin the martyred king of Northumbria, its patron saint, 652; Malcolm king of Scotland, and his son Edward 1093.

PRESENT STATE AND REMAINS.

Rivers. Allen East and West, Alne, Alwain, Blythe, Boven, Brennich, Cherlop, Coquet, Cor, Derwent, Dill or Devil's beck, Erringburn, Font, Glen, Hart, Hestild, Hoc, Irthing, Knare, Line, Nent, Otter, Perop, Pont, Rede, Ridley, Ridland, Seaton, Shele, Till, Tippal, Tweed, Tyne North and South, Wansbeck.—The name of the province of Bernicia, which with Deira formed the kingdom of Northumbria, was derived from the river Brennich, on which is the cataract called Linhope spout, a fall of 56 feet.

Inland Navigation. Blythe and Tyne rivers.

Lakes. Kim-mere. Eland.

Eminences and Views. The Cheviot chain. Aumond. The Bannoeks, Bilden hill, Black-tree, Borcum-hill, Byres fell, Camp hill, Catcleuch, Chattlehope, Clinch hill, Cocklaw, Dale-castle, Earls seat, Ellis craig, Flodden hill, Fox craig, Glanton pike, Glassen-hope, Harnham hill, Hanging Shaw, Harwood moor, Hawk-hope, Hedge-hope, Ingram hill, Leam beacon, Mote law, Newton tor, Ottercaps, Plin Meller, Red-squire, Rosedon edge, Samyel craig, Scotch Coltherd, Silverton mountain, Snow-hope, Tindale fell, Tinney hill, Two pikes, Warkworth castle, White-squire, Yevinger bell.

Natural Curiosities. Bates and Coquet islands. The Farn-islets. Eglingham, Halliwell, Snowhope and Thurston medicinal waters. Halystone and Jesmond Holywells. Wild cattle in Chillingham park.

Public Edifices. Alnwick Town-hall, built 1731; Clock-house, built 1786; Free-school, rebuilt 1741; Lancastrian-school, founded 1810; shambles.—Berwick Town-hall, built 1754, its turret 150 feet high, architect, Dodd; Bridge 15 arches, 1014 feet long and 17 broad, finished 1634, architects Burrel and Braxton, cost 24,960*l.*: Pier: Barracks: Fortifications: Schools.—Coquet and Fern islands Light-houses.—Haydon bridge, 5 arches: School: Hospitals.—Morpeth Town-house built 1714: County gaol.—Newcastle Exchange and Guildhall, finished 1658, architect Trollop, cost 10,000*l.*: Mansion-house, rebuilt 1691, cost 6000*l.*: All Saints church, circular, Stephenson architect, cost 27,000*l.*: County Courts, founded 1810, Stokoe architect: Infirmary, founded 1751; Bridge, 9 arches, 300 feet long, finished 1781: Assembly Rooms, erected 1776, Newton architect, cost 6,701*l.*: Freeman's Hospital, erected 1681; Keelman's Hospital, built 1701, cost 2000*l.*: Lunatic Asylum: Royal Jubilee school: Butcher market: Baths: Theatre, opened 1788.—North Shields, 2 Light-houses: Clifford's fort.—Seaton-slucce harbour.

Seats. Alnwick and Keelder castles, Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Alderstone-hall, C. B. Forster, esq.	Blagdon, Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.
Anderson-place, Newcastle, — Anderson, esq.	Blenkinsop castle, J. B. Coulson, esq.
Backworth, R. W. Grey, esq.	Bolam, Rev. J. H. Beresford.
Bavington, Little, Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe.	Bywell, Rev. S. Hodgson.
Beaufront, John Errington, esq.	Callaly, John Clavering, esq.
Belsay castle, Sir C. M. L. Monck, bart.	Capheaton, Sir John Swinburne, bart.
Benton Parva, T. C. Bigge, esq.	Carey Coats, Delaval Shaftoe, esq.
Biddleston, Thomas Selby, esq.	Carham-hall, Anthony Compton, esq.
	Cartington castle, — Alcock, esq.
	Causey

Causey-park, W. O. W. Ogle, esq.
 Charlton-hall, Colonel Kerr.
 Cheeseburne Grange, Ralph Riddel, esq.
 Chesters, Nat. Clayton, esq.
 Chillingham castle, Earl of Tankerville.
 Chipchase castle, Colonel Reed.
 Chirton, Edward Collingwood, esq.
 —, A. M. L. de Cardonnel, esq.
 Close-house, C. Bewicke, esq.
 Copeland castle, — Ogle, esq.
 Cornhill-house, Henry Collingwood, esq.
 Craster, Shaftoe Craster, esq.
 Edderstone, J. Pratt, esq.
 Eglington, Ralph Ogle, esq.
 Ellingham, Thomas Huggerston, esq.
 Elswick, John Hodgson, esq.
 Eslington, Sir T. H. Liddel, bart.
 Etal, Earl of Glasgow.
 Ewart, Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, bart.
 Falloowden-house, Hon. General Grey.
 Featherstonehaugh castle, Right Hon.
 T. Wallace.
 Felton-hall, Ralph Riddel, esq.
 Fenham-hall, William Ord, esq.
 Ford castle, Lady Delaval.
 Glanton pike, J. Mills, esq.
 Gosforth-house, J. C. Brandling, esq.
 Haggerston, Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bt.
 Hallington-hall, Christ. Soulesy, esq.
 Harbottle, ——— Clennel, esq.
 Hartford-house, Will. Burden, esq.
 Heaton-hall, Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.
 Hermitage, John Hunter, esq.
 Heslieside, W. Charlton, esq.
 Hexham abbey, T. R. Beaumont, esq.
 Horton castle, Earl Grey.
 Houghton castle, William Smith, esq.
 Howick, Earl Grey.
 Humshaugh, late H. Richmond, esq.
 Ilderton, Saunderson Ilderton, esq.
 Jesmond-house, John Anderson, esq.
 Kirkekaile, Sir Charles Lorraine, bart.

Kirkley, ——— Ogle, esq.
 Lemmington, Nicholas Fenwick, esq.
 Lilburn, Henry Collingwood, esq.
 Lindon, C. W. Bigge, esq.
 Little-harle town, Lady Aynsley.
 Longwitton hall, James Fenwick, esq.
 Matfen West, Sir Wm. Blackett, bart.
 Milburne-house, Ralph Bates, esq.
 Minster Acres, J. Silvertop, esq.
 Mitford, Bertram Mitford, esq.
 Mounce-Know, Sir John Swinburn, bart.
 Nether-witton, Walter Trevelyan, esq.
 Newbrough, Mrs. Bacon.
 ——— Rev. Henry Wastell.
 Newton-hall, Jos. Cook, esq.
 Newton Low, Marmaduke Gray, esq.
 Nunwick-hall, James Algood, esq.
 Otterburne castle, ——— Ellis, esq.
 Pallinsburn, G. A. Askew, esq.
 Park-end, Thomas Ridley, esq.
 Paston, ——— Selby, esq.
 Ridley-hall, ——— Lowes, esq.
 Roddam, late Admiral Roddam.
 Sandho, Edw. Charlton, esq.
 ———, Thomas Huggenton, esq.
 Seaton Delaval, E. H. Delaval, esq.
 Shawden, William Hargrave, esq.
 Spital, John Kersopp, esq.
 Stagshaw Close house, G. Gibson, esq.
 Stannington Vale, John Hall, esq.
 Swarland, A. Davidson, esq.
 Swinburne castle, Mrs. Riddel.
 Thirston Thomas Smith, esq.
 Thrapwood, Rev. Thomas Tweddel.
 Tone, William Hodgson, esq.
 Twizell-house, J. J. Selby, esq.
 Walwick Grange, Rev. Robert Clarke.
 Westwood, John Ord, esq.
 Whitfield-hall, William Ord, esq.
 Widdrington castle, Viscount Bulkeley.
 Wylam-hall, Christopher Blackett, esq.

Peerage. Anwick barony to Percy Earl of Beverley : Howick viscounty to Grey Earl Grey, who is also Baron Grey de Howick : Morpeth viscounty to Howard Earl of Carlisle : Northumberland dukedom and earldom and Warkworth barony to Percy : Prudhoe barony to Percy : Redesdale barony to Mitford : Tynedale barony to Scott Duke of Buccleuch in Scotland.—Of Belford, Graham, earldom to Graham Duke of Montrose in Scotland.—Of Etal, Ros barony to Manners Duke of Rutland.

Members to Parliament : for the county 2, Berwick-upon-Tweed 2, Morpeth 2, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2, total 8.

Produce. COAL, lead, zinc, limestone, free-stone, whinstone, marle, corn, sheep, cattle, salmon.

Manufactures. Colliery machines, the first steam-engine in this county was erected at Byker, in 1714: the coal-pit at Willington is 280 yards deep.—Coal-tar; the first apparatus for extracting tar from pit-coal was established at Scotchwood near Lemmington by Lord Dundonald.—Ship-building; cordage; glass; iron; steel; copperas; white lead; pottery; soda; paper; leather; gloves; hats; and cotton.

POPULATION.

Wards 6; Parishes 82; Market Towns 13; Houses 29,384.

Inhabitants : Males 80,385; Females 91,776; total 172,161.

Families employed in Agriculture 10,945; in Trade 16,547; in neither 10,251; total 37,743.

Baptisms : Males 2109; Females 2049.—Marriages 1,801.—Burials : Males 1522; Females 1521.

Places

Places having not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Alnwick (county town).....	840	5426	Long Benton.....	115	1687
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (capital).....	3251	27,587	Walls-End.....	246	1626
Berwick-upon-Tweed.....	955	7746	Walker in Long Benton.....	336	1574
North Shields in Tynemouth.....	797	7699	Blythe and Newsham.....	204	1522
Tynemouth.....	906	5834	Lowick.....	326	1519
Hexham.....	487	3518	Chatton.....	269	1378
Morpeth borough.....	483	3244	Willington in Walls-end.....	291	1278
Chirton in Tynemouth.....	642	3116	Corbridge.....	237	1182
Byker.....	856	3029	Allendale forest.....	216	1145
Hartley.....	451	1872	———— West.....	142	1106
Ford.....	404	1860	Cowper in Horton.....	224	1095
Wooler.....	284	1704	Benwell in St. John's.....	211	1064
			Kenton in Gosforth.....	196	1052
Total: Places 25;		Houses 12,869; Inhabitants 89,863.			

HISTORY.

626. At Wall-town, Edwin the first Christian King of Northumbria, baptized by Paulinus the first Bishop of that kingdom.
628. At Widdrington, Cadwallon King of the Britons defeated by Edwin King of Northumbria.
635. At Dilston, Cadwallon King of the Britons defeated and slain by Oswald King of Northumbria.
642. Bamborough castle successfully defended by the Northumbrians against Penda King of Mercia.
653. At Welton Peada King of Mercia, and Sigebert King of Essex, baptized by Finian Bp. of Lindisfarne in the presence of Oswy King of Northumbria.
705. In Bamborough castle Osred the young King of Northumbria besieged by the pretender Edulph, but in a sally made by Brithric, Osred's General, Edulph was defeated, taken prisoner and beheaded.
783. At East Chesters, Alfwald I. King of Northumbria, assassinated.
795. Tynemouth priory plundered by the Danes, and again in 869.
938. At Brunanburgh (Bromridge or Brinkburn) the allied Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and Dano-Northumbrian army under Anlaff, totally defeated by Athelstan, when Constantine King of Scotland, 6 petty Princes of Ireland and Wales, and 12 Earls, were slain.
993. Bamborough castle and Tynemouth priory destroyed by the Danes.
1072. At Newburne, Copsi Earl of Northumberland murdered by Osulph.
1093. Alnwick successfully defended against Malcolm King of Scots and his eldest son Edward, both of whom were surprised and slain by Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland.
1095. Tynemouth castle, under Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, (who had revolted in consequence of receiving no reward for his victory at Alnwick) after a siege of two months, taken by William Rufus; but the Earl escaped to Bamborough castle, which Rufus immediately invested, but being unable to take the place by siege, he commenced a blockade by building a castle called "Malvoisin" or "bad neighbour," to intercept supplies from the surrounding country, when the Earl endeavouring to escape was taken prisoner at Tynemouth, and his wife surrendered Bamborough castle to the King on his threatening to put out Mowbray's eyes if she refused. The Earl was carried to Windsor castle, where he was imprisoned for 30 years.
1173. Harbottle castle taken by William King of Scotland, but at the siege of Alnwick shortly afterwards he was defeated and taken prisoner.
1174. Berwick burnt and its inhabitants butchered by Earl Duncan.
1188. At Brigham, William II. King of Scotland, with many of his nobles and prelates, met Hugh Bp. of Durham, and rejected Henry the II.'s demand of tithes as a tax for a crusade.
1209. At Newcastle, John King of England, and William King of Scotland, met to negotiate a peace in vain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE SIGNS OF INNS.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII.)

THE FLITCH OF BACON.—On the road between Lichfield and Burton upon Trent, near Wichnor village, a large Inn commemorates by this sign the curious custom of the manor, which was granted in the reign of Edward III. by the Earl of Lancaster, Lord of the honour of Tutbury, to Sir Philip de Somerville, on condition that “the said Sir Philip shall fynde, meynteigne, and susteyne one bacon flyke, hanging in his halle at Wichnore, ready arrayed all tymes of the yere bott in Lent, to be given to everyche mane or womane married, after the dey and yere of their marriage be passed, and to be given to everyche man of religion, archbishop, prior, or other religious; and to everyche priest, after the year and day of their profession finished, or of their dignity reseved in forme following;—whensoever that any such before named wylle come for to enquire for the baconne in their own person, or by any other for them, they shall come to the bayliff or porter of the Lordship of Whichenour, and shall say to them in the manere as ensewethe:

‘Bayliffe or porter, I doo you to know that I am come for myself (or if he come for any other, shewing for whome) for one bacon flyke, hanging in the halle of the Lord of Whichenour, after the forinetheretolonginge.’

“After which relation, the bayliffe or porter shal assigne a daye to him, upon promise of his feythe to return, and with him to bring tweyne of his neighbours; and in the meyn time, the said bailif shall take with him tweyne of the freeholders of the Lordship of Whichenoure, and they three shal goe to the manour of Rudlowe, belonging to Robert Knyghtly, and then shal somon the foresaid Knightley, or his bayliffe, comanding him to be ready at Whichenour, the day appointed, at pryme of day, with his carriage; that is to say, a horse and sadyle, a sakke and a pryke, for to convey and carry the said bacon and corn a journey out of the county of Stafford, at his costages; and then the said bailiffe shal, with the said freeholders, somon all the tenants of the said manoir to be ready at the day appointed at Whichenour, for to do and performe the services to the ba-
ne. And at the day assigned, all

such as owe services to the baconne, shall be ready at the gate of the manoir, from the sonne risinge to none, attendyng and awayting for the comyng of him and his felowys chapaletts, and so all those whiche shal be there to doe their services deue to the baconne: and they shal lead the said demandant, wythe tromps and tabours, and other maner of minstrelseye, to the halle close, where he shal fynde the lord of Whichenour ready to deliver the baconne in this manere:

“He shall enquire of him which demandeth the baconne, if he have brought tweyne of his neighbours, who must answer, ‘They be here redy;’ and then the steward shall cause these two neighbours to swere yf the said demandant be a weddyt man, or have be a man weddyt, and yf syth his marriage one yere and a day be passed, and yf he be a freeman or villeyn: and yf his seid neighbours make othe that he hath for him all these three points rehersed, then shal the bacon be take downe and brought to the halle dore, and shal there be layed upon one halfe a quarter of wheatte, and upon one other of rye: and he that demandeth the baconne shall kneel upon his knee, and shall hold his right hande upon a booke, which shal be laid above the baconne and the corne, and shal make oath in this manere:

‘Here ye Sir Philip de Somervyle, lord of Whichenour, mayntayner and giver of this baconne, that I A. syth I wedded B. my wife, and syth I had her in my kepyng, and at wylle, by a yere and a daye after our marryage, I would not have changed her for none other, farer ne fowler, richer ne poorer, ne for none other descended of gretter lynage, slepyng ne wakyng, at noo tyme; and if the seid B. were sole, and I sole, I wolde take her to be my wife before all the wymen of the world, and of what condytions soever they be, good or evyle, as helpe me God and his seyntys, and this flesh and all fleshes.’

“And his neighbours shal make oath that they trust verily he hath said truely. And yf it be found by his neighbours aforementioned, that he be a freeman, then shall be delyvered to him halfe a quarter of wheatte and a cheese; and yf he be a villein, he shal have half a quarter of rye, withoutte cheese; and then shal Knyghtley, the
lord

lord of Rudfowe, be called for to carry all their things to fore reheerd, and the said corn shall be layd upon one horse, and he that the baconne apperteyneth shal ascend upon his horse, and shall take the chese before hym, if he have a horse, and yf he have none, the lord of Whichenour shall cause him to have one horse and sadyl, to such tyme as he passed his lordshippe, and so shal they departe the manoyr of Whichenour, with the corn and the baconne to fore him that hath wonne ytt, with trompets, tabourets, and other manoir of ministralsce; and all the free tenants of Whichenour shall conduct him to be passed the Lordship of Whichenour; and then shall they retorne, except hym to whom appertejneth to make the carryage and journey withoutt the countye of Stafford at the costys of his Lord of Whichenour, and yf the seid Robert Knyghtley do not cause the baconne and corne to be conveyed as is reheerd, the lord of Whichenour shal do it to be carried, and shal distreigne the said Robert Knyghtley, for his default, for one hundred shillings in his manoir of Rudfowe, and shall kepe the distresse so takyn, irreplevisable."

A similar custom of the manoir of Dunmow Parva, in Essex, is generally supposed to have been instituted by one of the Fitzwalters, who are said to have possessed the lordship as parcel of their barony for eleven generations; and of whom several monuments still remain in the venerable priory church. The ceremonial established for these occasions consisted of the married couple, who claimed the bacon, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the church-yard, when after solemn chanting and other rites performed by the convent, the following oath was demanded of them: "You shall swear by custom of confession, That you ne'er made nuptial transgression; [wife, Nor since you were married man and By household brawls or contentious strife, Or otherwise, at bed or at board, Offended each other in deed or in word: Or since the parish clerk said Amen, Wished yourselves unmarried again; Or in a twelvemonth and a day Repented not in thought any way; But continued true in thought and desire As when you join'd hands in the holy quire.

If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you freely will swear,

A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive, [leave;
And bear it home with love and good
For this is our custom of Dunmow well known, [your own."
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's

Three instances of the delivery of the bacon are recorded in the Chartulary of the Priory, now in the British Museum; and since the suppression of the Priory, three more instances have occurred at the Courts Baron, held by the Steward of the manor. The first recorded delivery was in 1444, to Richard Wright of Bradbourge in Norfolk, and the last was in June 20, 1751, to John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield in Essex.

"The Flitch of Bacon," a ballad opera, by Hénry Bate, was acted at the Haymarket in 1778, and printed in 1779.

THE FLOWER POT. I remember this sign at Earls Shilton in Leicestershire, and I believe that it is not very uncommon.

To describe the beauties of the various kind of flowers has been a favorite theme, and there can be but few readers who do not recollect Perdita's pleasing appropriation of them in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." Darwin's "Botanic Garden" particularly abounds in bold personification and luxuriant description. Langhorne's "Fables of Flora" are natural and easy; indeed, there is hardly a writer of any eminence from whom some "Elegant Extracts" might not be obtained, but it would be utterly inconsistent with the limits of this paper to venture on such extensive transcription.

As a painter of flowers, Simon Varelst, a Dutchman, stands pre-eminent. Under one of his pieces Prior wrote,

"When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew, [view;
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to
Finding the Painter's science at a stand,
The Goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
'Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade'."

Varelst's vanity was excessive; he called himself "The God of Flowers." Walpole tells us that Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury going to sit for his portrait, was received by him with his hat on. "Don't you know me?" said the

the Peer. "Yes," replied the painter, "You are my Lord Chancellor. And do you know me? I am Varelst. The King can make any man Chancellor, but he can make nobody a Varelst." Shaftesbury was disgusted, and sat to Greenhill.

The Floralia were instituted in the year of Rome 513, but not regularly celebrated until after 580. This festival in honour of Flora was held on the 4th of the calendar of May, when the courtezans were called together and danced naked in the streets. To this custom of our Roman conquerors may be traced our present festivities in May, though happily long since divested of such grossly licentious rites. The general holiday at Helston in Cornwall, on May 8, when the inhabitants go into the country and return decked with flowers, is still called the *Furry*, an evident corruption of the Roman Floralia. Hail gives a circumstantial account of Henry VIII. and his queen Katharine of Arragon, riding a *maying* from Greenwich to Shooter's hill, attended by the Lords and Ladies of their court. At our present rustic feasts, on May-day, the prettiest girl is crowned with a chaplet of flowers, as *Lady of the May*, the representation of the goddess Flora; and in many villages the *May-pole* is still retained. The last in London was taken down in 1717, and removed to Wanstead in Essex. It was more than 100 feet high, and stood on the East side of Somerset-house. Its remembrance is perpetuated by Pope, in "Amidst the area wide they took their stand, [the Strand."

Where the tall May-pole once o'erlook'd
The rural sacrifice of the *Beltain feres*, in the highlands of Scotland on the first of May, are described in Pennant's Tour.

The antient custom of strewing the graves of departed relatives or friends with flowers, is sweetly alluded to in Cymbeline:

"With fairest flowers
Whilst Summer lasts, and I live here,
Fidele, [not lack
I'll sweeten thy sad grave: Thou shalt
The flower, that's like thy face, pale
primrose; nor [nor
The azur'd barebell, like thy veins; no,
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath."

And the exquisite dirge by Collins thus begins:

"To fair Fidele's grassy tomb
Soft maids and village maids shall bring
Each opening sweetest earliest bloom,
And rife all the breathing Spring."

In the village church-yard of South Wales, most of the graves are planted with flowers and sweet-scented herbs;

"These to renew with more than annual
care [will go;

There wakeful love with passive step
The hand that hits the dottle, snakes
with fear

Lest haply it disturb the friend below.
Vain fear! for never shall disturber come.

Pot-ent enough to wake such sleep
profound,

Till the dread herald of the day of doom
Pours from his trumpet the world-dis-
solving sound.

Vain fear! yet who that boasts a heart to
feel,

An eye to pity, would that fear reprove?
They only who are curst with breasts of
steel

Can mock the foibles of surviving love."

These verses, of which the first I think particularly beautiful, are taken from Mason's "Elegy in a Church-yard in South Wales," and were written in 1787, at Briton ferry in Glamorganshire, during a visit to the late Lord Vernon.

The Dutch are so excessively fond of flowers, that a tulip root has been known to sell for 5,000 florins. Young in his "Love of Fame," has severely exposed this folly in his character of "Florio."

The principal *Potteries* in this kingdom are near Newcastle in Staffordshire; which situation was probably chosen from coal being abundant, and the other strata consisting most commonly of clays of different kinds; some of which make excellent fire-bricks for building the potters' kilns, and are also used in forming the *Saggers* (a corruption of the German *Schragers*, which signify cases or supporters) in which the ware is burnt. One of the earliest authors who notices this pottery is Dr. Plott, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," which was published in 1686, when all the ware was of the coarse yellow, red, black, or mottled kind, and the common glaze was produced by lead ore finely powdered, and sprinkled on the pieces of ware before firing. In 1690, two foreigners, of the name of Elers, invented at Bradley a new species of glaze, by throwing into the kiln, when brought

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Engraved by Rippey.

*Rt. Hon. Thomas Graham,
BARON LYNEDOCH,
Lieut. General. G.C.B. &c. &c.*

brought to its greatest heat, a quantity of common salt, the fumes of which occasioned a superficial vitrification of the clay. This practice was succeeded in a short time by a capital improvement in the bod: of the ware itself, which originated in the following incident. Mr. Artbury, a potter, in a journey to London, was recommended by the hoaler of his inn at Dunstable, to use powdered flint for curing some disorder in his horse's eyes; and for that purpose a flint stone was thrown into the fire to render it more easily pulverizable. The potter observing the flint to be changed by the fire to a pure white, was immediately struck with the idea that his ware might be improved by an addition of this material to the whitest clays he could procure. Accordingly, he sent home a quantity of the flint stones, which are plentiful among the chalk hills near Dunstable, and tried them with tobacco-pipe clay, and thus produced the white-stone ware, which soon became the staple branch of pottery.

In 1763, Mr. Josiah Wedgewood, who had previously introduced several improvements in the composition, form, and colour of this ware, invented the improved kind now generally made. It is composed of the whitest clays from Dorsetshire and other places, mixed with a due proportion of ground flint. The pieces are fired twice, and the glaze applied after the first firing in the same manner as porcelain. The glaze is a vitreous composition of flint and other white earthy bodies, with the addition of white-lead for the flux, analogous to common flint glass. This compound being mixed with water to a proper consistence, the pieces, after the first firing, are separately dipt into it; being somewhat bibulous, they imbibe a quantity of the mere water, and the glaze which was united with that portion of the water, remains adherent uniformly all over their surface, so as to become by the second firing, a coat of perfect glass. Enamelled ware, after painting, undergoes a third firing to fix the colours.

The finest Porcelain, of which *Flower-pots* are sometimes composed, fully equal to that of Sevè or Dresden, is made at the Cambrian China-works at Swansea, in South Wales.

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The arms of the "New Inn," in Wych-street, at which Sir Thomas More was educated, are *Fert, a Flower-pot argent.*

Pott paper is so called from originally bearing the water-mark of a *Flower-pot.*

(*To be continued.*)

* * * POSSESSING, from an accidental circumstance, a beautiful Engraving of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B. we have much pleasure in presenting it to our Readers. (*See Pl. II.*) As we have not been accustomed to publish Memoirs of distinguished characters when living, it may at present suffice to refer, for the brilliant exploits of this gallant Hero, to the Gazettes which have occupied so large a space in some of our preceding Volumes; earnestly hoping that it may be long, very long, before the task devolves upon us of recording his bravery and his virtues in our Obituary. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

THE restoration of the Arts in Italy, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the Christian æra, may be considered as the most interesting period in their history. Mr. Roscoe emphatically observe, "that under the successive but uninterrupted patronage of Julius II. and Leo X. the talents of the great Artists then living were united in one simultaneous effort; and their rival productions may be considered as a joint tribute to the munificence of their patrons, and the glory of the age"*. By several Artists, the perfection of Grecian sculpture was emulated, if not equalled. Ghiberti Donatello, John of Bologna, Michel Angelo, and Flaminio, with some others, may be ranked in no very unequal comparison (at least in all that we know) with Scopas, Phidias, and Praxiteles. They were content to follow, with respectful imitation, the traces of their ancient masters; and they did not consider it as humiliating to their own efforts, to allow them the highest degree of praise. It has been truly remarked, that the mythology of Greece supplied her Artists with an infinity of subjects, and afforded other important advantages to Sculpture.

* Roscoe's Leo X. vol. IV. p. 239, 240.

Yet, upon the revival of the Arts, in the zenith of the Catholic Religion in Italy, the same encouragement once given, the subjects will be found to be nearly parallel, as far as invention and skill are required; and that, by changing only the names, the same elegance of forms, and the same expression of the passions are necessary to, and apparent in modern, as in ancient representations. The dignified matron may be as happily personified by Maria, as by Juno; the inspired songstress by Cecilia as by Polyhymnia; exquisite ideal beauty may be that of Magdalene, or of Venus. On Trajan's column that head is named Jupiter Pluvius, which has been copied by M. Angelo, and made to express his idea of Jehovah brooding over the chaos. The figure of St. John or Apollo may display the comeliest form of human youth. A similar objection may be made to the winged head of Aoratus or a Cherub, the wings of a Genius or Cupid, as of an Angel, which is a solecism in anatomy, without superadding the muscles necessary to move them. The martyrdom of St. Bartholomew may be rendered equally horrible or scientific, as the slaying of Marsyas. No moment of pathetic expression in the story of Laocoon, or of Niobe, is equal to the group of the crucifixion. Of these striking analogies the sculptors of Italy did not neglect to avail themselves, and most of them had the candour to allow, that no inconsiderable portion of their own excellence was reflected from the works of the ancients. The celebrated Moses of Michel Angelo, attached to the tomb of

Julius II. in the Church of the Apostles at Rome, and the group of the dead Christ on the lap of his mother, in St. Peter's, called *La Pietà*, or the *Susanna of Fiamingo*, have been placed in no very unequal competition with them, in point of majesty or grace. Without consenting implicitly to the exaggerated praises of D'Argenville in his *Lives of the French sculptors*, with respect to genius, design, and taste, the names of Puget, Girardon, Coysevox, Bouchardon, and Coustou, will be honourably distinguished in the history of modern Art, for their exemplary diligence and success in finishing, which called forth the utmost exertion of talent. From the patronage of the House of Medici, in the fifteenth century, the restoration of the Arts may claim its true date. Painting and Architecture preceded Sculpture, which, as it is susceptible of improvement from congenial causes, soon made a proportionate progress. Before the age of Donatello, the inventive genius of Italian Artists * had applied it to various materials, and produced figures in wood, clay, metals, and marble; yet so rude and incorrect, with the exception of Ghiberti †, as to leave to Donatello ‡ the great and deserved name of the Restorer of Sculpture in modern Europe. From the æra of the Antonines to this period, Sculpture had gradually fallen from comparative perfection into total disuse. But the frequent discovery of antique marbles, which were now collecting for the Medicean Museum, and the Academy § established by the magni-

* "Giovanni and Nicolo Pisano, Agostino and Agnolo Sanese, whose works, though rude and incorrect, excited the admiration of the times in which they were produced." Roscoe's *Lorenzo de Medici*, vol. II. p. 255.

† "His Works are as perfect as the narrow principles upon which the Art was then conducted would allow." Roscoe's *Lorenzo*, vol. II. p. 257.

‡ "Egli (*Donatello*) fu potissima cagione, che a Cosimo de' Medici si destasse la volontà dell' introdurre a Fiorenza le antichità, che sono, ed erano, in casa de' Medici, le quali tutte di sua mano acconed." Vasari.

§ This academy was formed in the gardens of Lorenzo, near the Piazza of St. Marco, at Florence, where the school and appendant buildings were furnished with antique statues and fragments. Bertolo, a favourite scholar of Donatello, was the first professor. Those gardens have been celebrated by Vasari, as the nursery of men of genius. (*Ragionamenti*, p. 75). And had they formed no other than that of M. Angelo, the purpose of the munificent founder would have been fully answered. Mengs (*Opere* T. II. p. 99—109) observes, "M. Agnolo approfittandosi delle statue raccolte dai Medici, apri gli occhi, e conobbe che gli antichi avean tenuta una certa arte nell' imitare la verità con cui si faceva la imitazione più intelligibile e più bella che nello stesso originale." Duppa's *Life of M. Angelo*, p. 9.

The figure of Cupid sleeping, which after having been buried to give it an appearance of genuine antiquity, was purchased by Cardinal Riano, and the anecdote attached to it, are noticed by Roscoe, *Leo X.* vol. IV. p. 290, &c.

fescent Lorenzo, concurred with other fortunate circumstances to promote these studies. The splendid Gallery was rendered subservient to its original and true purpose, that of inspiring the Florentines, and those who visited Florence, with a correct and genuine taste for the Arts*.

A chronological view of the Italian School of Sculpture is given at the close of this Essay, in a compressed form, that criticisms which have been gathered from various Authors, may be added with all the latitude the nature of this Essay will permit, consistently with any degree of perspicuity. The chronological view will select rather than enumerate instances.

In the Grecian ages, Sculpture was advanced by the talents of many Artists; but its revival in any comparison with classical excellence, is due to the efforts of Donatello, and his school, whilst in that very country so many precious monuments of antiquity remained unexplored, under ruins. He was the first who exhibited real genius, and who could impart to his statues animation and grace. M. Angelo is said to have given this extraordinary praise of his figure of St. Mark, addressing it as if alive, "*Marco perche non mi parli*;" and of the Gates of the Baptistery by Ghiberti, he declared, that "they were so exquisitely wrought, that they were worthy to be those of Paradise."

The School of Michel Angelo † formed the second æra of sculpture in Italy. This most illustrious period in the History of the Arts commenced with his return from Rome to Florence, which may be extended from

1500 to 1521, the year in which Leo X. died. Concerning the genius of this truly admirable man, and the change which it effected in the opinions and works of his contemporaries, much more has been said than can be comprised in these pages; but as the intention of them is to collect the criticisms of others, those shall be selected which have correctness or novelty to merit our attention. M. Angelo is the only sculptor of modern times that has given the human figure a character, which strictly resembles neither the beauty of the antique, nor the affectation of it, so frequently and unsuccessfully attempted in the present age. He is indeed the genius of his own school, and condescended to imitate none servilely, not even the antients. It is the opinion of one of the most eminent of the modern English critics, that "he was always attempting to do something *better than well*;" and that though not to be compared with a third-rate Artist of antient Greece in knowledge of the structure and pathology of the human body, he appears to have known more than any of his contemporaries; and when he made his knowledge subservient to his art, and not his art to his knowledge, he produced some compositions of real excellence." But, with more candour, Sir Joshua Reynolds coincides with the panegyrists: "From his infancy he was distinguished for his indefatigable diligence, and this was continued through his whole life, till prevented by extreme old age. The poorest of men, as he observed of himself, did not labour from necessity,

* Roscoe's Lorenzo, vol. II. p. 271. "Not one of the great Italian Artists, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, seems to have been completely in possession of the principle of collecting and combining the scattered beauties of Nature, and according it with their figures. They have left no work, either of painting or marble, as the Greeks have done, that is remarkable for this excellence. The acknowledged superiority of Raffaello lay in other parts of his art, and not in the *bellezza* of the naked. M. Angelo has it not; though, in truth, he was in possession of every other ability regarding the human figure; but his Moses at St. Pietro in Vincoli, his Christ at the Minerva, his Prophets and other figures at the Sistine Chapel and at Florence, are all of them more to be admired for an elevated grandeur, and for a knowledge and happy accord of all the parts as composing *one whole*, than for a just propriety in adapting them to the nature of the characters they were meant to represent." Barry on the Arts in England, p. 95. Emeric David Recherches sur l'Art Statuaire, p. 438.

† Knight on Gardening, and on the Principles of Taste, p. 391. Reynolds's Works, p. 215, Disc. xv.

"Les Statuaires volurent imiter la maniere hardie et fiere de Michel Ange; sans rechercher les principes de ce savant Artiste, ils n'egalèrent pas leur modèle, et perdirent le mérite de l'originalité." Em. David, p. 447.

...and from choice. In-
 ...the circumstances re-
 ...he appears not to
 ...level conception that his
 ...acquired by any other
 ...labour; and yet he,
 ...ever lived, might
 ...pretensions to the
 ...genus and inspira-
 ...are distinctly
 ...as a Professor of the
 ...The group of the *Pietà*
 ...Peter's has been considered as
 ...of all M. Angelo's
 ...; yet the figure of the
 ...has been censured as appearing
 ...too young; but, in fact, the
 ...group is supernatural; as the
 ...could not possibly be sus-
 ...in such a position, by the
 ...of any individual. Condivi,
 ...his *Life of M. Angelo*, relates a
 ...with that great Artist, in
 ...the immaculate purity
 ...the *Virgin Mary*, as a reason for his
 ...thus deviated from human
 ...in the extraordinary contrast
 ...between the dead and living figures.
 ...The two statues of prisoners or slaves
 ...which were intended to compose
 ...a part of the Mausoleum of Julius
 ...took among his best works. Fal-
 ...a late French Sculptor, who
 ...undervalued the modern
 ...of Italy, exclaimed on seeing
 ...: "J'ai vu Michelange, et est ef-
 ...!" M. Angelo is said to have
 ...a master of the
 ...of Sculpture, and possessed such a
 ...quickness of eye, that he
 ...make a whole length statue,
 ...without setting his points like all
 ...other statues.

very curious and interesting account
 of his peculiar manner of working.
 The high tone of admiration in which
 his talents were celebrated by his con-
 temporaries and disciples, has reached
 our own times. In his Lectures on
 Painting, Fuseli declares, "that sub-
 limity of conception, grandeur of
 form, and breadth of manner, are the
 elements of M. Angelo's style. By
 these principles he selected or rejected
 the objects of imitation." Roscoe de-
 fines his manner to be "the salt of the
 art," that peculiar substance which,
 in a certain degree, united to others,
 procures them a high taste and relish,
 but which by itself is too strong and
 pungent." Similar commendation
 has been bestowed by others on the
 Moses. A lively Italian Critick re-
 marks that "this celebrated figure sits
 as if meant to do nothing; that the
 head, if the enormous beard were cut
 off, would be that of a satyr with the
 bristles of a boar, and he is clothed
 like a lazzarone out of place. Can
 this characterize a Legislator who
 conversed face to face with the Divi-
 nity?" It forms a part of the Mau-
 soleum of Julius II. in the Church of
 St. Maria in Vincolo, at Rome. There
 are likewise two female figures
 standing, of Religion and Virtue,
 which are simple and elegant. These
 several works have a strong and
 marked character of their own; and
 deficient as they are in the beauty of
 the antique, when they are not sub-
 lime, they are at least not insipid.
 Among the successful imitators of M.
 Angelo, and of those who infused
 somewhat of his spirit into their own
 works, were Guglielmo della Porta,
 and Giovanni di Bologna. His ana-

"From the time when he finished this group, his execution was bold and decisive, and the facility of his hand kept pace with the vigour of his mind." Duppa, p. 193.

† *Milizia, Arte di vedere.*

† "Il chausoit ses ouvrages avec chaleur, et quand il voyoit que sa main témé-
 raire avoit enlevé trop de marbre, il les abandonnoit." Emeric David, p. 439.

† *Milizia, Arte di vedere.* Gilpin's Western Tour, p. 22.

† "In the collection of M. De Praun at Nuremberg, was M. Angelo's original
 sketch of his Moses, superior in several points to that which he afterwards executed.
 Mr. Gilpin observes that the finished statue certainly deserves less praise than it has
 found. The face is encumbered with beard, and the body with drapery. He par-
 ticularly condemns the conceit by which M. Angelo has characterized Moses. Some
 symbol was necessary to distinguish him from a Roman Consul sitting in a curule
 chair. He has given him horns, by which he has turned him into a satyr. From
 whatever silly conceit the idea of giving horns to the great Jewish law-giver origi-
 nally sprang, it is certainly absurd in the last degree to see that idea realized in
 marble. How much better might Moses have been characterized simply by his
 rod and the two tables of the covenant, which latter, well managed, might have
 made a broad contrast with the drapery, while in part they might have been covered
 with it." Western Tour, p. 23.

tomical science was adopted by them with superior delicacy in female figures. Fiamingo has been styled the modern Polycletus. In his younger days he preferred ivory as a material, and a consequently smaller scale. The children of Guido by his second wife, were so exquisitely beautiful, that they served as models for a degree of infantine loveliness which might be considered as purely imaginary, but for this well-known anecdote. Of an Apollo and Mercury, once in the collection of the Marchesa Giustiniani, Bellori thought so highly, that he compared them, in point of grace, with the Antinous of the Belvedere. The Saint Susanna, in marble, in the Church of Loretto, was modelled from the Urania of the Capitol. She holds a palm branch in one hand, and with the other invites to the Altar. A simplicity, rivalling the antique, marks both attitude and drapery. Yet it has been doubted whether the face be not too fleshy in the upper part of the cheeks, and whether the expression be not merely that of sweetness in a maid, a character of which the ancients certainly knew nothing*. Whatever be the precise description of the beauty, it is truly exquisite. He cast likewise a very celebrated head of our Saviour in silver, for the collection of Charles I.

Algarði formed himself in the school of Fiamingo. Even in his best Works he showed too plainly the art rather than the genius of the sculptor, and was too *mannered*, particularly in the folds of his draperies, which are in most instances the same in number and position. Rome abounds with his performances: those at St. Peter's are on a gigantic scale.

An important, but ominous epoch in the history of Italian Sculpture, is the age of Bernini. His patron, Urban the VIIIth, encouraged his love of invention to so great an excess, that the chasteness of the antique was despised; and all the sound principles upon which the Roman and Florentine schools had been established, were superseded by those of the

new favourite. Before he had attained his twentieth year, he had finished a group of Apollo and Daphne (in the Villa Borghese) of a natural size, of which so general and unbounded was the admiration, that the fame of M. Angelo was lost in a total eclipse. The public taste was captivated by this novel style †. Twisted attitudes, heads turned with a meretricious grace, incorrectly formed limbs, but loaded with flying or protruding folds of drapery, which at once exposed the want of skill in the Artist, and the solidity of the material on which his talents were employed; these were the charms by which the Roman connoisseurs, with Pope Urban at their head, were rendered insensible of former excellence, and indulged all the foolish prejudice of depreciating the examples they had before admired.

Not satisfied with other innovations, he introduced one in his designs for basso-relievos. He filled them up with buildings in perspective, clouds, water, diminished figures and attempts to represent such aerial effects, as confound or break down the boundaries of the two arts. Reynolds observes, (Disc. X.) ‡ that "his heart was so much set on overcoming this difficulty, that he was for ever attempting it, though by that attempt he risked every thing that was valuable in the Arts." The Grand Fountain in the Piazza Navona, confirmed the increasing reputation of Bernini. When Innocent X. first saw the plan, he exclaimed, "that it was impossible to see any designs of Bernini, without immediately ordering their execution." Having completely finished his work, his patron was invited to inspect it, and the approbation of this old Pope was insured by the following theatrical effect. A considerable time was allowed him to examine every part of this vast edifice of sculpture, which, as the rivulet which supplies it was not flowing, was not yet become a fountain. Upon his Holiness preparing to depart, the waters were suffered to rush into the basin, with incredible force and quantity; which circum-

* "Arte di Vedere."

† Winkelmann says, that he stifled every sentiment of the beautiful in the wish of flattering the grosser passions, and that all his expressions are borrowed from vulgar nature. He particularly instances the David and St. Theresa.

‡ Milizia, in his *Vita degli Architetti*, 8vo, 1785, T. II. p. 186, has given a complete Catalogue of Bernini's works in Sculpture: Busts and Portraits in marble 31; Statues and Groups 39; Bronzes 8.

stance so surprized and delighted him, that he assured Bernini, "that ten years would be added to his life by so unexpected a pleasure."

Louis XIV. invited Bernini into France, by a letter written with his own hand, who obeyed the summons with pretended disinclination. He was conducted by the French Ambassador, complimented with a triumphal entry into Florence; and upon his arrival at Paris was so candid or cunning, that he declined any engagement in works of architecture or sculpture, probably from a consciousness that admirers were not predisposed to him as at Rome. He declared, "that France had no occasion for the display of his talents, while she possessed a Perreault or a Puget;" for those who have preserved this anecdote, have ascribed the compliment both to the architect and sculptor. We cannot wonder that he would not come to England, though solicited by Lord Arundel, who wished to have purchased his Fountain of the Piazza Navona, or to have engaged him to repeat it. He remained in France eight months, rewarded by an ample pension; and upon his return, in proof of gratitude, he cast an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. for the Palace of Versailles. He first introduced an obelisk as the back ground of his monuments. Few more extravagant examples of his conceit can be adduced than that upon the discovery of a fragment of an Obelisk at Rome. He mounted it on the back of a bronze elephant, as it now stands in the area before the Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva.

Bernini was skilful in setting off his own works as an architect, in the Church of the Dioclesian.

The false taste disseminated by the disciples of Bernini, influenced the Art of Sculpture in every country of Europe, during the lapse of nearly two centuries. The second French school of Puget and Bouchardon were ambitious of imitating him; and in our own nation, Sculpture, which was demanded only for sepulchral monuments, was supplied by foreign Artists, with a very few exceptions.

Bernini's manner was so contrary to the antique, that it may almost serve as a negative definition of it.

So servilely was he imitated for near a century after his death, that those

works which belong to his school have not been of sufficient merit to preserve the names of their several Artists. Sculptors received small encouragement from the Popes or Roman nobility, during the latter half of the last century, for any of their own performances; because their talents were solely directed to the restoration of Statues, with which every fresh excavation supplied them in abundance. It is said that during the pontificate of Pius VI. not less than 2000 statues and fragments were brought to light, restored, named, and placed in the Pio-Clementine Museum, or dispersed among the various Cabinets in Europe.

From this general censure, several of the works of Camillo Rusconi deserve to be excepted. Being a man of superior genius, he disdained to imitate the prevailing mode of design, and none of his contemporaries approached so nearly to the antique. His attitudes are animated, and his expression of the passions learned and successful. He had the art of blending happily the correctness and taste of the antique, with the dramatic fire of the moderns. Yet, during his life time, his admirers were few.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from SMYTHE'S MS "History of the Berkeley Family."

*Account of Lady KATHARINE BERKELEY *; continued from vol. LXXXVI. Part II. p. 212.*

A DECLARATION of the Funeral of the Lady Katherine Berkeley, as it was performed on Thursday, the 20th of May, 1596, being Ascension-day.

"Her corpse having continued at Calowdon, in the chamber where she died, honoured with all accustomed ceremonies as well by night as day, from Wednesday the seventh of April before, on which day she died, until the second evening before the funeral, when the coffin, with her whole body enclosed, was privately, by persons of good quality, conveyed by night to Coventry, to the house of Sampson Hopkins, in the end of † *Charles-street*, where, honoured with

* Daughter of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, and wife of Henry 11th Lord Berkeley.

† Perhaps *Earls*, for it is not very legible.

like

like ceremonies, it continued until the funeral hour, which was in manner following:

“The whole train (as travelled) from Callowdon, and other places, assembled by ten of the clock in the forenoon, were by Garter King at Arms, and Chester Herald, set in order, and directed then to proceed from the said house to the Church of St. Michael in this manner:

“First, went six of your principal yeomen, called the conductors of the train, in long black cloaks, with black staves in their hands, directed to conduct the train all the length of that street, to the Bar gates, and thence to Cross-Cheaping; and so through the North side of Trinity Church-yard, to the great West door of St. Michael's Church, both sides of which passage, near a quarter of a mile long, was impaled by many thousands of people, assembled to behold the honour thereof. Next after those conductors, in mourning gowns and Holland kerchiefs, came seventy poor women; then came thirty gentlemen's servants in black coats; then followed the servants of gentlemen and esquires in black coats; next them, the servants of knights, in black cloaks also; then came your Lordship's yeomen, and after them your gentlemen, (all two by two,) with some of the Lady Strange's gentlemen interplaced with them, yours being 74, whereof myself went as one of her Secretaries; then the officers of your household, as clerk of the kitchen, gentleman of the horse, auditor, and steward, in their gowns and hoods, your steward bearing a white rod in his hand. Next behind the steward, came Mr. Henry Beaumont, bearing the great banner of honour; after him followed the esquires, and chief gentlemen of the country, as Mr. Clement Fisher, Mr. William Cotton, Mr. Elmes, Mr. Fulke Batters, young Mr. Beaumont; then came your Lordship's chaplains; and after them, and next before the coffin, went Chester the herald, assisted by Mr. Walter Denis, as a necessary marshal to the better direction of the train; the coffin was borne by eight of your chief gentlemen and yeomen, and supported by four other gentlemen of most note, viz. Master Edward Devereux, Sir John Spencer, Sir Thomas Leigh, and Mr. George Shirley, your son-in-law.

“Near to the four corners thereof went four esquires, viz. Mr. Robert Spencer, son and heir of the said Sir John, Mr. Basil Fielding of Newnham, Mr. Samuel Marrow, and Mr. William Norwood, each of them bearing a banneroll, with her Arms and your Lordship's quartered.

“Next behind the coffin came Mr. Richard White as her gentleman usher, with a small white rod in his hand, accompanied with the gentleman usher of the Lady Strange, both of them bare-headed, between whom went Garter in his kingly coat of arms; next after them came the Lady Strange, eldest daughter to the late Earl of Derby, and for this day, principal mourneresse, in her gown, mantle, train, hood, and tippet of black, and in her paris head, tippet, wimple, vaile, and barbe of fine lawn, on whose right hand went your son, Mr. Thomas Berkeley, and on her left hand, your brother-in-law, Sir George Carey, supporting her by the arms, called the two principal assistants, who were apparelled in their gowns, hoods, and tippets of finest black. Then came Mrs. Audley Denis, bearing the train of the principal mourneresse, apparelled as an esquire, in her gown, and lined hood of black, with a plaited kerchief, and barb of lawn.

“Then came Mrs. Elizabeth Berkeley, your daughter-in-law, and the Lady Carey, side by side, apparelled as Baronesses, and in all points suitable to the principal mourneresse, save that their trains were tucked up, and not borne. Then followed in semblable order, Mrs. Devereux, and the Lady Leigh, apparelled as knights' wives, in their black gowns, hoods, and tippets, and in their round paris heads, bonnegrace, and barbes of fine lawn.

“In answerable order, next came Mrs. Beaumont and Mrs. Spencer, apparelled as knights' wives, like the former: which seven were called the seven principal mourneresses, and estates of the funeral.

“Next after whom in like correspondency, two by two, came four esquires, viz. Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Fisher, and her daughter, and Mrs. Dilkes, apparelled as the train-bearer, save that they wanted hoods.

“Then followed the late Lady's gentlemen, the principal mourneresses two gentlewomen, knights and esquires wives gentlewomen, all like apparelled in black gowns, kerchiefs, and barbes of lawn, to the number of fourteen.

“And next after these, came eight chambermaids, servants to the estates and ladies aforesaid, in gowns and kerchiefs of lawn only: all which was furnished at the only charges of your Lordship.

“After all these, and last of all, came Mr. Mayor of Coventry, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common in great number, and good proportion.

“In this order passed this train with slow

slow steps, and frequent pauses, to the Church aforesaid. In the first aisle stood the foresaid 70 poor women, piling the passage on either side, through whom passed the whole action up to the East end of the Church, where the pulpit was purposely placed, and also the hearse.—The seven principal mourneresses were placed by Mr. Garter king at armes within the inward rail of the said hearse, with their faces towards the same, and the rest of the gentlemen ministers to the funeral were placed in the outer rails, about two yards distant from the pall of the coffin; all others sat in seats adjoining. The company thus placed, and the psalm ended, (which had received the corpse at the entrance into the Church), your chaplain, Edward Cowper, ascended the pulpit, and towards the end of his learned sermon, took a fit occasion to speak of her learned and virtuous life; ‘A lady, never known to dissemble, or heard to swear, with speech modestly carried,’ sealed also with the knowledge of many hundreds there present, wrought such effect, that seldom hath been beheld a more sorrowful assembly at a subject’s funeral, nor tears more dropping down. The sermon ended, another psalm was begun, during which, all such mourners as before are said to wear heads of lawn, together with the two assistants, walked in procession wise about the hearse; in which procession, the waiting gentlewomen and chambermaids were severed from the rest, and aptly seated on one side the aisle extending to the offertory, where they continued till all ceremonies were ended. But all the rest, by their circular walk, were seated in their former places; which done, the offertory began, first, by the principal mourneresses, and after, by the other six, each conducted by Mr. Garter; then were the banners offered up by such as formerly I have noted to bear them; which finished, Mr. Berkeley, your eldest son, was, by Mr. Garter, led to the offertory, and there by him invested with the honours of his deceased mother, by delivery and acceptance of the banners, and other ceremonies; which done, and he solemnly conducted back to his former place, then were next brought before the hearse, the two principal officers of the household, the steward and gentleman usher, who after many obeisances and humble reverences, brake their rods, commending them to the custody of the corps and hearse; which ceremony ended, the whole company arose, and in the order they came, returned to Mr. Hopkins’ house aforesaid, and thence to Callowdon, where

your Lordship for them and many hundreds more had so plentifully provided, that the excess herein appeared, when with such dishes, as for most part passed untouched at former tables, more than one thousand poor people were plentifully fed the same afternoon; and thus have you performed that part of your late letter to her brother, the Lord Henry Howard, that as her life was honourable, so you intended her funeral should be.—*Finis.*

“*Thus the paper I delivered to this Lord.* John Smith.

“Her body was after interred in a vault, in the North-east corner of that Church, near the Draper’s Chapel there; and I think it hardly possible to have all things better performed than were at this funeral, and after at the feast; wherein no error was by any observed to be committed; so careful were the servants of this Lord in their several offices and charges committed to them, who also for more comeliness had attired themselves the gentlemen in black sattin suits, and black silk stockings, with gold chains, folded in black scarves, and the yeomen in silk sashes, grogans, and taffeties of black colour.

Reliquet nomen, narratur laudes.

“God grant us all such race to run,
To end in Christ as she has done.”

Topographical Account of the Parish of TOTTINGTON, in Norfolk.

TOTTINGTON is a small irregular village in the hundred of Wayland, deanery of Breccles, and archdeaconry of Norwich, and lies on the road between Thetford and Watton, distant eight miles from the former, and four from the latter place. The parish is bounded on the north by Thrextton, Little Cressingham, and Merton; by Merton and Thompson on the east; on the west by Stanford; and on the south by Wretham and Sturston.

We find mention of no less than six manors in this parish; *viz.* Tottington or Mortimer’s manor, Strange’s, Stanford’s, Campese, Thetford-Monks’, and Bokenham’s or Macham’s manors. All these had their rise from the two principal manors, Mortimer’s and Stanford’s. A full and particular account of the descent of property may be seen in Blomefield’s elaborate History of this county, from which I have abridged a few particulars respecting the two principal manors, in order to shew how they became divided.

TOTTING-

TOTTINGTON OF MORTIMER'S
MANOR.

Alwi, a Saxon, held it in the Confessor's time, and the Conqueror gave it to Robert Bigot*, of whom Ralph Fitz-Herlewin held it at the survey. It contained four carucates, three of which were demesne. The manor was worth 80s. afterwards it fell to 60s. The whole town was better than four miles in length, and two in breadth, and paid 15d. to the gelt. It continued in the Bigots; and in King Stephen's time Hugh Bigot owned it, who divided it, and gave part to the Prior of Thetford, which constituted "Thetford-Monks' Manor," and the other part to John le Strange; and it appears that part of it was afterwards conveyed to Warner, or Warin de Tottington, who gave the tithes of his estate, which contained half a knight's fee, to Thetford priory. In 1195, there was a dispute between Robert Mortimer, of Aitleburgh, and John le Strange, of Hunstanton, concerning five fees in Hunstanton, Tottington, &c.; and at last, Robert released the whole to John, and John gave the church to the nuns at Campesse, with all the lands belonging to it, excepting divers rents and services; that constituted the manor called "Stranges," which continued in that family till John le Strange, of Hunstanton, esq. by deed dated 5 Hen. V. confirmed to the Prioress of Campesse his manor in Tottington, called Strange's, with all thereto belonging †.

STANFORD'S MANOR.

Alwin, a Saxon, owned this part in the Confessor's time, and Roger de Ramis ‡ held it, allotted him by the Conqueror. He gave it to Waregius, who held it at the Conqueror's Survey, when it was worth 20s. *per ann.* it being fallen half its value since Alwin's time. It contained three carucates, one of them being demesne. In 1275, Maud de Ebroicis granted to Thomas de Solaris, for life, with remainder to herself and heirs, this manor, which then contained two carucates. About 1290, Thomas de Ware held it at half a fee of Petronil de Vaux; in 1344, Osbert de Boyton died seized of this manor; and in 1466, it was settled in marriage by John Wyndham, esq. the father, on his son John and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Howard, knt. afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and their heirs.

"Bokenham's or Macham's Manor," had its rise out of Stanford's Manor, when Thomas de Ware settled half of it on Hugh de Bokenham, in 1345. It seems to have been divided soon after; for, in 1402, Thomas de Tottington held a part of it of the Honor of Richmond.

In 1558, the manors were all joined, for Sir Richard Southwell, knt. suffered a recovery of the manors of Tottington, Stanford's, and Mortimer's, with the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, to the use of himself for life; the remainder to Elizabeth, wife of George Heneage, daughter of

* "Terra Rogeri Bigoti, Wanelund 𐝰. In Totintuna, tenet Radulphus Filius Herluini iiii Car. terre quam tenuit Alwi T. R. E. tunc et post xv Villi. m^o iiii. tunc et post x bord. m^o xvii. tunc et post viii Ser. m^o iiii. xxiii Acr. prati, semper iiii Car. in dno. tunc et post v Car. hom. m^o iii. Silva xxx porc. modo i mol. et semper iiii Soc. lxxxv. Acr. tunc et post ii Car. m^o. Nichil. sed possent esse. Semper i Runc. tunc xvii. anim. m^o xviii. tunc xxii. Porc. m^o xii. tunc clx. ov. m^o cxl. iiii minus. xxiiii. Capras. tunc lxiii Equi m^o. xv. tunc et post val. lxxx Sol. et m^o lv. Totum habet ii Leug in Lat. et i in Lat. quicumque ibi teneat. Et xv. den. de Gelto." Domesday, fol. 108.

† Is it not therefore probable, that Strange's and Campesse manors were all one and the same? for the only account we meet with of the latter is, that at the dissolution this manor devolved to the Crown, with the impropriation and patronage, and was given by Hen. VIII. in 1530, with all the house, lands, &c. belonging to that Monastery, to Richard Southwell and his heirs, who was to hold it of the crown by the annual fee farm rent of 3l.

‡ "Terre Rogeri de Ramis. 𐝰. Wanelund. Totintuna tenet Waregius quam tenuit Alauinus liber homo. T. R. E. iiii Car. terre. tunc et post ix Vill. m^o vii. tunc i Bor. tunc et post ii Serr. modo Nullus. xii Acr. prati, tunc et post i Car. in dno. m^o i et dim. tunc et post ii Car. homin. m^o dim. semper ii Runc. et xv anim. tunc ix Porc. m^o v. tunc lxxx. m^o xiiii. vi Capr. tunc et post val. xls. m^o xx." Domesday, fol. 275.

Sir Richard, for life; and, in 1572, George Heneage had it. It came after to Sir Robert Southwell, who sold it, 16 May, 40 Eliz.* to Edward Coke, esq. and his heirs.

In 1635, the Lady Jane Harte paid 20*l. per ann.* out of these manors, to John Harte, according to the will of Sir Eustace Harte, kn^t. deceased. It afterwards belonged to Thomas Garrard, esq. and after that to Sir Nicholas Garrard, of Langford, bart. who died in 1727, leaving it to his widow. Sir William de Grey, lord chief justice of the common pleas, purchased it, whose descendant, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, is the present proprietor. Indeed, the whole parish, except the glebe and one cottage, now belongs to his Lordship.

In 14 Geo. III. (1774) an Act of Parliament was passed, entitled, "An Act for dividing and inclosing the common fields, half-year lands, common pastures, common meadows, commons, commonable lands, heaths, and waste grounds, within the parish of Tottington, in the county of Norfolk."

About two furlongs north-west of the Church, there is a barn, which has been moated in, and had a good fishery belonging to it; by this place are several foundations of buildings, which are supposed to have been the old manor-house. As some workmen were digging here, in 1812, they found a large old key, much corroded; it is now in the museum of the Rev. M. D. Duffield, F. S. A.

There is a mere, or sheet of water, about a quarter of a mile north west of the Church, which in rainy seasons covers seven acres of land. Such meres are common in the county; within a few miles of Tottington, there are three others; viz. Stow-Bedon, Soham, and Scoulton.

There are two public-houses in the village, known by the signs of the Cock, and the Green Man.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that a pair of stocks, which is so commonly seen on the green of every village, though the use is at this day almost unknown, never was erected in this parish, which shews either the peaceableness of the inhabitants, or the carelessness and inactivity of the parish officers.

In 1501, there were 26 houses, and 40 families, consisting of 104 males, and 94 females, in Tottington.

According to the Return made to Parliament for the year 1517, the poor's rate amounted to 29*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*

The only charitable bequest which I have met with in this parish, is a piece of land called Chandler's Pightle, containing less than an acre. It was formerly let by the parish officers to Lord Walsingham, for 4*s.* a year, and is believed to have been given for the industrious poor. In 1777, it was let for 5*s.* but has not been mentioned in the Terriers since that time. Like Naboth's vineyard, it has been taken from the owner, perhaps for a garden of herbs, and affords us another instance to the many hundreds which have been brought to light, of the "industrious poor" having been deprived of their rights, not perhaps by the great and wealthy, but by those who are put in authority under them †.

There are about 2266 acres of land in the parish; the soil consists of a light sand; so light indeed is it in some of the adjoining parishes to the west, that it frequently drifts in the wind, and is bare of vegetation.

THE CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was, in 1196, given by John le Strange, with the consent of Robert de Mortimer, to the priory of St. Mary and the Nuns at Campese, in Suffolk, and was appropriated to that house in 1302, the rectory being valued at thirty, and the vicarage at six marks.

* Mr. Neve says, that Bokenham's manor came to the Salters, and that Edmund Salter was Lord in 1629; and that about 1714, it was sold by Edmund son of Robert, along with their estate, to Mr. Eversdon.

† Since writing the above, I have been informed by some of the old inhabitants, that the rent of this piece of land (5*s. per ann.*) was formerly received by the overseers; and, instead of being given to the "industrious poor," went towards paying the expences of the town meetings!! "Chandler's pightle" is now let, with some land of Lord Walsingham's, to Samuel Chilvers, who pays the rent to his Lordship's steward. Should this meet Lord Walsingham's eye, or reach his ear, I doubt not but the rent of the land will be restored to its owners or their trustees, as I feel confident that his Lordship (having only lately succeeded to the estates) is not aware that "Chandler's pightle" belongs to the "industrious poor" of Tottington.

In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1291, Totlington is rated at 20*l.* *

In 1404, there was great complaint made that the profits of the vicarage were much impaired by the number of rabbits on the warren of Sir John Fitz-Ralf, knt. so that it was not able to pay the whole tenth of 40*s.* At the dissolution, the impropriation and patronage devolved to the crown, and were given by Henry VIII. in 1530, to Sir Richard Southwell, knt. and his heirs. Mr. Le Neve, in his Collections, says, that this impropriate rectory was sold by Sir Thomas Southwell, knt. to Thomas Hall, and that Francis Windham, esq. was late farmer of it, at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. and that it was given by King James I. to the Divinity Professor in Cambridge, it being settled on Trinity College, in trust for him. It now belongs to the Governors of Chigwell School, in Essex; but by what means the Professor of Divinity lost this rectory, or how and when the Governors of the School became possessed of it, I cannot learn; suffice it to add, that the present value of the great tithes is 250*l.*; the vicarage is worth 60*l.* and the curate, who bears the burthen and heat of the day, receives 40*l.* a year †.

The site of the parsonage joined the east part of the Church-yard, where a large barn now stands. The only glebe belonging to the vicarage consists of half an acre.

A Sunday-school was opened here, Oct. 5, 1817, by the present curate, at which upwards of 50 children regularly attend, and are by this means kept from idling away the Sabbath on the village green.

Service is performed once every Sunday, alternately morning and afternoon. (*To be continued.*)

Antiquities, &c. discovered at WHITTLESFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(From the Cambridge Chronicle, Nov. 13.)

WE are now enabled to lay before our Readers some parti-

culars respecting the remarkable discoveries that have been made upon the estate of *Ebenezer Hollick, esq.* of Whittlesford, at a place called Got Moor, between Whittlesford and Triplow, two miles from Newton.

Mr. Hollick employed some labourers to level three antient tumuli upon Got Moor, called The Chronicle Hills, with a view to the improvement of his land. These tumuli stood in a line nearly North and South, upon the North side of a brook separating the parishes of Triplow and Whittlesford. The old road from Cambridge to Triplow, through Shelford, crossed this brook; it may have been a Roman way. Upon the left (*i. e.* Eastern) side of it, were the tumuli; and also other sepulchres of a very remarkable nature, as we shall presently show.

The middlemost of The Chronicle Hills was 8 feet high, and it was 27 yards in diameter; the others were much lower. They ranged along an antient wall, constructed of flints and pebbles, which the workmen are now removing. Its length was 4 rods, its thickness 30 inches, and it had three abutments upon its Eastern side. Beyond this wall, at the distance of 12 rods to the East, was found an antient well made with clunch, 9 feet in diameter, full of flints and tiles of a curious shape, so formed as to lap over each other. Some of these tiles had a hole in the centre; and, from their general appearance, it was believed that they had been used in an aqueduct. In this well were found two bucks' or elks' horns, of very large size. Upon opening the tumuli, the workmen removed, from the larger one, four human skeletons, which were found lying upon their backs, about two feet from the bottom. Some broken pieces of terra cotta, with red and with black glazing, were found in opening the tumuli, heaped among the earth, which, from the nature of the workmanship, seem-

* "Totyngton [Eccle'ia de Totyngton app' p' de Caumpisse pret' pore' et pret' Vicar' indecim'] 20*l.* Norwic' Sp'.

† The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 6*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.—From a memorandum on the back of the first Register it appears, "that on July 17, 1717, a commission was holden for inspecting into ye small curacies, in order for their augmentation, when it appeared that Mr. Avis and Edmund Holida did yⁿ make oath y^t the curacy of this parish of Totlington was not worth more yⁿ eleven pounds p^r annum to y^e curate."

The town paid 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to the tenths, and was rated to the land tax at 328*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

ed to be *Roman*, but this is uncertain. In opening the Northern *tumulus*, and in removing the wall upon its Eastern side, such an innumerable quantity of the bones of a small quadruped was found, that they were actually stratified to the depth of four inches, so that the workmen took out whole shovels filled with these bones; and the same were also found near other sepulchres about an hundred yards to the North of The Chronicle Hills. The most singular circumstance is, that there is no living animal now in the country, to which these bones, thus deposited by millions, may be anatomically referred. The bones of the jaw correspond with those of the castor, or beaver, as found in a fossil state in the bogs near Chatteris; but the first are incomparably smaller. Like those of the beaver they are furnished with two upper and two lower incisors, and with four grinders on each side. Nothing like these minute bones has, however, been yet known to exist in a fossil state. One of the Professors of this University, after a careful examination of the spot, believing them to have belonged to the Lemming, which sometimes descends in moving myriads from the mountains of Lapland, transmitted several of them to London to Sir Joseph Banks, and to Sir Everard Home, who have confirmed his conjecture. According to these gentlemen there exists at present a creature of this species called a Shrew Mouse, which is exceedingly destructive to young plantations. About two years ago the Commissioners of Forests wrote to Sir Joseph Banks to know what could be done to get rid of them. A colony of these animals may have been hemmed in by some flood, and, being all of them drowned, were perhaps thus huddled together in one spot.

Before we conclude this article, we have also to add, that about 100 yards from the North of The Chronicle Hills, there were found two other *sepulchres*, in which human skeletons were found in *soros*, constructed of flints and pebbles, put together with fine gravel. These *soros* were surrounded each by a circular wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and about 3 feet high, 22 feet in diameter. The whole were covered beneath mounds of earth, which rose in hills about 2 feet above the *soros*, having been p-

bably diminished in height by long pressure and the effect of rains.—In the first *soros*, (which was 5 feet square, and 8 feet deep, brought to a point with pebbles,) were found two skeletons. The uppermost appeared to be of larger size. Under the skull was found the blade of a *poignard* or *knife*. The head of this skeleton rested upon the body of the other. The *soros* was full of dirt; and patches of a white unctuous substance, like *spermaceti*, adhered to the flints. It had an oak bottom, black as ink, but stained with the green oxide of copper, owing to the decomposition of an ancient *bronze* vessel, very small parts of which have been removed to this University, and analysed; the composition consisting, as usual in ancient bronze, of an alloy of copper and tin, in the proportion of 88 of the former to 12 of the latter. Large iron nails, reduced almost to an oxide, were also found here. In the other *soros* (which was 4 feet square, with in its circular wall, and 6 feet deep,) an human skeleton was found; and another below it in a sitting posture, with an erect spear, the point of which was of iron. Nails were found here, but no wood, as in the other *soros*. Here the small quadruped bones were found in great abundance. The skull of the sitting figure was stolen by one of the labourers, and carried to his own cottage at Whittlesford: it had every tooth perfect. The robbery has given rise to a very amusing instance of superstition; for it is maintained at Whittlesford, that the headless skeleton of an ancient warrior knocks every night at the door of this cottager, demanding the skull sacrilegiously stolen from his grave.

Much more might be added respecting the antiquities of Got Moor, and of The Chronicle Hills. Many gentlemen of the University have resorted to the spot to gratify their curiosity. The mode of burial exhibited by those ancient *sepulchres*, added to the fact of the *bronze* reliques found within one of them, and also that no *Roman* coins have ever been discovered among the other ruins, plead strongly for the superior antiquity of the *ancient* ~~and.~~ ~~and.~~

Journal of a Tour taken in 1701, from LONDON to PARIS.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII. p. 496.)
PARIS.

Sept. 5. **I**T was so late we had nothing to do but seek a lodging; and being perfect strangers should, perhaps, have been under some difficulty, but that a very obliging French gentleman of our company, who I believe was a Protestant, and had heard our conversation with the priest in the coach, persuaded us to accompany him to an auberge in St. Zachary's-street, at the sign of the Galley, which answered the character he gave of it; for we found the people very civil, and our entertainment free and easy. We paid little more, as money now goes in France, than half a crown English per head, per day, for three meals and lodging. The breakfast allowed was but small, consisting, *à la Française*, of a crust of bread and a glass of wine; but our diners and suppers were plentiful, commonly of seven or eight dishes, served up in their way, small and mostly of kickshaws (*quelque choses*) as we call them; yet there was always enough for the company and to spare. There were generally ten or twelve at dinner, and as many at supper, with good attendance, and as much wine as we chose of the common beverage at our meals—what is called for after the removal of the cloth, is extra, and an additional charge. Our landlord said he was a Protestant, and that there were forty thousand in that city ready with hearts and hands on occasion; but we had nothing to do with matters of that kind, and avoided such discourse, for we were cautious of trepan and bastiles.

Sept. 6. We walked into the city, which we found in general to be built of stone and white brick; mostly of the former, with some rough cast. The streets were straight and well paved. The houses in general were four and five, and some six stories high. The great Church of Notre Dame, dedicated to the Virgin, is a lofty large building, and it seems owes its foundation to the English. The great altar is very rich, with vast silver candelsticks and lamps, and a very curious piece of work of beaten gold, in the shape of a canopy, hanging over the altar, which contains the consecrated ~~the~~ ^{the} Body-Sacrament. At the

the body of the Church,

just after we had entered on the right hand, is an huge gigantic statue of St. Christopher, standing on a rock. It is accounted an extraordinary piece of sculpture. Here is an abundance of fine monuments, with numerous chapels and rich altar-pieces. In the body of the Church hangs the portrait of a Moorish Prince of the Gold Coast, who lately visited Paris; and whilst he was there, his Father died. The French King thereupon caused him to be crowned in Paris, and has sent him home with many priests and Jesuits to attempt the conversion of his Moorish subjects to Christianity. At the West end of this Cathedral are two towers, each having 380 steps. In one of them is a set of eight bells, and one extra, the biggest being about or near seven feet in diameter at the mouth. From the top we viewed the city, this Church being in the centre; it appeared very compact, and almost round. It comprizes a vast tract of ground, though to our conception it is not two thirds of the size of London; but this city being circular, and London extending in length, it is difficult to judge correctly. It must be considered that the latter has been much increased of late years; and that in Paris, building has been long since forbidden by the King; and as the river Seine is not navigable except by small boats, it can be no port—consequently it wants much of the trade that London enjoys; nor has it the King's residence and Court there. I therefore cannot see (though it be the Metropolis of a much greater kingdom) how it should be so large, rich, or populous as London, when the latter vied with it some years ago.

It is said that the French King never lay a night in Paris in his life, or at least since he was 14 years of age. He comes, indeed, to the Louvre, sometimes on important occasions, or for pleasure; but will not trust himself long in the town, either for that his Grandfather was murdered there, or for that there are a great many Protestants in the city, whom he has persecuted, and may therefore fear; or from the recollection of the frequent rebellions in his minority; or, perhaps, that he thinks his houses there too mean. Whatever may be his motives for absenting himself, certain it is that he is very seldom to be seen in his capital.

The

The Seine is a broad but shallow river, running quite through the town. It rises from the country above Fontainebleau, comes to Paris, and passes on through Normandy, to Havre de Grace, where it empties itself into the sea. The principal bridge at Paris is called the Pont Neuf, whereon are no houses, but there is a statue of Lewis XIII. on horseback, and a building called La Samaritaine, which is a large fountain of water flowing continually out of a lion's mouth, drawn up from the river by a mill.

We viewed the Louvre, a palace designed by Henry IV. to be one of the first and greatest houses in the world. The front towards the garden, called the Tuilleries, is, as we conjectured, 300 yards in length, of noble architecture, much like to the front of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, but more grand. The pillars and pilasters are mostly of marble, and the front towards the Seine is longer than the other, but not so fine. This house it seems was to have had two other fronts, and to be square, with courts within, but it was never finished.

Towards the evening we walked into the Tuilleries, being beautiful large gardens belonging to the Louvre, full of statues, fountains, shady and terraced walks, and other ornaments, which make it the most pleasant public place I ever yet saw. Here were abundance of ladies and gentlemen, not less I believe than one thousand, walking. No other men than gentlemen are permitted to enter.

1701, Sept. 7. We walked to see the Convent of Nuns, called La Valle de Grace. Here is a very fine Church with a curious roof of large arched work; and all the pavement is of fine marble of various colours. At the top is a large dome, finely painted within, and the greatest part without is gilt. This house was founded by Anne of Austria, Queen of France, and is but lately finished. It is richly endowed, and the Nuns ladies of quality.

Our next visit was to the Convent of Carmelite Nuns of the Incarnation, who are likewise ladies of quality. They have also a very fine Church, gilt all round, with several beautiful chapels. The roof is painted in basso relievo, and their other paintings are very excellent. High up above the left door are places for the Nuns, where they hear mass, and join

in the vocal part of it. They are concealed from view by a grate and curtains. Madame La Valliere, formerly one of the French King's mistresses, is now the superieure here. The altar, to which you ascend by marble steps, is superbly gilt and adorned.

From thence we went to the Convent of St. Genevieve, the Patroness Saint of Paris. The Church here is magnificent; the altar-piece rich, with many and very large candlesticks of massive silver. The cross is particularly large, of the same metal, though some say it is of gold. Over the altar is a chest of beaten gold, almost covered with diamonds and precious stones, valued at 80 millions of livres, containing the bones of St. Genevieve. All this was affirmed to us; and we were told that in 1694, when there was want of rain all over the kingdom, and much fear of a dearth, this chest was carried in procession through the city to implore the intercession of the Saint for rain, and the same day rain came very plentifully. This was, of course, accounted a miracle. The whole solemnity is described in a very fine and large piece of painting, hung up in this Church. We saw, besides, on this day, a great convent of Capuchin Friars, who have a large garden, well planted, for the use of the house.

It was on this evening, as we were walking home, that we had an account of the death of King James the Second of England, who deceased yesterday, 6th September according to our style, at St. Germain's en Laye, at half-past two in the afternoon; and that his son had been proclaimed as his successor by the name and style of James III. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. France was left out of his title.

Sept 8. We went to the Place de Vendosme. This is to be a large magnificent square, with lofty houses of free-stone. We viewed the fine houses now building therein by the Parisians, as a gift to the King, and which it is said he designs for the Duke of Vendosme. In the midst of the square is a fine equestrian statue of the King, made of brass.

We now proceeded to the Place des Victoires, an open round of buildi also of free-stone, with ~~many~~ what resembling ~~the~~ but not so large were erected. memorations

atories. In the midst is a magnificent and costly statue of the King, made of copper, and the Goddess of Victory, of the same metal, crowning him with laurel, all curiously wrought and finely gilt. The pedestal is large and square, and he stands trampling his enemies under his feet, in a manner which I think too insulting. At each corner of the pedestal is a figure lying in a submissive posture, with its hands chained together, and its ensigns and arms thrown down and broken. One represents the Emperor of Germany, another the King of Spain, another the States General of the United Provinces (the Netherlands), and the other the Duke of Savoy. On every side are long inscriptions, allusive to the King's great acts, some in Latin verse extolling him beyond Cæsar and Alexander; and others in French prose, setting forth the numbers of his armies and his great deeds, with lofty and strange titles, and a dedication, *Firo immortalis*, &c. The whole of this monument was erected by the Duke de la Feuillade.

Our next walk was to the Gobelins manufactory, situate at another part of the town. It is carried on in a large stone building by Germans and Flemings, to the number of one hundred, maintained at the King's charge. These are the authors of those fine works of tapestry, called by the above name, in silk, gold, and silver, for the furniture of the King's houses. The figures and subjects which are to be represented, are painted and laid before the workmen; and to such great perfection is their art arrived, that we saw several pieces of their performance little short, as we thought, of the paintings themselves. In this place too, there are many persons employed in sculpture, and in making figures in brass and other metals, and in stone and mosaic work. We saw a brazen head of the King, very large and fine, and a round table, then in hand and almost perfect, curiously inlaid with marble of several figures and coloured, valued at 400 pistoles. In the same room was an abundance of fine stones of Agate, &c. in one of which was the plain resemblance of a tall large tree, full of branches; and, in another, of a city full of houses, both of which we were assured, were

Our succeeding
 part of the In-
 tended soldiers,

at Chelsea. This is a large and lofty building of free stone, situate just without the city. It was first designed for 6000 men; but now, they say, is capable of holding 10,000. The apartments are very convenient, and seem larger than those at Chelsea, but the Governor's house, and the gardens are far short of those with us. The Chapel is not quite finished, though the greatest part of the College has been erected these 30 years. The great altar and dome of the Chapel will be stately and grand.

Sept. 8. It had been our custom to go to an English Coffee-house, kept by one Benson, near Cardinal Furstenburgh's Palace. We went there this day, being Sunday, and here we were accosted by a Frenchman, who undertook to shew us great things. We put ourselves under his guidance, and after leading us up and down through 20 dirty streets, he brought us to a great Hospital of sick women, where we were nearly poisoned with stench; and we were informed, that as these begin to recover, they are removed to a better place, and from thence to a third, until their health is re-established; but, being disgusted with our guide, we shook him off, and were afterwards told it was well we had not been trepanned by him, and had not had our throats cut—and possibly this might have been the case if we had gone wherever he would have led us. It seems there are many such fellows about this town, who set upon people by night; and we were told there were 50,000 rogues who infest it, though there are watchmen as in London, but not so many; and there are lights too in lanterns on lines, which go across the streets, and the lanterns are hung in the centre.

In the afternoon we went to the Church of the Nuns of the Assumption. This is entirely circular—a form I had never seen before. At the top is a stately dome, gilt without, and painted within. There we heard mass sung in excellent Church musick, and we were told before that it would be the best in Paris. The trebles and basses were exquisitely fine. Here we hired chairs at five liards a piece, for there are no other seats. The performance lasted an hour and a half. We went to the play-house to see the tragic opera of Scylla. Operas are only acted on Sundays. They were acted with good musick and

and

and fine scenes, but I did not much like the accommodation. We went into the pit, the cheapest place, and stood all the while on a brick floor, for it had no seats. The galleries were narrow, and divided into small compartments. At another time, not being Sunday, we went to a comedy at a different theatre. We sat in the gallery. The number of actors was not more than six or seven. The piece was a mixture of comedy, farce, and harlequinade, of which the latter bore a large portion; and the whole, in our judgment, was a poor business.
(*To be continued.*)

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

ST. DAVID'S.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square, Dec. 3.*

I HAVE recently met with very important unpublished documents, relating to the Choristers of this Cathedral Church. MS. Harl. 6280.

"To all, &c. Adam [Houghton] *
Bishop of St. David's, greeting.

"The duty of our station and the dictates of piety alike require us to promote the solemnity of Divine worship in our Church of St. David's, by making suitable provision for those who officiate in the Choir, lest the Church should be disgraced in the poverty of her Ministers.

"Now we observe, in bitterness of heart, that the Choristers, few in number, and without proper vestments, attend the Choral Service irregularly and lukewarmly, because in times past little or no provision had been made for their temporal wants; namely, for their diet and clothing, without which spiritual things cannot long subsist.

"We, therefore, with our brethren the Canons of the said Church, in Chapter assembled, considering how we could provide a suitable remedy for this deficiency, have at length directed our attention to the Church of Lanwynanen, in our adwoson; that the Choristers, who shall be four in number, may, according to their duty, attend at the canonical hours in the said Church and in proper habits, humbly to minister as Choristers, according to the use of Sarum †, under the direction of our

Vicar, whom we depute Precaptor and Master of the said Choristers, to elect and perfect them as Choristers; and, as our Commissary, to remove them as occasion may require; and that when by exercise they are advanced in learning, there may be a more plentiful supply of Ministers for a higher degree in the said Church, we have thought meet that the aforesaid Church should be bestowed on the said Choristers, with all its rights and appurtenances (excepting only the portion of the Vicar, who shall be colated by us and our successors); and with the consent of our Chapter, after full consideration and in due form of Law, we do appropriate and confirm the same to the said Choristers to be for ever possessed to their use. And we ordain that the profits and revenues of the said Church be divided by equal portions twice a year among the said Choristers, for their maintenance, who shall, if it be possible, reside within the close of the Church of St. David's, by the order of our said Vicar, who shall dispose of the said Church as may appear to him most advantageous to the use of the said Choristers.

"And we will also that our said Vicar, out of the profits of the said Church, receive half a mark of silver annually for his trouble."

"Dated at St. David's, 24 Mar.
1363."

The Volume from which the above extract is taken seems to be the original Register and Statute Book of the Cathedral, and is attested June 8, 1588, by the subscriptions of

Thomas Huelt, Precentor.

Richardus Edwardes, Cancellarius.
M. Meneven's.

Thomas Lloyd, Thesaurarius.

It is much decayed at the commencement, and a few pages at the conclusion are quite illegible. There is a complete transcript in the same Library, (1249) in a more modern hand.

The number of the Choristers was augmented from four to six, April 15, A. D. 1501, by the bounty of Bishop Morgan, who appropriated the tythes of Lawhaden for their better support. See MSS. Harl. 6280, p. 209; 1249, p. 268; where the deed of Adam Houghton is followed nearly verbatim.

Yours, &c.

M. H.

* Bp. of St. David's from 1361 to 1388.

† The Ritual or Liturgy of Osmond, Bishop of Sarum, was almost universally adopted by the Cathedrals in the Province of Canterbury.

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Jan. 11.*
IT is sometimes amusing to observe, how

“learned commentators view, In Homer, more than Homer knew;” how enthusiastic admirers of a favourite author discover, in his expressions, certain exquisite and recondite meanings, which had never entered his thoughts.

Of this critical zeal and sagacity Dryden furnishes a curious instance, in the Notes subjoined to his translation of Virgil, where he lays great stress on that passage of the fourth *Bucolic*—

“*Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses*” —

intended (in his opinion) to denote an extraordinary circumstance attending the birth of Pollio's child—to signify that his mother had borne him longer than the natural period of gestation; as if the usual term of nine months would not have been sufficient for the production of such a child—a child of such mighty consequence and interest—to the poet and his patron, I mean, though not to the rest of the world!

This fanciful interpretation appears to have originated with Dryden himself, as I do not find the slightest hint of such meaning in *Servius, Probus*, or any of the succeeding commentators, though well enough disposed to strain the text of their author, for the purpose of extorting a “more exquisite,” far-fetched, and often unnatural, meaning. But here they could not venture to display their acumen; well knowing that *nine calendar months* are about equal to *ten lunar*: independent of which circumstance, the Roman mode of computing time left no room to conjecture any extraordinary meaning in Virgil's words. While the common usage allowed *nine days* (for example), or even *eight and a half*, to be accounted as *ten*, that was sufficient authority, not only for a poet, but even for a prose writer, to reckon *nine months* as *ten*, without meaning any thing out of the regular course.

To the classical reader this requires no explanation, though, to some others, it may. I will therefore briefly observe, that the Romans reckoned their days in the same manner as our French neighbours, who account, as

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one day, any part of a broken day at the commencement of the period in computation, and account, as another day, any portion of a day at the termination of the same period: so that, if a Frenchman go out of town on Saturday evening, and return on the Saturday morning following, he will reckon the term of his absence *eight days* (“*huit jours*”), though an Englishman would account it only about six days and a half, or, at most, a bare scanty week: and, in like manner, a Frenchman's *quinze jours* (*fifteen days*) is only an Englishman's *fortnight*.

But, to return to Dryden and Virgil—The following quotations will, I presume, be deemed sufficient to show that the Roman bard meant nothing particular or extraordinary by the expression, “*ten months*,” which, in common parlance, in such cases as that under consideration, appears to have conveyed no other idea to a Roman, than that of “*nine months*” conveys to an English reader.

————— “*Bis quino femina mense parit.*”
Ovid, Fast. 3, 124.

“*Jamque decem menses; et puer ortus erat.*”
Ovid, Fast. 5, 534.

“*Luna novum decies implerat cornibus orbem;*

Quæ fuerat virgo credita, mater erat.”
Ovid, Fast. 2, 175.

“*Jam novies erat orta soror pulcherrima Phœbi,*

Denaque luciferos Luna movebat equos,
&c.”
Ovid, Epist. 11, 45.

“*Non, non humani sunt partûs talia dona:*

Ista decem menses non peperere bona.”
Propertius, 2, 3, 27.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.
IN speaking in my last letter of the re-issue of the Notes and Counters from the Bank (after their being presented for payment in Gold Bullion on any more than usual demand for that metal) in the purchase of Silver Bullion, I thought it right to suggest the limiting of such re-issue to a Part only of the portion of the currency so returned; because, Gold being necessarily, in a prevalence of the proposed system, the standard of the value of all other goods, it follows from a rise in the value of Gold, that a circulating medium, representative in the aggregate of a less quantity of Gold,

Gold, will on such rise bear a given proportion to the whole wealth of the realm. It might, and, I think, would be therefore proper in such case gradually to reduce the *aggregate representative value of the Government Notes, &c.* till the precious metals through the course of exchange returned nearer to their usual balance—which, were the loss of that balance local, and chiefly confined to this country, they would quickly do.

Hoping the practicability and efficacy of the proposed changes in the circulating medium have been made sufficiently apparent, I shall endeavour to prove that they are equally safe. The currency of notes of 5*l.* and above being all along supposed to continue, the greater proportion, in representative amount, of the circulating medium would still consist of such notes, whether the Nation chose to retain the use of the Bank of England, or to take the responsibility, &c. immediately on itself. *Should it prefer the latter, a treasure of gold and silver bullion would accumulate in exact proportion as the establishment issued new bills, the obligation being contracted, and a fund provided for its discharge simultaneously.* By this arrangement, the Legislature becoming pledged to the holders, the notes will consequently be secured on the Revenue, and of the treasure thus raised, (a sufficiency for payment of all probable demands being reserved,) a considerable part might, under due regulation, be immediately disposable for the accommodation of Commerce, and the discount on such accommodations, or in other words, the profits of the Bank and increase of its capital beyond the amount of its responsibility, might, subject to Parliamentary controul, be from the same moment available for the exigencies of the State. *The Nation's taking on itself the maintenance of the establishment in the expences for buildings, salaries, &c. would greatly simplify the Bank accounts;* but on examination it would be found that, as, from the principle of the proposed system, nothing could be lost in the purchase of gold, and the Bank could have no inducement for the purchase of silver bullion, excepting when below its average price, nor for its sale but when above—this part of the arrangement, though desirable, would be nowise requisite.

Many of the advantages that this plan offers to the Nation might doubtless be attained through a private company acting on its own account. But in the alternative of the State's establishing such a Bank for its own advantage, it must be very apparent that the system could not be brought into full operation till the expiration, or resignation for a valuable consideration, of the Bank of England's charter; but meanwhile *that establishment* might be made use of as a means for its gradual introduction; and at the termination of their charter, the present Bank Corporation would doubtless gladly dispose of their buildings and remaining bullion to the State; and the rather, to entitle them to recommend their subordinate officers to its employ; whom it would be extremely difficult otherwise to provide for. Meanwhile the country might be supplied with a currency of 20*s.* and 1*s.* counters through the Bank of England, which might receive them to any amount from the Mint in exchange for the weight in gold bullion represented by them, the State becoming thereby (without risk of practical consequences) answerable for the ultimate re-payment in bullion, should the Bank of England, after putting them in circulation, require such repayment, in consequence of this metallic currency being returned on their hands.

On the near approach of the close of the Charter, Notes of the State Bank might be prepared and placed at the disposal of the Bank of England, on the same terms as the metallic tokens were previously supposed to have been, for enabling them to recal their own in a manner at once least inconvenient to the publick, and most conducive to the immediate object of the State: till on its final close, Commissioners, having first examined their accounts, might be authorized to transfer the responsibility for any Bank of England Notes still in circulation to the new establishment, on receiving treasure for the value thereby represented; and a proclamation might be issued for their recal and exchange within a limited time. All this seems easy to be done in the event of Government's coming to an understanding about it with the Bank of England Corporation, and purchasing its treasure and buildings, and taking its officers into employ; and it is hardly to be

be expected that, supposing their charter nearly expired, any obstacle should be raised on their part, as they could nowise dispose of their property so advantageously elsewhere.

I need not say much to prove that the other alternative must be yet more easy; namely, *if the Legislature, satisfied with providing a currency, secure, on the one hand, from all danger of depreciation, and, on the other, of being melted down or carried out of the country, and to a very great degree less liable than at present to imitation, declining to seek further advantages in the change of system, should wish rather to renew the charter of the Bank of England, and to effect it wholly through the agency of that establishment.* This latter method would, in addition to its greater facility, have the farther recommendation to a Nation jealous of increase of patronage in the Executive, that some would thereby be created; whilst the Bank of England, already accustomed to give considerable pecuniary aids to the State, might, from an apprehension of a refusal to renew its charter, be induced to covenant for future accommodations on a larger scale, and on more favourable conditions.

In the event of such terms being assented to: the effecting the change of the currency, and the subsequent maintaining of the proposed new system through the agency of that Corporation (whose experience in business would qualify them, and interest excite them to the most satisfactory execution of that more limited plan) ought certainly not to be declined without deliberation. But it should not be forgotten, on the one hand, that the Legislature having an undoubted right to refuse the renewal of the Bank of England's Charter, and to transfer the privileges of it to an establishment of its own, the concession of a new Charter, &c. should be made only on condition of an adequate compensation; nor, on the other, that in the preference of this alternative the creditor loses the greater of the two securities that the former alternative would have given him, namely, that of the public revenue. On the whole: of the alternatives suggested for operating the change of system recommended, the writer cannot but prefer the machinery of a

national establishment to that of a private one; and from every consideration that he has been able to give the question, he conceives that he has in the former proposed an expedient at once simple, effectual, and safe; and calculated not only to protect but to advance the prosperity of the country, both in morality and wealth.

Yours, &c.

Z. X.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20, 1818.

I N Mr. Nichols's very valuable and entertaining work, "Literary Anecdotes," &c. vol. II. p. 673-679, an interesting correspondence between Mr. Prichard of Ledbury and Dr. Lort is inserted, relating to a question materially affecting the character of Dr. Bentley, viz. whether in the quotations produced from Victor's "Chronicon," by A. Collins, in his "Discourse on Free-thinking," the phrase *idiotis Evangelistis* was translated by him *idiot Evangelists*, or by Dr. Bentley, and attributed falsely by him to Collins, in order to bring his opponent into contempt. Dr. Lort has fully vindicated Dr. Bentley, and shewn that there were at least two editions of the Discourse published in the same year; and that the second varied from the first in several important instances, especially in not continuing the translation of *ab idiotis Evangelistis*, and in omitting the following paragraph: "If a man be under any obligation to listen to any Revelation at all." Having lately had occasion to look at some of the answers that were published upon the first appearance of the "Discourse," I was happy to find further evidence of the correctness and fairness of Dr. Bentley, and in support of Dr. Lort's assertions. As connected with a subject which Mr. Nichols has happily thought not unworthy of notice in his excellent work, the production of this evidence may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your Readers.

In Dr. Hoadly's "Queries recommended to the Authors of the late Discourse of Free-thinking, by a Christian," page 8, the following occurs: "Whether these Authors be not scholars enough to know that *idiotis Evangelistis* could not then signify *idiot Evangelists*, in the sense in which we now use that word for *natural fools*; but only men without polite learning? If they be not, whether

their

ther they should pretend to translate, and make quotations of it, they be whether any thing but a piece of a barbarous page."

Mr. Watson published a tract entitled "Rehearsals of an Anonymous Pamphlet, entitled, A Discourse of Free-thinking, &c." Referring to the quotation from Water, he observes, p. 55, "I pass over that idle tale and miserable translation about the correction of the Holy Gospels under Anastasius, as written by *idiot Evangelists.*" And again, p. 39, "But this translation of *ab idiotis Evangelists*, by *idiot*, instead of plain and unartful Evangelists, deserves rather the rod of a schoolmaster than the reflection of a scholar upon it. If a Clergyman had been guilty of so great weakness or prevarication, call it which you please, as this translation, which yet is not the only one of this nature in this pamphlet, he would hardly have escaped the lash of this writer or of his brethren, upon a proper occasion."

In another place, p. 22, he has the following: "To pass also by his erratum or dele, p. 40, '*If a man be under an obligation to listen to any Revelation at all*,' which some suspect was inserted" (in the list of errata) "to make the passage more remarkable."

Dr. Dan. Williams, in "*A Letter to the Author of a Discourse, &c.*" refers to the same passage, p. 28, "I am glad to find among the errata, the following clause, viz. *If a man be under an obligation to listen to any Revelation at all.*"

These passages, found in three of the earliest answers, are surely sufficient to prove that the first edition of the "Discourse," now not commonly to be found, did contain the translation of the phrase *ab idiotis evangelistis*, which Mr. Pritchard and others have regarded as a pious fraud by the learned Critick.

J. B. N. asks (Lit. Anecd. ii. p. 675) "Is it not most probable that Mr. Collins had the single leaf only cancelled in which the offensive words occurred?" I have examined carefully the second edition, and find no appearance of leaves to supply such as had been cancelled; and it is plain from what has been now stated, that more than one must, in that case, have been cancelled.

Yours, &c.

FRONTINA.

N^O. XLIIII.

Dec. 31.

Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart. on seconding the Address of Condolence to the Prince Regent, at the late Somerset County Meeting, at Wells, expatiated at some length upon the exemplary virtues of her late Majesty, and particularly in reference to her extended charities. He was more strongly impelled to this act of justice, because he scrupled not to admit, that at one period of his life, when he had fewer advantages of authentic information, he had himself in some degree partaken of an erroneous opinion, which had been but too prevalent, respecting that estimable part of her Majesty's character, which at the present hour was universally recognized. But (as he observed) the growth and progress of error were inseparable from the imperfection of our nature, although its influence was not always reprehensible to the understanding or the heart. However, he would beg permission to advert to a very recent and pointed testimony, derived from the best authority: "The charities of the Queen (Sir John H. reading a letter, which was understood to have been communicated to him by General Taylor, treasurer to her late Majesty) have been most extensive, although wholly free from ostentation. I do not believe that, during the whole course of her residence in this country, the close of the year has produced a pecuniary balance in her Majesty's favour; and there is actually a debt which must be provided for out of the sale of personals. Indeed, I am convinced, that the loss of her Majesty, as a kind benefactress, and a supporter of objects deserving of her bounty, will unfortunately be best appreciated by the distress of numbers who looked up to her for every resource. There is in Bedfordshire one charity, to which alone her Majesty has paid annually 500*l.* for more than 50 years." Such is the grateful testimony drawn from the most authentic source. To a single charitable institution, a sum exceeding 25,000*l.* has been devoted by her Majesty's beneficence. The Royal jewels, the appropriate decoration and appendage of the Queen's exalted station, constitute the only fund from which the debt of about 9000*l.* incurred by her extended charities is to be liquidated.

VVVVV.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, consisting of Authentic Memoirs and Original Letters of Eminent Persons; and intended as a Sequel to the "Literary Anecdotes."* By John Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. III. pp. 848. Ten portraits, 1818.

IN our review of the two preceding volumes of these "Illustrations" (vol. LXXXVII. p. 233, &c.) we expressed our confidence that our Editor's stores of literary history were not exhausted, and our hope that they might again furnish those materials on which, from their peculiar features of authenticity, future biographers and inquirers might rely, and find more minuteness of proof than is usually attainable in attempting to recover lost memorials. But, whatever our confidence or our hopes, we certainly did not look for so speedy a justification and fulfilment as we derive from this THIRD Volume of the "Illustrations," which indeed appears to us rather more interesting than its predecessors, because it is almost entirely composed of unpublished letters and documents, and contains a more than ordinary proportion of the contributions of some living and some recently departed men of talents, who were eminently conversant in literary history.

The Editor, in his "Advertisement," calls this volume "one more;" but as he kindly hints, in a subsequent passage, that he takes leave of the publick only "for the present," and holds out the prospect of still farther assistance from his learned friends, we shall not quit the expectations which he has so often gratified; nor, uncertain as life is, are we disposed to anticipate those regrets which will come too soon, when they are better founded.

That the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine should feel his mind cheered on a review of his past labours, will appear very probable to any person who, like the Writer of this article, has been a reader of that publication for nearly forty years. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we transcribe, from the "Advertisement" to the present volume of "Illustrations," an assertion which it would be well if all who have engaged in

the warfare of Literature were able to make with equal truth:

"After having ventured to appear in print nearly sixty years, I am fully aware of the perils attendant on him who endeavours to please every one. But I can conscientiously say, on the recollection of the numerous works in which I have been engaged, whatever may have been their merits or defects, there is not a single line which I should scruple to own, or that I now remember with regret."

We have said that the contributions of several learned friends have rendered this volume peculiarly rich in original matter. Of these, which we shall notice in their order, a very considerable portion is from the pen, or from the collections and letters of the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, partly communicated by himself, and partly by his relatives, who knew the interest he took in these "Illustrations."

That Mr. Hardinge's correspondence and remarks should be distinguished for literary information, wit, justice of criticism, and felicity of expression, will not surprize any one who knew him. In truth, had the design entered into his mind, we know few men who could have executed a work of this nature with more success; and we think Mr. Nichols very fortunate in having obtained a coadjutor, who enters so closely into his plan, and assists him with so much intelligence and acuteness, and with such cordial feeling.

The volume very properly commences with an account of the Hardinge family, and a life of Mr. Justice Hardinge, illustrated with notes by the Editor, and with a few by Mr. Hardinge. In a very early period of this pleasing piece of Biography, we meet with a note of Mr. Hardinge's, which we need not recommend to the Reader. When we recollect what changes Death and disease have effected since this interesting interview, we may confidently ask, who can peruse this little narrative without sympathy?

"In the month of March, 1719, he had the heartfelt satisfaction, in common with every loyal and dutiful subject, to witness the restoration of our justly-

justly-beloved Sovereign to his Reason and his Throne; and very shortly after he was gratified by a long and familiar conversation with the convalescent Monarch and his Royal Consort, in the presence of their amiable Daughters. His notes of this conversation are extremely interesting:

“ I arrived at the Queen’s Lodge at 12; and was carried to the Equerry’s room. Colonel Digby came to me, civil, and gentleman-like. He chatted with me for half an hour; and, when he left me, said, ‘ he would let the King know, through General Harcourt, that I was there.’ In a few minutes I was gallanted up stairs into Madam Schwellenbergen’s dining apartment. There I found General Harcourt, who is a very agreeable man. He told me, ‘ that when the King (who was going to the Castle, to receive the Address of the Clergy) should come out of his apartment, he would let him know, and receive his commands.’

“ In a quarter of an hour two Royal coaches came to the door; and an Equerry handed the Queen into the first. The King followed her, without a thought (apparently) of *poor me*. Princess Royal and Princess Augusta followed. This filled the first coach.

“ No. 2. had Princess Elizabeth and a Bedchamber-woman. Then, afoot, my friends Digby and Harcourt. When they were down, the Porter came to me, and said, ‘ General Harcourt had named me to the King; but that his Majesty, being in a great hurry, had said nothing.’ That, if I pleased, I might wait till his Majesty’s return; which, the Porter said, ‘ would be in AN HOUR AND AN HALF.’ This, I thought, was as much as to say, ‘ If you go, you will not be missed.’—In half an hour Mrs. Schwellenbergen’s German footman came to lay the cloth, and produced the dining apparatus. For want of occupation, I formed an acquaintance with him, and learnt that Madame Schwellenbergen sat at the head of the table; the Misses (Burney and Planta) right and left of her, and any visitor at bottom. The room is pretty enough, and clean; but furnished with a cheap kind of paper, and linen curtains. Observing a large piece of German bread, I fell to, and ate a pound of it. The hour and a half having expired, the Regals returned; and then I heard the Queen most condescendingly say, ‘ Do find out Mr. Hardinge, and beg of him to come and see us!’

“ Her Butler out of livery came in to me, and desired me to follow him. I went through a very handsome apartment into another, most beautifully fitted up, with a ceiling of the modern

work, ‘ done,’ as the King told me, ‘ in a week.’ Into this room I was shut; and found in it, standing by the fire, without any form, the King, Queen, three Princesses, and this Bedchamber-woman, whoever she was, for I have not made her out, but liked her very much (because she seemed to like me). It is impossible for words to express the kind and companionable good humour of the whole party: I almost forgot that any one of them was my superior. The King looked fifteen years younger, and much better in the face, though as red as ever. He said a number of excellent things, and in the most natural way. The Queen, with amazing address and cleverness, gave a turn to the conversation, and mixed in it just at the right places. You will not believe me when I tell you that I passed half an hour (at least) in the room.

“ The Princesses looked, as they always do, the pink of good-humour. The Princess Royal had a very fine colour; the two others were pale. The King did a very odd thing by the Princess Royal; but I loved him for it. ‘ He said, ‘ He would ask me, as a man of taste, what I thought of the ceiling;’ and then called upon the Princess Royal to explain the allegorical figures on the ceiling; which she did, blushing a little at first in the sweetest manner, with a distinct voice, and great propriety in her emphasis. This one trait would of itself demonstrate how very kind they were.—The King began by asking me, ‘ How I could run away from London, and give up my fees?’—I told him, ‘ that I never minded fees, but less when they interfered with my sense of duty to him.’—The Queen then came up to me, and said, ‘ You have less merit in the visit, because a little bird has told me that you are on your way to your Circuit.’ This produced the topic of my *Circuit*; and the King said, ‘ that he understood *Moysey* to be a good man in domestic life.’

“ We then went slapdash into politics, Queen and all. The King laughed heartily at the *Rats*, by that name; and said, ‘ they were the boldest Rats he ever knew, for that all the calculation was against them. Even ***** said, it was probable I should recover; not that I am recovered, according to some of them. And yet I have read the last Report of the Physicians, which is a tolerably good proof that I am well.—By the way, your Uncle is considerably better; and I flatter myself that my getting well has done him good.’—I then said, ‘ that I had left in some alarm, how he was to wear the Windsor uniform with a tie-wig over it, from the fear that he should be mis-

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taken for an old General that had fought at the battle of Dettingen.—The Queen said, ‘*Oh, I plead guilty to that; and I see you enjoy it. I said, HARDINGE will enjoy it; for, though he is very good-natured, he loves a little innocent mischief.*’ The King then told me the whole story of the conference with Pitt; commended the House of Commons, and said, ‘His illness had in the end been a perfect bliss only to him, as proving to him how nobly the people would support him when he was confined.’ This tempted me to say, ‘that it was no Political Debate, but the contest between generous Humanity and mean Cruelty, and it interested Human Nature.’ The King seemed very much pleased with this idea, and worked upon it. I commended the conduct of the Bishops, and it made them laugh. Said the King, ‘You mean to commend it as a *wonder!*’ He talked over Lord North, and the Duke of Portland. He talked of the Chancellor, of Loughborough, and Mr. Baron Hotham, and said, ‘you are almost the *only man who love the land for its own sake.*’ Then we talked of Mrs. Siddons, Jordan, &c.; and the Queen said, ‘Siddons was going to Germany, to make the English find out by her absence that she was good for something.’ Then we flew to Handel; after which the King made me a most gracious bow, and said, ‘I am going to my dinner.’—I was near the door, made a low bow to the females, and departed.”

This account of the private character and pleasing disposition of our aged Sovereign may surely be placed as a suitable companion to Dr. Johnson’s celebrated interview, so well related by Mr. Boswell.

Opportunities for penetrating into the characters of the tenants of palaces are so few, and calumny and misrepresentation so mischievously active, especially in our days, that we are glad to lay before our Readers, as a fair specimen of the curious information they may expect from the present volume, an account of another interview with a Royal Personage, who, for some years, has rendered himself dear to the friends of humanity in the Metropolis, as an illustrious supporter of our public charities, in which he has been distinguished as much for talent as for zeal.

“*Melbourne-house, Aug. 15, 1811.*

“My dearest Richard,

“That I may lose no drop from the cup of pleasure which I enjoyed from

seven in the evening of October the first to eleven, and from eight the next morning till eleven before noon, at Castle-hill, I shall record upon paper, as memory can present them, all the mazes of my enchantment, though the *consummation* is past.

“In the afternoon of October the first, and at half past five, I followed my servant, undressed, and in boots, on foot, a short half mile from Ealing Vicarage, to the Lodges of the Duke’s Palace.

“Between these *wings* I was received in due form by a porter in livery, full trimmed and powdered. He opened his iron gates for me; bowed, as if I had been the King; and rang the alarum bell, as if I had been a hostile invader. I looked as tall, as intrepid, and as *af-fable* as I *could*; but I am afraid that I was not *born for state*.

“The approach to the Palace-door is magnificent, graceful, and picturesque; the line of the road flanked by a row of lamps the most brilliant I ever saw, is a gentle serpentine. It commands to the right, through young but thriving plantations, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and carries the eye in a sort of leap to that eminence over the intermediate ground; which is a valley better unseen, for it is very tame. The Lodges are quite new, and in Mr. Wyatt’s best manner.—A second gate flew open to me; it separates the home-garden from the lawn of entrance. The head gardener made his appearance, in his best clothes, bowed, rang his bell to the house, and withdrew.

“When I arrived at the Palace-door my heart went pit-a-pat. The under-writers would not have insured my life at seven minutes purchase, unless tempted by a most inordinate *premium*: an aspen leaf in a high wind stood better upon its legs than I stood upon mine; indeed I am not sure it was not upon my head instead of my legs.—I invoked all the *Saints of Impudence* to befriend me. But think of *little me!* attended by six footmen! three of a side! and received at the head of this guard by the House-steward! a venerable Frenchman of the old Court, and of the last age, who had very much the appearance of a *Cabinet Minister*. He conducted me with more solemnity than I wished up stairs into my toilette-room. At the door of it stood the Duke’s valet, who took charge of me into the room, bowed, and retired.—In this apartment I found my own servant.

“The exterior of the house has an elegant, and a chaste, as well as princely air. You can see ‘*Wyatt fecit*’ upon every part of the *effect*. But the interior

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rior struck me infinitely more, even in this bird's eye view of it. I was all astonishment; but it was accompanied with dismay at the awful silence which reigned, as well as the unexampled brilliancy of all the colours. There was not one speck to be seen.—I would not have *smezzed* for all the King's dominions. Every thing was exquisite of its kind, in the taste of its outline, proportions, and furniture.

"My dressing-room, in which there was an excellent fire, attached itself to the bed-chamber, and was laid open to it by a folding door. These are the *Regent's* territories whenever he is at Castle Hill.

"My toilette was à *peindre*, and there was not any thing omitted which *could* make a *youthful Adonis* out of an *old Hermit*—but the mirror was honest, and *youth is no birth of art*.—*A propos* to the mirror, in the dazzling variety of looking-glass—I was more than usually ashamed of the dumpling figure it presented before me at every turn; I even thought it was a family resemblance to that of *Sancho in Baratavia*, when I was better acquainted (by this *force* upon me) with my own exterior.—My servant (who is in general cavalier, keeps me in order, and gives me only two or three jerks with his comb) half scared at the new and the imperial honours of his little master, waited upon me with more deference, and with more assiduity, than I had ever marked in him before. He called me once or twice *My Lord*, as upon the circuit; and I half expected that he would say, *Your Royal Highness*. The comb of the *Male Grace* had scarce begun its help to the *Male Venus* personated by me, before a gentle tap at the door alarmed us both. We opened upon a messenger, who told me in French that His Royal Highness was dressing, but would soon do himself the honour of taking me by the hand. Opening by accident one of the doors in the bed-chamber, painted with *trailloge* in green and gold, I discovered, in an adjoining closet, a running stream and a fountain. I began to think I was in the Elysian fields. The bed was only to be ascended by a ladder of steps, and they were dressed in flowered velvet. There was a topical cold-bath; and at night hot water for my feet, if they should happen to wish for it. Pen, ink, and paper of all descriptions, made love to me: books of amusement were dispersed upon the tables like natural flowers. I was in my shirt when His Royal Highness knocked at my door. Not waiting for my answer, he opened the door himself, and gave me a shake of the hand

with his Royal fist, so cordial, that one of my chalkstone fingers, had I possessed them, would have begged him, if he had not been the son of a king, to be *rather less affectionate in that shape*. I hurried on my coat and waistcoat in *his* presence; and then he walked before me into the Library. All the passages and staircase were illuminated with lamps of different colours, just as if a masquerade was in train. I began to think more and more of Sly in Shakespeare, and said, like him, to myself, '*Am I indeed a Lord?*'

"This Library, fitted up in the perfection of taste, is the first room of a magnificent range, commanding at least a hundred feet. All the contiguous apartments in that *suite* were lighted up, and were laid open to this apartment. By a contrivance in the management of the light, it seemed as if the distance had no end. You can have no conception of the cost, of the beauty, or of the magic. They left indeed *behind them* painful and moralizing reflections; but I was dazzled at the moment, and was not sober enough to be in train for them. The Duke, amongst other peculiarities of habit, bordering upon *whim*, always recommends the *very* chair on which you are to sit. I suppose it is a *Regal usage*.—He opened a most agreeable and friendly chat, which *continued* for half an hour *tete-à-tete*. So far it was like the manner of the *King* (when he was himself), that it embraced a variety of topics, and was unremitting. He improved at close quarters even upon his *pen*; and you know *what a pen it is*. The manly character of his good sense, and the eloquence of his expression, were striking. But even *they* were not so enchanting as that *grace of manner* which distinguishes him. Compared with it, in my honest opinion, Lord *Chesterfield*, whom I am old enough to have heard and seen, was a Dancing-master.

"I found the next morning at our *tete-à-tete* that he has infinite humour, and even that of making his *countenance* into the character he is to personate. One of his *Joe-Millers* I annex to my narrative, though without *his face* (which *I cannot inclose*) it loses more than two-thirds of its effect.

"In about an hour dinner was announced. The Duke led the way. I was placed at the head of the table. The Duke was on my right; Madame *L****** on my left. The honours were chiefly done by *him*. The dinner was exquisite. The *soup* was of a kind that an epicure would have travelled barefoot three hundred miles in a deep snow to have been in time for it.

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"In my efforts to be *irresistible*, between my two *admirers*, I dropped my *napkin* three or four times in rapid succession. It was recovered each time by the well-bred *sentinel*, whose province it was to be careful of me; but I *hated him*, for I thought he almost betrayed that he was ashamed of the duty, and of me.

"The natural civility of an amiable habit in both of them appeared in two little *traits* of it, and which I may as well delineate here, because they occurred at the *table*, and we are there at present, my Reader and I.

"*Louis the XVIIIth* was upon the *tapis*, and Madame, unsolicited by me, desired one of her attendants to ask her maid for his Majesty's Portrait in miniature. The Duke, instead of discouraging this alert *galanterie*, in good humour improved upon it, by saying, 'Let her give him poor *Louis Seize* and his *Queen* at the same time.' It was accomplished.

"They accidentally mentioned the famous Dumourier. I said, 'that I loved seeing those whom I admired unseen, upon report alone, and in the *mind's view*.—But I shall never see Dumourier,' said I, 'for he is the Lord knows where (and I cannot run after him) upon the Continent.'—'Not he,' said the Duke; 'he is in this very Island, and he often dines with us here.'—I looked, but said nothing. My look was heard. Madame asked the Duke (for it is so a word and a blow with her) if it could not be managed?—'Nothing more practicable,' said he; 'if the Judge will but throw down his glove in the fair spirit of chivalry, Dumourier shall pick it up.'

"The servants, though I could not reconcile myself to the number of them, were models of attention, of propriety, and of respect. Their eye seemed as if they had been made only for us; their apparel gave the impression of clothes perfectly new; the hair was uncommonly well dressed and powdered.—*Thereby hangs a tale*, which I cannot have a better opportunity of reporting; I had it from the best authority, that of my own servant, who had it from the *souterrain* of the establishment, which he had confidentially explored.—A hair-dresser for all the livery servants constitutes one of the efficient characters in this *dramatic* arrangement. At a certain hour every male servant appears before the Duke, to shew himself perfectly well dressed, and clean.

"Besides this '*Law of the Medes*,' every man has a *niche* to fill, so that he

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is never unoccupied, except at his meals, in some duty or another, and is amenable to a sudden visit into the bargain. I can assure you, the result is, that, in this complicated machine of souls and bodies, the genius of attention, of cleanliness, and of smart appearance, is the order of the day.

"When the Duke took me the next morning to his *Master of the Horse*, instead of dirty coachmen or grooms, they were all as neat as if they had never had any thing to do, or as if they were going to church in state.

"The male servants meet in their hall at an unvaried hour; and round this apartment, as in a convent, are little recesses, or cells, with not only beds in them for each, but every accommodation as well as implement for their *apparel*.—Yet all this *absolute Monarchy of system* is consistent with a most obliging manner to the servants on his part, which I attested more than once; and with attachment, as well as homage to him, attested by the *Hermit's Inquisitor and Spy*, who gave me this note of his comments—I mean of course my own servant.

"The next morning I could not believe my own sight. It was like a vision before me, in the very moon itself. I rose at seven. The lawn before me, surrounded by an amphitheatre of plantation, was covered by leaves, for they will fall even in a garden of state. The head gardener made his appearance, and with him five or six men, who were under his wing. In much less than a quarter of an hour every dead leaf disappeared; and the turf became a carpet, after mowing, and after a succession of rollers, iron and stone.

"After this episode, we are to go back, and are to be at the table again. A very little after dinner Madame vanished. I flew to the door, and was in time for it, with a minuet step, not unpractised or unrehearsed in the *Milbourne* woods, to the *Fauns* and the *Satyrs* there; but whether such an assiduity was *etiquette* or vulgar, is too deep to be fathomed by so humble a conjecture as mine. In a very little time the summons came for coffee; and, as before, he led the way, conducting me to another of the upper apartments in the range before described, and which, as it happened, was close to the bed-chamber. They were open to each other.—But such a room was that bed-chamber as no *Loves* and *Graces* ever thought of shewing to a *Hermit* of all the birds in the air. It was perfectly *Regal*, but without prejudice to a very *Circassian* air.

"In

"In the morning the Duke shewed me all his variety of horses and of carriages. He pointed out a curricie to me. 'I bought that curricie,' said he, 'twenty years ago; have travelled in it all over the world; and there it is, firm on its axle. I never was spilt from it but once. It was in *Canada*, near the *Falls of Niagara*, over a concealed stump in a wood just cleared.'

"He afterwards opened himself very much to me in detail, with *disclosures in confidence*, and political ones too, which interested, as well as enlightened me very much; but which, as a man of honour, I cannot reveal even to *you*.

"He is no gamester. He is no huntsman. He never goes to *Newmarket*; but he loves riding upon the road, a full swing trot of nine miles an hour.

"I am going to part with him in my narrative; but not before I have *commanded* you to love him, for his anecdotes of his good fortune, and of his feeling attention to me. In the morning he asked me how I was *mounted*; and before I could answer him he whispered (in a kind of parenthesis more dropt and spilt than pressed) 'that he had for two months been putting a little *Circuit horse* in train for *my* use of him in *Spring*. It was a pet,' said he, 'of the dear King, who gave it to me; and *you* must ride it with more pleasure for both our sakes.'

"These were not '*goodly words*,' like those of *Naphthali*, or '*the hind let loose*;' for my servant received the intelligence that such a keepsake was intended for me.

"How charming is the delicacy of conduct like this!—I had once complained, three or four months ago, that my own *Circuit Bucephalus* had kissed the earth with his knees. He consoled with me, half in jest; but gave me no hint of such a *Fairy's boon* in store for me.

"But now for the last of these wonders! It was the incalculable surprize of his feast in the morning. I can give you not the faintest image of its effect upon me. It made me absolutely *wild*.—The room in which our breakfast apparatus received us had at the end of it a very ornamental glass door, with a mist over it, so that nothing was to be seen through it.—He poured me out a dish of tea, and placed it before me: then rose from the table, and opened that glass door. Somebody (but whom I could not see) was on the other side, for he addressed words to *the unseen*; words in *German*. When he returned, and I had just lifted the cup to my lips, imagine my feelings, when a band of *thirty wind-instruments* played a march,

with a delicacy of tone, as well as precision, for which I have no words equal to the charm of its effect. They were all behind this glass door, and were like *one instrument*.—The uplifted cup was replaced on the table. I was all ears, and was entranced; when all of a sudden they performed the *Dirge* upon our Naval Hero*. It threw me into a burst of tears. With a heart for which I must ever love him, he took me by the hand and said, '*Those are tears which do none of us any harm*.'" He then made them play all imaginary varieties for a complete hour. He walked me round his place, and parted with me in these words: 'You see that we are not formidable; do come to us again! Come soon; and come very often!'

"May I not, must I not, love this man?"

GEO. HARDINGE.

(To be continued.)

2. *A brief Account of the Guildhall of the City of London*. 8vo. pp. 64. Nichols and Son.

THIS is no ordinary Compilation; but will be found a very desirable companion to the Visitor of the Guildhall of the first Commercial City in the World.

After a satisfactory account of the early History of the Building; the present state of the Hall, the Chapel, the Courts of Law, the Public Offices, and every building connected with it, are minutely and accurately surveyed.

In confirmation of the remark, in p. 12, that the antient Roof rose with a lofty pitch similar to that in Westminster Hall, it might be added, that the late Col. Smith, Deputy-governor of the Tower, was in possession of a curious Painting, taken from Greenwich, representing London after the Fire, in which about a third of the roof of Guildhall appeared standing, decidedly with a gable roof.

Whilst describing the late improvements in this magnificent Hall, the Author pays the following just compliment:

"The late repairs of this beautiful building, and the judicious arrangement of the Monuments and other internal embellishments, have greatly conduced, not only to the appearance of the ele-

* "The pathetic lines of Lady Mackintosh, 'on the Death of Capt. Hardinge' (see p. 414), were set to music by Mr. Charles Wesley, the celebrated Organist, with an effect above all praise."

gant symmetry of the architecture, to the advantage of the sculptural memorials which grace the walls, and to the more minute decorations which had been destroyed or disfigured, but to the regularity and the display of the antient and modern designs and enrichments. The prying eye of a cynical observer may perhaps trace a moulding, a leaf, or a crocket, that has not the truest curvature, or he may discover a device that is to be found in no other part of the building: but, not to descend to the strictest minutiae, can he withhold his praise of the efforts that have been made to restore as near as possible to the original work, those parts and ornaments which have so long been defaced? Can he view the restoration of the great window, the removal of the monuments and other incumbrances, which disfigured their beautiful tracery and compartments; of the Pictures which covered the walls; and of the ponderous appendages of the Clock-entrance to the Courts, and various other useless disfigurements of this noble room, and not bestow merited approbation? It would be injustice, after the expence, labour, and attention, that have been devoted towards the restoration of such an elegant structure, to pass it over without high praise. We think it one of the best specimens that has ever been opened to the publick. There is no mixture of stile. Where an alteration or an addition was necessary, no deviation in imitation; no invention where example remained, and no negligence in the execution of the several parts. The whole is worked with peculiar neatness, precision, character, and delicacy; and while it does credit to the Architect, and to the age, it reflects the highest honour upon the Promoters of so extensive and useful an undertaking."

The late Mr. James Smith, (who is noticed in p. 19, as the sculptor of Nelson's Monument) was originally an apprentice of the famous Italian sculptor Locatelli, and was afterwards for eight years assistant to Mr. Flaxman. He designed the Monument in St. Paul's to the memory of General Le Marchant, but did not live to complete it. This ingenious Artist died

in 1813, leaving two sons, who are educating to their father's profession, and are likely to become eminent in it.

Mr. Moore, who executed the Monument to Alderman Beckford (p. 23) was a native of Hanover. He resided and died in Wells-street, Oxford-street. Pennant, and after him Malcolm, erroneously attributes this monument to Bacon. There were several designs for this Monument, one by Mr. Nathaniel Smith, a pupil of Roubiliac; and another by Augustine Carlini, of which there is a large and beautiful engraving by Bartolozzi.

The Paintings and Sculpture which adorn the Council Chamber are accurately described; and the liberality of the late venerable and worthy Alderman, Mr. John Boydell, is frequently noticed with due commendation.

Those memorials of National Exultation, the Thanks of the Corporation to our numerous successful Military and Naval Commanders, emblazoned by the matchless pen of the late Mr. Tomkins, which ornament the Chamberlain's room (here enumerated at length), cannot fail of being a gratifying treat to every true lover of his Country.

The Work is adorned with two excellent Prints; one, a correct external View of Old Guildhall, from a finished Drawing by the late Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie, Draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries; the other, an equally correct and interesting internal View of the Hall, in its present improved state, by the accurate pencil of Mr. J. C. Buckler.

A concise Dedication to the Lord Mayor and Corporation is signed by the Editor, J. B. Nichols.

3. *The Servant's Monitor.* By R. C. Dallaway, author of *Observations on Education, for the Use of Private Governesses.* 12mo, pp. 226. Greenwich*.

SINCE the well-known satire of Swift's "Advice to Servants," we are

* This little book is neatly printed at Greenwich, a place which, we fear, our Readers have heard little of, except its great trade, which by the means of innumerable stage coaches, is carried on between that place and London: for their information we are happy, however, to tell them, that Literature and Learning have also their temples there; and when we name amongst their devotees the late eminent scholar Dr. Burney, our Readers must not be surprised if some sparks of this departed genius continue to warm the best-informed men of that place, and to excite them to increase their already numerous and well-chosen public library, which bids fair, when properly managed, to produce the best effects in Greenwich, Black-

not aware of any one having successfully undertaken to eradicate those prejudices and false notions which cause that class of the community to confound right and wrong, and which tend to extinguish the sense of integrity and honour which ought to be the foundation of their principles, the want of which too frequently engenders perpetual variance with their masters and mistresses. We have every reason to conclude that servants, in former times, though less independent, because in a state of slavery, were more attached to their masters and their interests than at the present day; for not being able to leave them without a legal dismissal, they considered themselves as a part of the family; and in reality they were so, as their masters were bound to protect and provide for them during their lives, in the same proportion as the slaves were bound to their masters. Since the abolition of slavery, however, servants have been more independent, and entered into contracts with their masters upon more equal terms. At first they were engaged without any specification of time; and we recollect those halcyon days, when servants were engaged in a family, and did not think of leaving it even in the event of their marrying, or on the death of part of the family. Next followed the custom of engaging servants for one year; and this custom is still prevalent in many parts of the country. In London and its neighbourhood, even that short period is considered too long; though a servant engages himself at so much *per annum*, yet he considers himself bound to remain no longer than he thinks proper, and will, perhaps, give warning the day after his engagement: it is true that masters have the same right; but it is that uncertainty and shortness of time which produce the indifference with which many servants of both sexes enter into service. From that indifference there is only one step to the neglect of their duties, their murmuring against being found fault with, and finally entering into coalition

with the other servants, the moment they feel themselves aggrieved. The masters in their turn, finding that they cannot rely for a long time on such servants, are continually trying to obtain better ones; and the continual re-appearance of new faces totally destroys that confidence which masters formerly reposed in servants, and which they received in return. The consequences of this mutual dissatisfaction are such, that unless an effectual check is given to that restless desire of change manifested by servants of all classes, we cannot say to what climax the existing evil may arrive. To arrest the progress of the evil we complain of, we know of no better and more effectual remedy than the book of Miss Dallaway, now under our consideration: her specific is a very powerful one; it derives its strength and support from Religion, the most powerful and infallible auxiliary against errors, misconception, distrust, inconstancy, and restlessness; the greatest incentive to faithfulness, attachment, obedience, love, and devotedness. If you can teach servants to venerate and put in practice the infallible truths which are to be found in the Divine Scriptures, that have been left to us as a covenant between God and man; if you can point out from these sacred books the truths that will arouse their apathy in religious concerns, and shew them that the precepts and example of our Divine Master ought to be constantly before their eyes, in order to enable them conscientiously to discharge their relative duties, you will effect amongst that extensive class of society a change which cannot fail being highly beneficial to present and future generations.

The "Servant's Monitor" conduces to this end; and it is but justice to the Author to say, that, in her undertaking, she has displayed profound erudition in the Holy Scriptures, and a great deal of practical knowledge in adducing instances of the general conduct of servants. Miss Dallaway has evidently reflected, with great profit, upon the requisites necessary

health, and its neighbourhood. We lament, however, to find some schism between the late and present Committee; but trust that such men as Dr. Gutton, Rev. Dr. Mathews, William Row, Richard Ragley, and other such respectable persons, will take it in hand, and bring all the proprietors and subscribers to a good understanding, in order to reap from their united efforts the manifold benefits which must result from the institution of Greenwich Library.

to create a new race of confidential servants; and if her treatise were divested of a great number of citations, which, although well adapted to the subject she treats, may perhaps puzzle the understanding of servants, we have no hesitation in pronouncing her book one of the most useful productions of the day. We must observe, however, that when we object to the number of citations, it is not to blame the zeal of the author; we rather commend it; but we only mean to insinuate that if the book had been restricted to its title, it would have had a better chance of extensive circulation, and consequently would have produced a larger share of that good which is intended by the truly religious and well-informed Authoress. Adopting, however, the old adage, which says, *quod abundat non vitiat*, we are willing to give to Miss Dallaway the praises to which she is so eminently entitled. We will now proceed to give some extracts of her useful book. In the first apostrophe she makes to servants she advises them to imitate, in some degree, our Saviour, by endeavouring to be useful to others.

“Your duty as a servant being chiefly confined to the family in which you live, you should consider yourself bound by the laws of God and man, to devote your time and talents to the service of your master. Let it be your first care to perform every part of your business in the manner most agreeable to your master and mistress. Be always anxious to promote their interest, careful of every thing belonging to them, and ready to obey their commands in trifling circumstances, as well as in your general conduct. Be always good-natured and civil towards your fellow servants: ready to assist and teach those who are more ignorant than yourself, and willing to learn of those who are better informed.

“In case of any sickness or distress in the family, you will have more frequent opportunities of imitating your Divine Master, by the practice of many Christian virtues. For although you cannot perform miracles and cure diseases, yet you may, by a thousand kind offices, alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and add to their comforts; and by your ready assistance you may frequently lessen the inconveniences of illness. In this manner you may shew your gratitude towards a good master or mistress; or, if you happen to be in the service of an unkind person you may do more, you may

show the same attention, only for the sake of pleasing God. If you have the care of children, your opportunities of doing good will be increased. Indeed, the duties of a nursery-maid are so important, that I shall speak of them more particularly in another place. Although it will not be in your power, like your Heavenly Master, to give the best instructions upon every occasion, yet, by your example and assistance, you may be often useful to your fellow-servants, and save your master and mistress much trouble and inconvenience, from the ignorance of those who are not accustomed to the business of the family. You may sincerely rejoice at any good that happens to your fellow-servants; and although you cannot remove the cause of affliction, you may frequently soften their sufferings, and in some measure lessen their sorrow, by compassion and kindness.”

The manner in which servants ought to spend the Lord's Day is ably described in page 57 and following. It is preceded by the necessity of self-examination in case the text of the sermon should be this—“Thou shalt not steal.”

“Suppose, for example, the text were, ‘Thou shalt not steal,’ you might immediately say, ‘I am not a thief, and therefore this sermon cannot affect me.’ But there is no fault, however trifling it may at first appear, which may not, by degrees, lead to crimes, and banish you for ever from Heaven; therefore, before you dismiss the subject from your thoughts, let me advise you to say to yourself:

“Do I never waste, through carelessness or inattention, any thing belonging to my master?”

“Am I as careful of his provisions and furniture as if they were my own?”

“Do I never spend the time which ought to be employed in his business, in idleness, in amusements, or in working for myself?”

“Do I never, under the pretence of *allowed* perquisites, give away or sell any part of my master's property, which my conscience tells me I have no right to do?”

“Am I as faithful to the interest of my master in his absence, as at the moment when I am in his sight?”

The necessity of good temper in servants, is ably impressed and deduced from the dependent situation in which God has placed them.

“If you are not convinced that God has placed you in a dependent station, because he knows it is the best suited to

to promote your happiness, you will be apt to forget the mercies which he bestows, to think your employment below your merit, to nourish pride, and to be dissatisfied with your condition. Instead of obeying your master with cheerfulness, you will be tempted to judge unfavourably of your superiors, to fancy them unjust, and governed only by selfish motives; you will detract from their good qualities, serve them unwillingly, and, perhaps, by seeing every thing with an evil and discontented eye, you may become disrespectful and disobedient. Whenever you feel such thoughts arise in your mind, suppose yourself to be in the situation of your master or mistress, and let your conscience dictate the manner in which you would use the same authority, were you the superior instead of the dependent. When you consider the low station in which the Son of God appeared on earth, and the menial offices that he willingly performed, you will never allow yourself to think any condition too humble which is appointed for you by your Heavenly Father, nor any employment too mean by which you can please Him and be useful to your fellow-creatures.

“Every species of ill temper is as displeasing to God as it is hurtful to man; therefore, if you are passionate, overbearing, peevish, or unkind to your fellow-servants, although you give the greater part of your wages ‘to feed the poor,’ you ‘have not charity,’ and your alms and good deeds will ‘profit you nothing.’ Let the humility and the moderation, the gentleness and kindness, the compassion and the long suffering, of the meek and lowly Jesus, be your daily study, the example for your imitation, and the constant subject of your prayer.”

The Authoress opensources of contentment and cheerfulness to the servants in the fulfilment of their duties, and particularly in shewing their diligence and fidelity.

“You are fed and lodged at your master’s expence; and, if you have no vanity nor other evil passions to gratify, and are satisfied to remain in one family, your wages are generally sufficient not only to supply you with comfortable clothing, but to allow you to have something for sickness or old age. You have it in your power, by diligence and fidelity in your master’s business, to be very useful to him, and to gain the esteem and respect of his whole family. The good will of your fellow-servants will be the reward of your kindness towards them; and you may enjoy peace

of mind as long as you discharge your humble duties to the best of your power. If you work ever so hard during the day, a quiet conscience will render your sleep sweet and refreshing; and the Sabbath, at least, will afford some relaxation to your labour, and the comfort of religious instruction. These are the common blessings which virtuous conduct will seldom fail to ensure you; and are not these the natural sources of contentment and cheerfulness? When you consider your situation in a religious point of view, the motives for contentment increase.”

Nothing is more sublime than the manner of administering comfort to such servants as might be unkindly treated by their masters:

“Whenever you feel disheartened with the uncomfartableness of your condition, when you are unkindly treated, or bowed down with sickness, sorrow, or uneasiness, of any kind, have recourse to your Bible; and if it be your earnest wish to please God, and to obey his holy will, you will learn to bear your affliction with patience, and depend upon him only for support and consolation.”

On the danger of deceit, the lesson given by the Authoress is equally admirable, and conducive to the advantage of both servants and masters; but one of the most important lessons given in the whole book is that in which they are taught how they should bear reproof; and we could wish that the lesson here inculcated should be written in letters of gold, in every part of every house, in order to prevent the scenes that follow the reproofs which masters give to servants, and which generally end in their mutual separation:

“There are few servants who are not, occasionally, found fault with; therefore they should be early accustomed to bear reproof with respect and attention, whether they deserve it or not. Many persons are naturally hasty in their tempers, others are liable to caprice and ill-humour, either from want of having been taught to govern their passions, or from not considering it as a Christian duty, to suppress every word which will needlessly give pain to their dependents. Besides, masters and mistresses are often involved in difficulties, which harass the mind and affect the temper. These and many other reasons may be assigned for the causes of apparent unkindness to servants, where no ill-will is intended. The Christian servant should be ready to make allowances for hastiness of temper, or a harsh expression in a master, and

and to consider it a natural infirmity ; more especially when that master is, upon the whole, just and generous. It is always in the power of servants to improve by every trial of this kind, either by correcting the faults with which they are reproached, or by exercising their patience, and bearing with meekness undeserved correction. But if, notwithstanding all their endeavours to please, they cannot always succeed, let them reflect that it is still in their power, by persevering in well doing, to please their Heavenly Master, who has appointed to every person those trials which are best suited to promote his future happiness. They may, in the most painful service, compare their petty troubles with the dreadful sufferings endured by their Redeemer for their sakes, and endeavour to follow his example ; and finally, they may be comforted by the assurance, that God is ' no respecter of persons ; ' ' that he will render to every man according to his works ; ' ' that to them who by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, ' he has promised eternal life.

The same advice is continued :

" Whatever provocation you receive, never allow yourself to think evil of your master or mistress ; to speak disrespectfully of them, much less to injure, waste, or pilfer any part of their property ; not merely for the sake of your character or worldly interest, but from a higher motive, that you may obey Him, who hath commanded you to deny yourself, by refraining from every thing that can in any respect lessen the comfort and happiness of your neighbour."

A most interesting remark in which the Authoress indulges herself, shews that she has paid great attention to her subject ; and that in analysing the causes in appearance the most trifling, she has found their effect the most lamentable and irretrievable.

" The cook who feeds her own family from her master's kitchen, the waiting-woman who wears her mistress's linen, the butler who regales his friends from his master's cellar, or the coachman who sells for his own advantage the corn and hay entrusted to his care, are perhaps little aware that these seemingly petty *usurps* are the beginning of those enormities which crowd our prisons with criminals."

We now close our extracts by recommending to our Readers an attentive perusal of the " Particular Directions to Servants who have the care of Children," p. 145 ; also the article " On the Dress of Servants,"

p. 154, and the Novel of Mary Wilson, which terminates this interesting little volume. The parts to which we have objected would make another very useful book, under the title of " Short Homilies for Sundays."

4. *The King; or, Faint Sketches for a true Portrait of the venerable Sovereign of the British Empire. A Lecture, on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation. By the Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, A. M. Rector of Godstone, Surrey. 8vo. pp. 114. Seeley.*

THE Lecture of this pious Divine will be read with pleasure by every real Friend to our glorious Constitution in Church and State, who will heartily accord in the sentiments expressed in the following extract from Mr. De Coetlogon's manly Address to the Prince Regent :

" Amidst all the variety of political opinions, and that collision of parties, which, in a Nation whose prominent feature, and almost exclusive privilege, is the enjoyment of Civil Liberty, are perhaps unavoidable ; there is one sentiment which pervades our Empire, nor meets with any opposition,—a sentiment too, from which the highest satisfaction must be supposed to result, to the illustrious Object I address,—a sentiment of unanimous and unlimited fealty to your royal Sire.

" If ever the sublime enthusiasm of Allegiance was displayed in this Country—from the period of the Norman Conquest to this pacific crisis—it has been in the present reign. Notwithstanding the intervention of many Historic occurrences, too painful to recite, and too well calculated to damp and extinguish the generous flame, it has glowed with increasing ardour.

" You, Sir, I may be confident, will never forget the universality of that JUBILEE, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne of these Kingdoms. In which, not only the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, and Commonalty, vied with each other in expressions of fervid, if not unexampled, Loyalty ; but, when the poorest peasant exhausted his scanty store by illuminating his lowly Cot, to testify his affectionate homage to his endeared Sovereign. Nor, while Memory lasts, will your manly sensibilities suffer you to dismiss from it the gratifying, though melancholy, recollection of those tears, which a whole Nation shed—as in a more recent instance—over that deapest of all afflictions, with which a mysterious Providence has so long visited him.

A mourn-

A mournful delicacy would not have allowed me to notice this sad event, were it not to show how sincerely his Subjects have sympathized with the sorrows, as well as exulted in the joys, of their amiable and revered Monarch."

In the Lecture itself the Character of a good and exemplary King is well pourtrayed; and, after observing in the words of an admired Writer, that "the hand of Mercy may have shut him up from the sight of evils, that would have grieved his eyes and wrung his heart, had Reason been preserved to him to the end of his lengthened days;" the Lecturer adds,

"Under this impression, it behoves us to be humbly resigned to that wise and Sovereign will, which nothing can controul, and which cannot but do right: but, who can forbear saying, Oh! that, instead of being secluded in sad retirement from contemplating the recent occurrences of our history, he had been permitted the high gratification of seeing to what an elevation of moral grandeur this people is now apparently rising!"

5. *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing.* By William Savage. 4to. pp. 51; and numerous Illustrations. Savage.

THIS ingenious and scientific Writer, anxious to fulfil his engagements to his Subscribers, has delivered to them the First Part of his very acceptable "Hints," and promises the Conclusion "in a few weeks."

Of the Part now before us, it may truly be said, and it will be allowed, we doubt not, by Practical Men, and also by Artists, that he has imitated drawings so closely, by the common process of letter-press printing, as to make it difficult to determine, in many instances, whether the Illustrations of his Book are drawings or not. The present Part contains—an Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Art; Practical Directions for making fine Press-work, with observations on Printing Ink; Specimens of Eighteen different coloured Inks; and some remarks on the greater antiquity of the Art of Printing in Europe than is generally allowed. It also contains a number of Illustrations printed in Colours, to imitate drawings. We understand a very few copies remain unsubscribed for, and those few are advanced in price, in consequence of the great additional expense Mr. Savage has incurred in

his endeavours to make his Work more worthy the patronage of the Public.

The Work is with much propriety inscribed to the modern Mæcenas, George-John Earl Spencer, whose emblazoned Arms form one of the beautiful Illustrations.

6. *The Club. In a Dialogue between a Father and Son.* By James Puckle. 8vo. pp. 95.

THIS is a beautiful and highly-ornamented Reprint of a Publication, which more than a century since was highly popular. But the Editor shall himself introduce it.

"Excellent as are the morals and general tendency of the following pages, no apology seems necessary for offering them to the Publick in their present embellished form. The Works of PUCKLE are few in number, but they have all been originally published with the desire of being useful; and it has been judged by those who have perused his 'Club' with attention, that its revival at the present moment would be received with general approbation; and as its own merits are sufficient to plead in its behalf, little Editorial aid has been supplied to secure its circulation. The style, manner, and orthography, with a few unimportant exceptions, have been studiously preserved in this Edition; which is now offered to the Publick with the same motive as that which dictated the original.

"It first appeared in 1711, and the Author seems to have sent it into the World without any other ambition, than the hope of benefitting those for whose use it was designed.

"The present Edition is indebted to the able pencil of Mr. THURSTON for the Designs with which it is illustrated; and it is presumed that the man of taste, as well as the artist, will admit that each tells the story of its peculiar subject with appropriate expression. And were it necessary to dwell on the merits of the Author, it would of itself be no mean praise, that in the hands of a masterly Designer it should have become the vehicle of so fine a series of humorous and characteristic prints."

After some appropriate acknowledgments to the Printer, Mr. John Johnson, and to the various Engravers in Wood, who have done ample justice to the designs of Mr. Thurston, the Editor proceeds:

"It was intended to attach to this Edition a Sketch of the Author's Life, and

and in apology for its omission, the Reader is informed, that every probable source of information having been searched, no Memoir or Account can be obtained that may be depended upon.

"It would seem that the humility of PUCKLE himself has deprived the world of a more extensive knowledge of his personal biography: still sufficient traits of his mind are discernible in his writings, to warrant the conclusion that he has been influenced solely by a desire of doing good, and of preserving the character of a good citizen, and an honest man; an opinion which is warranted by the sentiments of the present Work, and is still more fully confirmed by two other productions of his, entitled, 'England's Interest,' and 'England's way to Wealth and Honour,' copies of which are in the collection of the British Museum."

Prefixed to the Work is a neat copy by T. Bragge, a pupil of Mr. Sharp, after the original portrait engraved by Vertue, from a painting by J. B. Closterman. The letters N. P. in the original Portrait are not retained in the copy. If we mistake not, these initials might have afforded Mr. Walusley, the proprietor of the Work, with a clue to elucidate the Author's history. N. P. we believe stand for Notary Public. Now, a Notary Public must have been a man of some eminence in his day. Would it not be possible even at this time to discover who were the "Sureties of Puckle;" and to follow the clue by seeking out their descendants? Possibly the original painting by Closterman may still exist.

The Advertisement concludes in Puckle's own words, as appended to the third and subsequent editions:

"Go, little book, and shew the fool his face, [case;
The knave his picture, and the sot his
Tell to each youth what 'is, and what 's
not fit, [wit."
And teach to us as want, sobriety and

7. *The Northern Courts: containing Original Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark since 1766, including the extraordinary vicissitudes in the Lives of the Grand Children of George the Second. In two volumes. By Mr. John Brown, Author of the Mysteries of Naturalization, &c. 8vo. Lond. and Edmb. vol. i. pp. 353. ii. pp. 379. Constable and Fenner.*

TWO important inferences may be drawn from the perusal of these vo-
Gest. MAG. January, 1819.

lumes. One is, the blessing, even to the Sovereign, of a Constitutional Monarchy; the second, the wrong Education of Princes. Of the Monarchs recorded in these volumes, one was an able monster of vice, who, besides guilt not to be mentioned, introduced a minion to the bed of his Queen, whose son, his successor adopted through hatred of the real heir, was expelled the throne on account of fatuity and illegitimacy. The other was, by the arts of an unprincipled Princess, who wished to retain the Royal Power, introduced purposely into early debauchery, that his constitution and intellects might be prematurely destroyed. Disgusting as is this picture, it is very instructive; for, by exhibiting some leading causes of royal disaster, it may produce a removal of them. We have a laudable custom in this Country, of never trusting the care of a lunatic to the heir apparent of his estate; and such a measure, (in England unnecessary), would be eligibly adopted, with respect to Royal Infants, in some of the Continental Courts.

It has been the fashion recently to suppose, that imbecility ensues after certain periods in families of Royal rank. We apprehend that this opinion proceeds from an estimate of talents, taken purely in reference to capacity for business. The education of Royalty has been too much limited to taste, accomplishments, and feeble innocence. We think that energy is to be inculcated; and, without presuming to dictate the particular plan, we humbly conceive, that royal children should be deeply instructed, *inter alia*, in the Histories of Wise Kings, and that they should be familiarly acquainted with accounts of adversity, in situations of rank, originating through imprudence or vice. Providence deduces good from evil; and, in this country, faction produces a caution, which does of itself supersede much care; but in countries where liberty does not exist, the army, not the people, is the leading object of regard; and power, if it does not cover a multitude of sins, compels a prudential silence, and leaves no hope of advancement, by popular estimation, only by service or sycophancy. Of course these Monarchs may have able, but seldom upright

upright ministers, popular character being of trifling worth, and favour removing fear.

We are not very fond of Secret Memoirs. They mostly resemble the cruel reports of discarded servants, the fabrications of malice and contracted ideas, instead of that development of the secret springs of political action which illustrates history. We do not see any sound reason for exposing Kings and Princes in an indelicate state of nudity, no more than their subjects, when no possible good (but probably much evil) can ensue to the publick from so doing: e. g. for instance, what is called the *small talk*: of the great has been *basely* ridiculed, as denoting imbecility. We have been in the dinner society of Commanders in Chief, and have heard nothing pass their lips but light general conversation. The fact is, persons high in office are not to utter crude opinions, or say things, which, as coming from them would be quoted, and get into the Newspapers. "*Dulce est desipere in loco,*" and that *Louis* is in England, the dining and drawing-rooms. We know the old jest, "*Pitt, do you talk as much nonsense as ever?*" "I don't know. I do not hear so much." Talking lightly is only the result of vivacity.

We must, however, commend Mr. Brown for producing a valuable and interesting book, without this base and vulgar illiberality. He speaks of vice as it deserves, but of failings only as they are causes of unhappy results, not from malignity, or mean hostility to greatness: but the peculiar felicity of his book is, that it is most minute in the details of those events, which from their magnitude and interest, we are naturally desirous to know in the fullest possible extent.

The most able part of the Work is the History of Gustavus the Third: but to the Philosopher, who likes to see human nature in all its forms, the interesting narrative of Matilda, Queen of Denmark, the unfortunate sister of our venerable Sovereign, is a fine picture indeed of frailty, absolutely provoked by miserable situation, but mixed with English generosity and English spirit, highly characteristic of her Country. Mr. Brown, speaking of the arrest of Matilda, says,

"The Queen, like the Cherokee chief, though overpowered, was not subdued.

The King had kept them dallying so long, that Rantzau was afraid day-light would appear before he should be able to get the Queen removed. Matilda heard him say to Eichstedt, 'We must make haste it will soon be day;' and turning suddenly upon him, in a firm emphatic manner, she said, 'Miserable man, well may you dread the light. The deed of this night will for ever blacken your fame. Your fall will quickly follow mine. My errors will be obliterated by my sufferings: the fair and the brave, the mild and the virtuous, will shed a tear over my sad destiny; whilst thou shalt perish unpitied, and be followed to thy tomb with execration. March, detested, hoary-headed traitor! lead me to my dungeon, lead me any where, so that mine eyes are spared thy hated presence.'" P. 142.

The Officer thus addressed was Count Rantzau, an old voluptuous nobleman, who was merely a tool in the affair; obliged to fly his country soon after, and in a few months killed in a duel at Avignon, by an English officer, who was determined to avenge the treatment of Matilda, which was coarse and violent. The Court was composed of voluptuaries. "It is consistent," says Mr. Brown, "with the decided character of Matilda to imagine, when she found her blood tainted with a loathsome disease by an imbecile and depraved husband, that every vestige of respect vanished," (p. 91.) and that the artful encouragement of this angry sentiment by the disloyal and treacherous Struenzce should occasion her fall, and his own just punishment.

In this Work there is also a most interesting Episode. Count Rantzau when 60 years old, had a mistress only 20, taken from the opera. The ability, the heroism, the integrity, and the *naiveté* of this wonderful girl is a singular curiosity. Rantzau, in a fit of despair, had seized his pistols, which a faithful valet had unloaded, and had also communicated his apprehensions to Miss Livernet:

"She went with a palpitating bosom to the Count; and suddenly assuming a gaiety that was a stranger to her heart, ran smiling into his room. She found him with a pistol in his hand, that he appeared to be loading. His looks were wild and baggard. Turning his glaring eye-balls towards the door, he asked her sternly how she dare approach unbidden, and without notice? Instead of reply, she rushed to his bosom,

som, and throwing her arms round his neck, entreated him to leave Hamburg, and not risk his life by a duel with this wretched parasite, who hoped for eclat and preferment as the reward of his insolence. 'Your character for courage, my dear Count,' said the artful pleader (who marked the intended suicide, but glanced only at a duel), is too well established to suffer by your refusing to meet every desperado who may dare to challenge you.' The Count, deceived in thinking Sophia Livernet was deceived, suffered her to return the pistols to the case, whence he had thus taken them. Kissing off the tear that glistened in her bright eyes, the volatile old Nobleman forgot, in the caresses of that fascinating girl, the dreadful purpose he had in view when she entered. . . . The accomplishments of Miss Livernet were not confined to her graceful dancing: she had a sweet voice, and was enthusiastically devoted to music. A pedal harp stood in the room, and some music books lay strewed on a table. She took her seat at the harp, and played some plaintive German airs, accompanied by her dulcet voice, that rapidly drove away the melancholy which had filled the Count's bosom, who was a votary of Apollo, as well as of Venus. Fascinated by the skill and pathos of the fair girl, the enraptured Nobleman clasped her in his arms, and said, with vehemence, 'Sophia! thou art dearer to me than all my possessions beside! Say, my beloved, how can I recompense thee? Speak boldly, for were it to make thee Countess Rantzau, I would not refuse.' Smiling at his gallantry, and perhaps exulting in the power of beauty and music, she said, 'Promise me, then, upon your word and honour, never more, be your trials what they may, to think of suicide.' The Count was amazed. In a moment he recollected the circumstance of his pistols being unloaded, when he thought to have found them charged; and he felt that to her vigilance, he was indebted for his life. For some moments he was unable to speak. At last, he said, in a solemn tone, 'I promise thee, noblest of women, never to raise my hand against my life; and if you will accept that hand, thou shalt be my Countess.'

"Sophia thanked him for the first part of his promise; and with ineffable sweetness told him, she would rather possess his love as his mistress, than run the risk of being despised as his wife. 'Reflect, my Lord, said she, upon the ridicule and disgrace you must encounter were you to marry me, and have a *celier* for your father-in-law; I should

be cursed as a wicked, cunning jade; and ten to one, if you died first, but your heirs would find means to annul the marriage, and strip me of my fine title! No, my dear Count, I dare not venture to become your wife. Only yesterday morning, dressed as a country girl, with a basket of flowers, I followed amongst three or four blooming lasses into your august presence. Because I had changed the colour of my hair, rouged my cheeks, and learnt my *plaat Ditsch* [Low German] pretty well, my sagacious Lord did not know me; yet you gave me the preference; kissed me till I trembled for my rouge; and told me to be at the back door at eight o'clock; and here, your excellency, are the necklace and the ear-rings that you then gave me.' The Count could scarcely believe his eyes, 'What the devil does all this mean?' said he, 'Were you indeed the flower girl, whose bewitching eyes and well-formed bosom caught my attention?' 'Yes, indeed, my Lord! I am that very girl, over whose virtue you thought to triumph by tempting her avarice—As your mistress, my Lord Count, I can bear these *youthful* sallies; but as a Countess, I should perhaps trouble you with complaints or remonstrances. I might say, if at twenty years of age, I were content with a lover of threescore, I could not tell why my husband required a dozen flower girls to attend his toilette every morning, and should soon offend you; and shall therefore never accept the honour of being your Countess.' He laughed heartily at her lively wit. No longer thinking of Matilda, the portraits, or of suicide, he that day gave himself up to the fascinating girl, who stepped a minuet more gracefully than any woman in Denmark; and to please the Count, exerted her talents to the utmost. She put on the costume in which the day before she had beguiled him of his trinkets! She sung, she danced, she played; she encouraged him to smoke. He drank a whole bottle of Chateau Margau. At last he sung some favourite duets with his attractive mistress; and swore that he was still the happiest man alive; and never more would suffer the blue devils to get the upper hand of him." Pp. 207—211.

We have made this copious extract, because we believe that nine married women out of ten, would have read the Count a mere lecture on the occasion, and thus perhaps have expedited the suicide. Did married women consider the power of everlasting good humour, and playful blandishment, like this ingenious

genious girl, infidelity would be more rare, conjugal happiness would not fluctuate, and their power be supreme, held only by silken chains, yet as strong as adamant!

8. *Letters of a Prussian Traveller, interspersed with numerous Personal Anecdotes, descriptive of a Tour through Sweden, Prussia, Austria, Hungary, Istria, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, the Morea, Greece, Calabria, Italy, the Tyrol, the Banks of the Rhine, Hanover, Holstein, Denmark, Westphalia, and Holland.* By John Bramsen, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn.

IT appears from the preface to this interesting Work, that the tour in question was accomplished within the short period of two and twenty months, and we fully agree with Mr. Bramsen, who observes in his preface, "when the Reader considers the immense extent of the route, and the importance of many of the places visited, he will not expect that an equally minute description of all should be given." The Work, however, possesses many genuine claims to public patronage, and presents a variety of ingenious remarks and novelties which had escaped the attention of several celebrated travellers who had previously visited the same scenes.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"You must doubtless have heard of a certain illustrious visitant, who this season has chosen Naples for her winter residence, and who, it is understood in the higher circles, is not less pleased with the society of this enchanting capital, than with the attention shewn to her by his Neapolitan Majesty Joachim Murat, who spares no pains to make her abode in his kingdom agreeable. The Queen is said not to be on equally friendly terms with her illustrious guest, the cause of which some attribute to her Majesty's want of hospitality, others to those fanciful whims in which the great are too prone to indulge themselves.

"The palace of the illustrious personage is splendid, and delightfully situated at the *Chiaja*, and a guard of honour is stationed, by order of the King, at the entrance of her mansion. Her residence in this capital certainly contributes not a little to enliven its society, as she gives dinner parties every day, and a ball once a week. Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Maxwell, and myself, had the honour of being presented to her by the Honourable Mr.

Craven, who acts as first chamberlain. We were ushered into a spacious and elegant apartment, where we found a large circle, mostly composed of Neapolitan nobility of both sexes, together with some English of distinction.

"I had the honour of dining with this illustrious traveller, and found the society mostly composed of English. Besides those belonging to the establishment, were the Earl and Lady Landaff, the Marquis of Sligo, the Honourable Montague Mathew, Madam Falconnet, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. Coffin, Mr. French, and Mr. Sauvayre.

"The ball on the 7th January was particularly splendid, and was attended by the whole court, as well as all the first society in the place. Many English ladies of rank excited general admiration, as well by the beauty of their persons as by the elegance of their manners, in both which particulars they formed a pleasing contrast to the Neapolitan ladies.

"At ten o'clock his Majesty arrived: the Queen was expected, but it was reported that she was prevented from being present by indisposition. Murat was attended by a long retinue of courtiers, all decked out in embroidered coats, to whom he formed a striking contrast, being simply dressed in a plain green coat with white mother-of-pearl buttons, and a white waistcoat; his shoes were tied with ribband, and he wore no decorations; his mustachios were large and black, and his hair hung loose over his shoulders without any powder. Such was the dress of this great sovereign, which it must be confessed was quite in character.

"After he had kissed the hand of the illustrious hostess, he walked about the saloon, and conversed with many of the ladies, particularly with the Duchess de Gallo, whose husband is his prime minister. Lady Landaff and Lady Oxford also drew a large share of his attention. Murat is considered by the ladies as graceful in his manners and studious to please all, and appears to be quite a *Cavalier Francois*, till he opens his mouth, when the charm is at once dissolved. Vulgar oaths seem familiar to him, nor did he restrain himself in the use of them even when conversing with women of the first rank: so disgusting was this to many present, and even to his suite, that I heard several of them make their remarks upon it.

"A Neapolitan nobleman near me was bold enough to make several ill-natured observations: among the rest he expressed his surprise that a certain illustrious personage should dress à la
Prus-

France, and not after the fashion of her own country; he also wondered at her affability in waltzing with strangers. Being desirous of breaking off this conversation, which was neither pleasant nor becoming, I retired to the other side of the saloon, but he soon followed me, and continued his observations.—‘Pray Sir,’ said he, ‘is it customary in England for the pages to waltz in company with the illustrious Personages they attend? I am surprized that the young protégé does not dance with a lady of his own age; instead of which he chooses one of the best dancers in the ball-room, without any regard to the disparity of her years.’

3. *Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1818, under the direction of Capt. J. H. Tuckey, R. N. To which is (are) added, the Journal of Professor Smith; some general Observations on the Country and its Inhabitants; and an Appendix, containing the Natural History of that Part of the Kingdom of Congo through which the Zaire flows. Published by Permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to, pp. 498, and XIV. Plates. Murray.*

OF this ill-fated expedition to the Congo, the melancholy catastrophe of which has added so largely to the catalogue of martyrs to the spirit of African discovery,

“It may not, perhaps, be too much to say, that there never was, in this or in any other country, an expedition of discovery sent out with better prospects or more flattering hopes of success, than the one in question; whether it be considered as to the talents and zeal of the persons selected to carry the objects of the voyage into execution, or the preparations that were made for rendering the means of executing it efficient, and for the health and comfort of those who had embarked in it. Yet, by a fatality that is almost inexplicable, never were the results of an expedition more melancholy and disastrous.

“Captain Tuckey, Lieut. Hawkey, Mr. Eyre, and ten of the Congo’s crew, Professor Smith, Mr. Cranch, Mr. Tudor, and Mr. Galwey, in all eighteen persons, died in the short space of less than three months which they remained in the river, or within a few days after leaving the river. Fourteen of the above-mentioned were of the party of thirty, who set out on the land journey beyond the cataracts, the other four were attached on board the Congo; two died in the

passage out, and the serjeant of marines at the hospital at Babia, making the total number of deaths amount to 21.

“This great mortality is the most extraordinary, as it appears from Capt. Tuckey’s journal that nothing could be finer than the climate, the thermometer never descending lower than 60° of Fahrenheit during the night, and seldom exceeding 76° in the day time; the atmosphere remarkably dry; scarcely a shower falling during the whole of the journey; and the sun sometimes for three or four days not shewing himself sufficiently clear to enable them to get an observation.”

The following biographical sketch (as well as those of Lieut. Hawkey, Professor Smith, Mr. Cranch, Mr. Galwey, &c. which we cannot insert) is well worth the Reader’s notice:

“James Hingston Tuckey, the youngest son of Thomas Tuckey, esq. of Greenhill, near Mallow, was born in 1776, went to sea in 1791, served on board the Suffolk as Master’s-mate at the capture of Trincomallee, when he received a slight wound in his left arm; and assisted at the surrender of Amboyna, ‘famous,’ as he observes in a letter to his friends, ‘for Dutch cruelty and English forbearance.’ Here, when in the act of firing a gun, it burst, and broke his right arm. ‘Having no surgeon on board,’ he writes, ‘I was obliged to officiate for myself, and set it in a truly sailor-like fashion, so that in a week after, it was again obliged to be broken, by the advice of the surgeon.’ For his exertions in quelling a mutiny which broke out in the Suffolk, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Raimier, that Officer appointed him acting Lieutenant. While at Madras in a prize, he volunteered into the Sybille, on intelligence being received of the French frigate La Forte, cruising in the Bay of Bengal; and in the gallant action which ensued, Lieut. Tuckey commanded on the forecastle. In 1799 he was sent with dispatches to Admiral Blankett, then commanding in the Red Sea. Here the excessive heat seems to have laid the foundation of a complaint which never left him. ‘It may surprize you (he writes from Bombay) to hear me complain of heat, after six years broiling between the tropicks; but the hottest day I ever felt, either in the East or West Indies, was winter to the coolest one we had in the Red Sea. The whole coast of Araby the Blest, from Babelmandel to Suez, for 40 miles inland, is an arid sand, producing not a single blade of grass, nor affording one drop of fresh water; that which we drank

drank for nine months, on being analyzed, was found to contain a very considerable portion of sea-salt. In the Red Sea, the thermometer at midnight was never lower than 94°, at sun-rise 104°, and at noon 112°. In India the medium is 82°, the highest 94°.' On a second visit to this inland sea, he experienced so violent an attack of the liver, and was so much debilitated, that a return to Europe was the only chance of saving his life. His native climate had the desired effect, and in 1802 he was appointed first Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, when sent to form an establishment in New South Wales. Here he made several surveys, and particularly one of Port Philip, and on reaching England in 1804, published an account of the voyage. The following year the *Calcutta*, in bringing home a valuable convoy from St. Helena, was met by the Rochefort squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and two frigates. For the preservation of this convoy Captain Woodruff determined to engage the whole squadron, and maintained a sort of running fight in a direction opposite to the course of the convoy, till he saw it out of danger, and the *Calcutta* became perfectly unmanageable, and was compelled to surrender. Captain Woodruff, after an imprisonment of 18 months, was exchanged for a French officer of equal rank: but Lieut. Tuckey was kept in confinement till the termination of the war. The Court-martial having 'most honourably acquitted Capt. Woodruff, his Officers, and ship's company,' the Captain delivered a paper to the Court to the following effect: 'I cannot, Mr. President, and members of this honourable Court, omit to express to you how much I regret that the captivity of Lieut. Tuckey, late First Lieut. of his Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, should be a bar to the promotion he so highly merits; his courage, cool intrepidity, and superior abilities as a seaman and an Officer, entitle him to my warmest gratitude, and render him most worthy of the attention of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.'

"In 1806, Mr. Tuckey married a fellow-prisoner, Miss Margaret Stuart, daughter of the Commander of a ship in the East India Company's service at Bengal. She also had been taken by the Rochefort squadron, on her passage to join her father in India. In vain Mr. Tuckey and his friends exerted themselves in procuring his release, by exchange or otherwise: and it was not till after repeated refusals that he even obtained permission, in 1810, for his wife to visit land to look after his concerns,

object accomplished, she procured passports to return to France by way of Morlaix: here she was detained, and after six weeks sent back to England. On the advance of the Allied Armies into France in 1814, Mr. Tuckey was ordered to Blois, and, with his too little boys, obliged to travel in the most severe weather, he says, that he ever experienced. His youngest son fell a victim to fatigue and sickness. 'I had indeed,' says the father, 'a hard trial with my little boy, for after attending him day and night for three weeks, (he had no mother, no servant, no friend but me to watch over him,) I received his last breath, and then had not only to direct his interment, but also to follow him to the grave, and recommend his innocent soul to his God: this was indeed a severe trial, but it was a duty, and I did not shrink from it.' But one still more severe awaited him shortly after his arrival in England; he had the misfortune to lose a fine child, a girl of seven years of age, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, after lingering several days in excruciating agony.

"On account of Mr. Tuckey's meritorious services in the *Calcutta*, and his sufferings and long imprisonment in France, Lord Melville promoted him, in the year 1814, to the rank of commander; and in the following year, on hearing of the intention of sending an expedition to explore the Zaire, he applied, among several others, to be appointed to that service. His abilities were unquestionable; he was an excellent surveyor, spoke several languages, and during his confinement he had stored his mind with such various knowledge, and had turned his attention so particularly to the subject of nautical discovery and river navigation, that he appeared to be in every respect eligible for the service, and accordingly was entrusted with the command, of which his narrative is the best proof he was not undeserving. His zeal to accomplish the objects of the expedition appears to have been without bounds, and his unwearied exertions evidently brought on his old disorder. He returned to the ships from his river excursion in a state of extreme exhaustion; he had no fever, however, nor pain during the whole of his illness, from the 17th of September, when he reached the Congo, till the 4th of October, when he expired."

10. *Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England in 1817, to join King's army, commanded with Lord Wellington.*

with *Observations, &c. on the real Character of the Contest.* By James Hackett, &c. Murray.

WHAT Mr. Fearon has done so effectually for North America, Mr. Hackett has in a great measure performed for South America. He has drawn the veil aside with which interested motives and iniquity had so darkly enveloped the struggle in that country; and, by letting in a ray of light, shown us the real state of the war, which, we trust, will not be lost upon such of our fellow-citizens as burn with ardour to take a part in this sanguinary and ruthless contest. The matter which relates to those unfortunate Britons who were seduced into an expedition for Venezuela, is peculiar to Mr. Hackett, and now first appears in a tangible shape, though several newspapers, such as "The New Times," "Countryer," "Morning Post," and "Times," have occasionally inserted letters, announcing facts similar to those stated by the author.

It is well known to the publick, that there are several recruiting officers, military or civil, belonging to the patriot cause, employed in London in raising supplies of men, and procuring munitions of war for the Insurgents in South America. Among these was, and perhaps is, one Mendez, calling himself the agent for Venezuela, by whose misrepresentations and promises our unhappy com-patriots were induced to embark in this service. Mr. Hackett, who does not seem previously to have been a soldier, was engaged to go as First Lieutenant in a brigade of artillery commanded by a Col. Gilmore: he was to equip himself, but to be remunerated with 200 dollars on landing in Spanish America; and was to receive the same pay and allowance as in the British service. Two advantages appear to be gained by the Independents by such arrangements: in the first place they procure a reinforcement of men; and in the second, either by the natural death or murder of these men, they at least obtain a supply of clothes, of which they are dreadfully in want. All this Don Mendez well knew, though he gave his guarantee for the performance of the stipulated conditions, exciting hopes which were never to be realised, and vouching for

the observance of conditions, the fulfilment of which he was aware was impracticable. By such means not fewer than five distinct corps of British volunteers were at this period persuaded to sail for South America to join the insurgent General Bolivar.

The *first* of these, to which Mr. Hackett belonged, was the brigade of artillery, commanded by Col. Gilmore, consisting of five light six-pounders and one howitzer, 10 officers, and 80 non-commissioned officers and men. Their equipments were complete, their stores most ample and abundant, and their uniform superb and rich. The latter extravagance was indeed common to all the corps; and it is not at all improbable that the vanity of the victims was often excited in this direction, in order that their personal spoils might be of greater value to the vile associates with whom they were inveigled to unite.

The *second* corps was called Venezuelan Hussars; it was under the command of a Col. Hipplesley, and consisted of 30 officers, and 160 rank and file.

The *third* was also hussars, to be called Red: its command devolved on a Col. Wilson, and it consisted of 20 officers and 200 men.

The *fourth* was a rifle corps, its Colonel's name Campbell, and its force 37 officers, and about 200 men.

The *fifth* and last was a corps of lancers under Col. Skeene, and consisted of about 220 individuals; all of whom perished in the wreck of the Indian transport off Ushant, within a few days of their fatal embarkation.

The round numbers amount to about 860 British subjects, who, together with artisans of various descriptions, armourers with a cargo of musketry, a printer with materials for printing, &c. left England in December 1817, on this futile and perilous enterprise. The ships were appointed to rendezvous at St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's, where the persons engaged might ascertain accurately the state of affairs on the Continent before they proceeded thither to disembark.

The Author is a little full of self at setting out; but as his feelings at leaving his friends cannot interest the feelings of our Readers, we shall pass
over

over their description, and also the details of the particulars of the voyage. Suffice it to say, that the 1st, 2d, and 3d corps arrived in safety at St. Bartholomew's, and were well received by the Swedish Governor, and hospitably entertained; till the misconduct (we are sorry to state) of some of their own body, put them all out of the pale of civilized and honourable treatment. At St. Bartholomew's they lay for weeks, endeavouring to gain authentic intelligence from Venezuela. Only rumours reached them, and these were uniformly inauspicious to their project. Plans for arriving at a certainty in this respect were concerted and abandoned, till at length Mr. Ritchie, the supercargo of one of the ships, proceeded to another island to procure such information as might decide him whether he should or should not carry his freight to an independent port. On his return it was found that his determination was fixed not to proceed, as the insurgents were alike destitute of money and credit. This naturally increased the anxiety and distress of the expedition; and their difficulties received the last blow from the discovery by the Governor of a scandalous attempt on the part of Col. W——, with a number of his officers, and some other individuals, to cut out a Spanish polacre, laden with wine, brandy, oil, and, as was also understood, some specie, bound from Cadiz to Havana.

After this piratical scheme was defeated, the vessel with Col. Campbell's rifle corps arrived at St. Bartholomew's, and the three ships followed Col. Wilson to Grenada. Here, as at St. Bartholomew's, all the accounts from the Main were unfavourable to the Patriot cause, and the brigade of artillery was disbanded by Col. Gilmore, and the poor fellows who composed it, left destitute to shift for themselves in a foreign land and insalubrious climate. Some of them joined Wilson, others got to North America, and a few remained in a state of fearful doubt, perplexity, and sorrow. Among the latter was the Author, who was *decided* in this *indecisive* course, by the arrival of several officers, recently in the Patriot service, and who had succeeded in effecting their return. They, he thus writes,

“Gave us such information of the state of affairs on the Spanish main, as clearly proved the madness of our previous decision, and convinced us that it would be preferable to risk every vicissitude of fortune, rather than personally engage in a contest, not only far more hazardous, and accompanied by infinitely greater hardships and privations, than an ordinary state of hostilities, but likewise conducted by both parties on principles at variance with every feeling of honour and humanity; whilst the extreme difficulty attendant on a departure from the patriot service of those who once actually join their standard, renders every attempt at return so nearly impracticable, as to place foreigners, thus circumstanced, almost in a state of slavery. Exclusive, however, of the obstructions to return, originating in the peculiar local circumstances of the country, and the hazard which must unavoidably be encountered in traversing the interior, the Independents, for reasons sufficiently obvious, are particularly cautious of permitting individuals to withdraw from their armies.

“The information received from the officers to whom I have just referred, was to the following purport:—they assured us that in consequence of the extended duration of the war, and exterminating principle upon which it has been conducted, the country in general displayed one uniform scene of devastation and wretchedness; that the Patriot forces were reduced to a state of the greatest poverty, totally devoid of discipline, and not one-fourth provided with proper military arms, the remainder being compelled to resort to bludgeons, knives, and such other weapons as they found most readily procurable.

“In clothing they were still more destitute and deficient, in most instances merely consisting of fragments of coarse cloth wrapt round their bodies, and pieces of the raw buffalo hide laced over their feet as a substitute for shoes which, when hardened by the sun's heat they again render pliant by immersion in the first stream at which they chance to arrive.

“The Independent armies march in hordes, without order or discipline their baggage consisting of little more than the scanty covering on their backs. They are totally destitute of tents, and in their encampments observe neither regularity nor system. The commanding officers are generally mounted, and likewise such of the others as are able to provide themselves with horses or mules, the latter of which are in plenty. The exterminating principle

upon which the war is carried on between the contending parties, render their campaigns bloody and destructive; desolation marks the progress of those hostile bands, to whose inveterate enmities the innocent and unoffending inhabitants are equally the victims, with those actually opposed to them in military strife. In action the Independents display much bravery and determination, and frequently prove successful, notwithstanding their want of discipline, deficiency of arms, and disorderly manner of attack and defence. Unhappily the work of death terminates not with the battle; for on whatsoever side victory rests, the events which immediately succeed those sanguinary struggles are such as must cast an indelible stain upon the Spanish American Revolution.

"The engagement is scarcely ended when an indiscriminate massacre of the prisoners takes place; nor is the slaughter only confined to the captives, the field also undergoes an inspection, when the helpless wounded are in like manner put to the sword."

Disease is still more fatal than all the other causes together to Europeans in this service and climate. Exposed to every vicissitude of weather, unsheltered, worn with fatiguing marches, alternately burnt by a scorching sun, and steeped in the cold dews of night, their constitution soon sinks, and they miserably perish.

We shall not pursue this theme farther. The book before us will be and should be generally read. From its warning pages will be learned the important lesson, that it is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of. As for our Author, after undergoing every privation and suffering, subsisting on unwilling charity, and being despised and rejected by all respectable men, merely because he was judged from the company in which he was found, he got to St. Kitt's, and thence worked his passage home as a common seaman in a merchant's ship.

We have only to add, that he continues a friend to the Patriot cause, though he has so fully proved the inanity of any British subject attempting to embark in the contest. Of the 800 men with whom he originally operated, and sailed from the Thames in December last, we state, on good grounds, not one-third are now alive! — (*Literary Gazette.*)

Gen. Mag. January, 18

11. *The Claims of the Church of England to the Fidelity of its Members, calmly, fairly, and plainly stated: a Sermon, for Distribution. By the Rev. R. Warner, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts. 12mo. pp. 17. Longman and Co.*

THE ingenious Author of this discourse trusts, and earnestly hopes,

"That it will be considered by all denominations of believers, as having been written with a strict and becoming regard to the high and indispensable duty of *Christian charity*. If it be not so, I shall have greatly offended against the mild and liberal spirit of that Church, whose cause it advocates. The CHURCH of ENGLAND neither interferes, nor wishes to interfere, with the religious opinions, or with 'the manner of serving God,' entertained or exercised by those without its pale; and, in conformity to this tolerant principle, the object of the present Sermon is, not to proselyte, but to retain within the bosom of the Establishment, those who have been baptized into its faith, by calmly stating the reasons, which appear to me, to render their adherence to it an obligation of conscience, as well as a duty of gratitude."

12. *Answer of the Protestants to his Excellency the Catholic Board, on occasion of the Protocol transmitted to them on Thursday, December the 4th, 1817. Dublin. 8vo. pp. 47.*

TWO curious facts are affirmed in this Pamphlet: one that the Protestants in Ireland amount probably to two millions, and that the Catholics do not exceed four: the other, that the latter "are ready for a better religion; and are therefore, so far on the way towards becoming complete Protestants, that it depends only upon their Clergy to make them completely Protestants this instant," p. 25. If this statement be correct, a motive not hitherto detected, may be at the bottom of this earnest desire for Catholic Emancipation, viz. that it is a "losing concern," and the measure of persecution would revive it. On one point we are satisfied, that it is Education, and many other things unconnected with the matter in question, which would be of the most service to Ireland.

Upon this vexatious subject, we beg to lay before our Readers the following anecdote:—"Archbishop [unclear] vehemently opposed a Toleration

tion which the Catholics were then soliciting, and some were recommending it, of which he gave his opinion from these words of Ezekiel, 'and thou shalt bear the iniquity of the House of Judah forty days, and I have appointed thee each day for a year,' iv. 6.

"They are part of Ezekiel's vision concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, and of the Jewish Nation, which he applied thus to the state of Ireland:—'From this year, I reckon forty years, and then those, whom you now embrace shall be your ruin, and you shall bear their iniquity.' This being then uttered in a Sermon, says Dr. Parr, seemed only the random thought of a young man who was no friend to Popery; but afterwards, at the end of forty years, viz. in 1641, when the Irish Rebellion broke out, it was considered by many as prophetic." Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, XXX. 168.

A circumstance, at which the Reader will smile is, that the *Exequatur* or Royal permission was rejected by the Catholics, among other reasons for this, "that it would extinguish the influence of Roman Catholic pastors over their congregations," so that they plainly think our Ministers (in colloquial dialect) too deep for them.

The pamphlet is acute and energetic: the argument close, and the language clear and precise: the principle, *Quid dubitas ne feceris*.

13. *Revenge, or, the Novice of San Martino, a Tragedy.* By Major Brook Bridges Parby, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service. 8vo. pp. 112. Black and Co.

THIS Tragedy rested near six months on the shelves of Drury-lane last season, and after repeated applications were made for its return, it was at length given up. The Author has now submitted his production to the judgment of the Publick.

Rodulphe, Duke of Milan, tempted by the immense wealth of the two daughters of Ludovico Carantani, inclines to marry one of them, could the father induce the other to enter a convent: as an uncle, who had bequeathed his riches to them, had determined that, if either died, or entered a religious house before reaching twenty-one, his whole property

should centre in the other. Carantani, ambitious only to elevate his house, eagerly grasps at the Duke's proposal, and resolves that Olivia, his youngest daughter, should, with as little delay as possible, take the veil.

The title of *Revenge* arises from the uncontroled rein given to that passion by Angelo, a monk, whose apparently extraordinary sanctity has raised him to the dignity of Abbot of San Martino.

Though Olivia is a novice in the convent of San Martino, she had long been attached to Florian de Rosalbe, a young nobleman of limited fortune. In the opening of the Play Florian deposits a letter in an obscure niche in a cloister of the Abbey, while its inhabitants are engaged at vespers. As the sisterhood pass from the Chapel, Olivia lingers behind, and while hoping to escape observation, and weighed down with contending feelings, utters the following soliloquy:

"These cloister'd walls bear witness to
my groans; [tears;
These holy steps are water'd with my
And as I nightly press my couch of straw,
No whispering seraph breathes the notes
of peace, [ing breast,
But the deep sigh, forc'd from my labour-
Mournfully echoed through the vaulted
cell,

Repeats anew to my unwilling ear,
Tidings of sad interminable woe.—
Florian, dear Florian, would I had seen
thee never,

Or, having seen thee, that 'twere possible,
With some oblivious draught, poppy or
hemlock, [stream,

Drowsy mandragora, or Lethe's clouded
To sweep from this fond, foolish, lovesick
bosom, [hopes,

All traces, records, and false lingering
That memory loves to feed on.

To this stern sacrifice cold prudence
bids; [the flame,

Yet, like the moth that flutters round
I fly to that which shines but to undo me.

And from its marble prison draw the
hoarded prize, [bla's snow.

Welcome as cheering blaze midst Zem-
[She stoops and takes up the letter,

Rest there, brief pledge of truth and con-
stancy,

[Putting the letter in her bosom.
Where he that trac'd thee will for ever
dwell."

For a further acquaintance with the characters, and the sequel of the plot, in which the Reader will be highly interested, we must refer to the original.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Dec. 11. The subject of the English Poem for the Chancellor's gold medal, is "Pompeii."

The Hulsean Prize at Cambridge, for the last year, has been adjudged to W. PEARCE, esq. B. A. of St. John's College, for his Essay on "The probable influence of Revelation upon the writings of the Heathen philosophers and the morals of the Heathen world."

Dec. 25. The subject of the Hulsean prize for the ensuing year is "The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world."

The Rev. R. POLWHEEL, of Kenwyn Vicarage, Cornwall, has recently gained the First Prize of 50*l.* from the "Church Union Society," under the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's, for an Essay on "The Evidence from Scripture, that the Soul immediately after Death is not in a state of Insensibility, but of Happiness or Misery."

The subscription to Mr. VALRY's Edition of the *Delphin & Variorum Classics* will close on the publication of Part I. which will appear on the 6th of February instant. Each Part will then be raised in price. The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. For conditions of the Work, see Vol. LXXXVIII. Part I. p. 349. A set of the Delphin Editions sold at the Roxburgh sale in 1812 for above 300*l.*; and a uniform set of the *Variorum* cannot be obtained at any price.

Mr. STROZSA's beautiful and accurate Views of our Cathedral Churches draws near to a Conclusion. Twenty-five are already published; and Two only remain, YORK and DURHAM, which may shortly be expected.

Nearly ready for Publication:

"Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the subject of Organization, and Life." By Rev. THOMAS RENNELL, Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, and Vicar of Kensington.

A volume of Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral subjects. By the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM BARROW, Prebendary of Southwell.

A Second Volume of a Course of Practical Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in Families. By the Rev. HARRY MANNOTT, Rector of Claverton.

Preparatory Prayers, and a Companion to the Altar. By a Member of the Church of England at Greenwich.

A new Edition of Mr. WARNER's "Old Church of England Principles opposed to the New Light."

Remarks on the Foreknowledge of God; suggested by passages in Dr. Adam Clarke's

Commentary on the New Testament. By Mr. GILL TIMMS.

ZHTHMATA ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ, or a View of the Intellectual powers of Man, with observations on their cultivation. By Mr. MARTIN, of Liverpool.

A Chronological Abridgment of the History of Modern Europe. Compiled from the best English, French, and German Historians. By Mr. PICAVOT, author of the Universal Geography, &c.

Life of Mary-Queen of Scots, drawn from the State Papers, with six subsidiary Memoirs: On the Calumnies concerning the Scottish Queen; Memoirs of Francis II.; on Lord Daraley; on James Earl Bothwell; on the Earl of Murray; on Secretary Maitland. By Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS, in 2 vols. 4to. Illustrated with ten plates of medals, portraits, and views.

A new Edition of Lord Bacon's Works, in 12 vols. small 8vo. enriched with portraits, and the Latin part of them translated into English. By P. SHAW, M. D.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, illustrated throughout by experiments which may be performed without regular Apparatus. By JAMES MITCHELL, M. A.

The Entomologist's Pocket Compendium: containing an Introduction to the Knowledge of British Insects. By GEORGE SAMOURILLE, Associate of the Linnæan Society of London.

A Letter to his Majesty's Sheriff Deputes in Scotland, recommending the establishment of Four National Asylums for the reception of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics. By ANDREW DUNCAN, sen. M. D. and P. with a short Account of the rise, progress, and present state of the Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh.

Remarks on the Practicability of Mr. Robert Owen's Plan to improve the condition of the Lower Classes.

A Defence of the Poor Laws, with a Plan for the Suppression of Mendicity, and the establishment of universal parochial benefit societies. By Mr. S. ROBERTS.

"The Rhetorician's Assistant" comprising five orders of themes on English composition, adapted to the Grammar of Rhetoric; and "The Rhetorical Examiner," comprehending questions and exercises on the Grammar of Rhetoric. By ALEXANDER JAMIESON.

Conversations on General History, Ancient and Modern, for the use of schools, and private instruction. By A. JAMIESON.

Lectures on the Comic Genus and Writers of Great Britain, as delivered at the Surrey Institution. By Mr. HAZLITT.

Letters on the Importance, Duty, and Advantages of Early Rising; and The Autographs,

theas, a Tale. By the Author of Rachel.

Essays, Biographical, Literary, Moral, and Critical. By the Rev. JOHN EVANS.

The Gardeners' Remembrancer, exhibiting the nature of vegetable life, and of vegetation; together with the practical methods of Gardening in all its branches. By Mr. JAMES MACPHAIL, 90 years gardener to the late Earl of Liverpool.

The Recollections of Japan, accompanied by a Chronological Account of the Rise, Decline, and Renewal of British Commercial Intercourse with that country. By Capt. GOLOURN.

The Hermit in London; or, Sketches of English Manners.

The Second or concluding Part of Dr. WATKINS's Memoirs of her late Majesty.

An Essay on warm, cold, and vapour Bathing, with practical Observations on Sea Bathing, diseases of the skin, bilious liver complaints, and dropsy. By Sir ARTHUR CLARKE.

A Poem called The Dessert, by the Author of The Banquet.

Preparing for Publication :

A History and Description of Lichfield Cathedral, illustrated with 16 engravings from drawings by F. Mackenzie; among which is one representing the justly-famed Monument, by Chantrey, of the Two Children of Mrs. Robinson; which will form a portion of the Author's Cathedral Antiquities of England. By Mr. BRITTON.

Bibliotheca Britannica; or a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, with such foreign Works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British Dominions. Including also a very copious Selection from the writings of the most celebrated Authors of all ages and nations. In Two Parts. By Dr. WAT, of Glasgow. In the First Part the Authors are arranged alphabetically, and of each, as far as possible, a short biographical notice is given; to which is subjoined a correct List of his Works, their various editions, titles, prices, &c. and in many instances the character of the Work. In the Second, the subjects are arranged alphabetically, and under each, all the works, and parts of works, treating of that subject, are arranged in chronological order. This Part also includes the *anonymous works* which have appeared in this country.

Memorials, or Memorable Things that fell out within this Island of Britain from 1639 to 1684. By the Rev. ROBERT LAW. Edited from the MS. by Charles KIRKPATRICK SHARPE, esq.

An Essay on the Nature and Genius of the German Language: also, The Art of French Conversation, exemplified on a new plan. By Mr. BOILEAU.

Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Kingdom of Ashantee, in Africa; com-

prising its history, laws, superstitions, customs, architecture, trade, &c.: to which is added, a translation from the Arabic of an account of Mr. Park's death, &c.; by T. E. BOWDICH, esq. conductor and chief of the embassy.

Memoirs of the Rev. William Richards, LL. D. including a sketch of his character and writings; with an Appendix, containing some account of the Rev. Roger Williams, founder of the state of Rhode Island. By the Rev. JOHN EVANS, A. M.

A Treatise concerning Credit and Political Expediency. By H. A. MITCHELL, of Newcastle.

A series of Practical Observations on the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention of Typhus Fever. By Dr. PARCIVAL.

A familiar Introduction to the Study of Fossils. By Mr. PARKINSON.

Professor Robinson's very able System of Mechanical Philosophy, with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the Physical sciences. By Dr. BAEWSTER.

The Life of Demosthenes; containing all that is recorded of that celebrated Orator, both in his private and public conduct; with an account of the age of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, embracing the most interesting and brilliant period of ancient Greece, in Arts, Literature, and Eloquence. By Mr. S. FLEMING.

A set of Plates, executed in the most finished manner, by an eminent Artist, illustrating the Medals executed at the National Mint at Paris, by and under the direction of Napoleon Buonaparte during his Dynasty. By Capt. J. C. LASKER.

Specimens of Irish Eloquence, now first arranged and collected, with Biographical Notices, and a Preface. By CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq. the Irish Barrister.

The Jacobite Poetical Relicks of Scotland, during the struggles in 1715 and 1745. By Mr. HOCO, the Ettric Shepherd.

A Series of Letters by the Hon. Lady SPENCER to her niece the late celebrated Duchess of DEVONSHIRE, shortly after her Marriage.

The Busts that have been commonly sold, professing to represent the features of SHAKESPEARE, CAMDEN, and B. JONSON, being notoriously devoid of authenticity, truth, and likeness, Mr. BRITTON has engaged Mr. W. SCOLLAR to make reduced Models from the Monumental Busts at Westminster and Stratford Church, which he has executed with fidelity and taste.

Accounts from Odessa state, that the Greek inhabitants of that town have recently established a school, a press, and a theatre. The tragedy of Philoctetes, by SOPHOCLES, translated into modern Greek, and that of The Death of Demosthenes, have been performed there.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Egyptian Head of Memnon at the British Museum.

The Head of Memnon, sent to England by Mr. Salt; of which so much has been said in the public prints, has been recently placed, most judiciously as to light, on a pedestal in the Egyptian Room in the British Museum, under the able direction of Mr. Combe. We congratulate the public on this valuable acquisition, which may perhaps be considered as the most perfect specimen of Egyptian art in the world. On entering the room the immensity of the Head has its full effect on the spectator, when seen in the same view with the famous figure of the Discobolus, which is the size of life, and stands at a short distance from it. From the proportion of the features it may be concluded that the figure, when perfect, was about 20 feet in height. The Head has suffered a loss of part of the right side of its skull, yet the features are all entire. They are truly beautiful, partaking more of the Grecian than of the Egyptian character; and are as sharp and perfect as when they were left by the chisel. Although the Head represents a young person, yet it has a long beard.

The back part of the Figure is charged with hieroglyphicks, from which Dr. Young is of opinion, that it represents a young Memnon. The mouth is closed; it therefore cannot be the celebrated Head of Memnon that was said to utter sound. The Figure has a singularly beautiful appearance, from the particular colour of the strata; the whole of the Head being of a reddish, and the lower part of the greyish granite.

We are happy to see that the Room in which this invaluable Head is placed, is rendered more pleasant to the view of the publick by an improved arrangement of the Egyptian Antiquities for which it is appropriated.

Near this Head is placed the enormous Fist, noticed by Mr. Flaxman in one of his Lectures at the Royal Academy, who has observed, that if there had been a figure of which this Fist had formed a part, it must have been at least 60 feet in height.

Mr. ADAM ANDERSON, rector of the Academy of Perth, has lately ascertained that the density of the atmospheric vapour diminishes as we ascend, in a much faster ratio than that of air itself; and that the disproportionate effects thus produced by the elasticity of the vapour, at the upper and lower stations, cause a deviation from the law by which the density of the air, at different elevations, has hitherto been supposed to be regulated.

The deviation of the density of the atmospheric strata from the condition produced by perfect elasticity, is, however, frequently counteracted by the dilatation of the whole column of air, by means of the vapour which it holds in solution; and sometimes these disturbing causes are so nicely balanced, that the density of the air, as we ascend, differs but little from what it would be if the air were perfectly elastic. At other times the difference is considerable, and leads to very great errors, in the ordinary formula for calculating heights by the barometer, particularly when the air is very damp.

Dr. THOMSON has discovered a new compound inflammable gas, and has called it, from the nature of its constitution, *hydrogelled carbonic oxide*. Its specific gravity is 913 that of common air being 1. It is not absorbed nor altered by water. It burns with a deep blue flame, and detonates when mixed with oxygen and fired. It is a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and Dr. Thomson considers it as being three volumes of carbonic oxide, and one volume of hydrogen, condensed by combination into three volumes.

Southwark Bridge.—In the erection of this work, it appears as if an attempt had been made to prevent the natural effect of heat upon iron, that is, to prevent its expanding; for where the spandrels enter the masonry of the abutments and piers, they are wedged in tight with iron wedges, from the bottom to the top; the consequence is, that an expansion taking place, a very unequal strain and injurious effect is then produced; for the radius of the intrado of the arch being 512 feet, and of the extrado about 6600, and both being confined between abutments, yet connected together, locking them as two separate and distinct arches, it becomes evident that the latter would require to rise in the centre, for every degree of heat, considerably more than the former, but cannot without lifting, or parting from it by fracture. To avoid this, which it is somewhat extraordinary was not guarded against in the first instance, the masons are now employed, night and day, in the tedious operation of working away the stone work at the back of the wedges, in order to remove them.

The purification of coal gas, which is become of such general application and esteem for lighting streets and shops, may be effected in a more economical manner by passing through ignited iron tubes, than by the common application of quick lime.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. USSAN, Taunton.
THE following sketch was suggested by
Chateaubriand's description of the
ruins of Sparta: should you deem it wor-
thy of a place in your Poet's corner, it is
at your service. EDWIN ATHERSTONE.

Scene—Sparta—(The shade of LEONI-
DAS, brought by the ministers of PLUTO
from the Infernal Regions at the com-
mencement of the 19th century, that he
may contemplate the ravages of Time on
his beloved native place. From the hill
of the Citadel he looks anxiously around,
and in an angry and disappointed tone
exclaims to the attending spirits—)

Why do ye mock me thus?—
Ye said I should behold my native place,
Immortal Sparta:—mother of the race
Invincible:—the scourge of tyranny,
The dread of mightiest monarchs, and the
home

Of persecuted freedom.—I had thought
To see a city, in whose boundless scope
Whole nations might have wander'd;—
where the eye

Might vainly stretch to compass at a view
Its mighty bulk: where, strong and bold
as gods, [sky,

Her sons might lift their foreheads to the
Happy and free,—the wonder of the
earth. [time

Three thousand years almost of aiding
Must have done this, or more: all Greece
perhaps [things!

May now be only Sparta.—Taunting
Why do ye mock me thus?—

SPIRIT—Illustrious shade,
We mock thee not.—Look round again,
and mark

If aught recal thy Sparta.

LEONIDAS—Scoffing fiend!—
Desist thy lying tale;—nor vex my soul
With unendurable thoughts.—It cannot be.
The glorious City towers above the earth,
Supreme among the nations; and her fame
Sounds through the echoing universe. Her
arms

Flush from the furthest regions of the East,
Where the bright sun gets up, to where he
sinks, [West.—

Queuch'd in the bottomless Ocean of the
Her splendour cannot darken, nor her walls
Moulder in endless ages;—nor her sons
Forget their fathers deeds.—But ye would
sport [warmth,

With mortal weakness;—sneer at patriot's
And laugh to scorn the pangs of wretched
man,

Who dreads his country's ruin.—If not so,
Why place me here, perchance in Afric's
wilder,

For all is drear and foreign to my gaze;
Why point with blasted finger to yon piles
Of black and hideous ruins, and pronounce
Th' adored name of Sparta?—Wherefore
this?—

SPIRIT—Unhappy Greek!—We would
not mock thy woe:
Self-mov'd we come not, but by his com-
mand

Who rules the realms beneath.—Where
stand'at thou now?—(a long pause.)
Dost nought recal the hill, where proudly
rose [silence.]

Fam'd Sparta's Citadel?—(an anxious
Do yon dark walls,
Arch'd like the crescent moon, suggest no
trace [rain'd

Of that vast theatre, where thousands
The thunders of applause? 'Tis silent
now:

And the grey lizard, its sole tenant, crawls
With noiseless foot from forth the gloomy
shade, [o'erwhelm'd

To bask in the hot sun. Thou seem'st
With dread, yet unbelieving.—Cast thy
look [least

On yon red distant mountains; there at
Time hath not brought destruction.—
Know'st thou not

The hills of Menelaion? Winding still
'Tween yonder rising grounds, doth not
thy eye

Behold Eurotas?—and, in shapeless heaps,
Choking the stream o'er which it proudly
spann'd,

Babyx, the ancient bridge?

LEONIDAS, with agony.—I cannot tell—
This is some cheating vision, and mine eyes
Do look on things that be not.—Ah! fer-
bear—

And torture me no more.—

SPIRIT.—Look once again—
View to the North yon towering hill:—
the vale

That meets its base hath not a ruin left;—
No stone that tells of human labours there.
Yet on that naked plain thou must recal
The public place, with all the princely piles
That rear'd their heads to Heaven.

LEONIDAS, in despair.—Oh! 'tis too true!
Sparta is gone.—Capricious Jove, thy
hand

Hath wrought this matchless misery:—
the world

Bringing its force united—from the boy
Who strains his maiden bow-string, to the
wretch

Whose aged arm can barely lift the sword,
All in one leagu'd combin'd—had not suf-
fic'd

For such unequal'd ruin.

(A hand)

(A band of *Turks*, with martial music and all their military parade, march in the distance.)

What are these ?

Is this some holiday ?—and can the Greeks
Unfeeling, unabash'd, with dance and song,
And quaint attire, pass Sparta's awful
grave, [fate ?

Nor dread from vengeful Heav'n an equal

Spirit—Wretched Leonidas ! the arm
of Jove [see'st

Bath not destroy'd thy city : whom thou
Art Turks, a barbarous race. Greece is
no more—

Sparta—and Athens—Argos—Corinth—
all

The glorious family of Greece are fallen :—
Her sons are slaves—her very name is
'ras'd [laws—

From out the book of nations.—Manners—
Customs—and language—all are swept
away

In one vast desolation : and yon bands
Of lawless warriors, whom thine erring eye
Beem'd unrespectful jesters—wield the
scourge

That bows the Grecian spirit to the dust :—
See lords and conquerors they.—

Leonidas—after a long pause and in un-
speaking agony—)

Take me to Hell again.—

LINES,

Written on seeing a *Model*, in the possession
of J. BRITTON, Esq. from the *Monumental
Bust* of SHAKESPEARE, in Stratford Church.

HIS was the master-spirit ;—at his spells
The heart gave up its secrets : like
the mountain

Of Horeb, smitten by the Prophet's rod,
In hidden springs gush'd forth. Time, that
grey rock [bards

On whose bleak sides the fame of meaneer
Is dash'd to ruin, was the pedestal

On which his Genius rose ; and, rooted there,
Stands like a mighty statue rear'd so high
Above the clouds, and changes of the world,
That Heaven's unshorn and unimpeded
beams

Have round its awful brows a glory shed
Immortal as their own. Like those fair
birds

Of glittering plumage, whose heaven-point-
ing pinions [behind,
Beam light on that dim world they leave
And while they spurn, adorn it* ; so his
spirit,

* In some parts of America, it is said, there are birds which, when on the wing, and at night, emit so surprising a brightness, that it is no mean substitute for the light of day. Among the whimsical speculations of Fontenelle, is one, that in the Planet Mars, the want of a Moon may be compensated by a multiplicity of these luminous aeronauts.

His "dainty spirit," while it soar'd above
This dull, gross compound, scatter'd at it
flew

Treasures of light and loveliness.

..... And these
Were "gentle SHAKESPEARE'S" features ;
this the eye

Whence Earth's least earthly mind look'd
out, and flash'd

Amazement on the nations ; this the brow
Where lofty thought majestically brooded,
Seated as on a throne ; and these the lips
That warbled music stolen from heaven's
own choir [tempt

When Seraph-harps rang sweetest. But
A theme too high, and mount like fears,
On wings that melt before the blaze they
worship.

Alas ! my hand is weak, my lyre is wild !
Else should the eye, whose wondering gaze
is fix'd

Upon this *breathing bust*, awaken strains
Lofty as those the glance of Phœbus struck
From Memnon's ruin'd statue : the rapt
soul [notes
Should breathe in numbers, and in dulcet
"Discourse most eloquent music."

Jan. 12, 1819.

H. NISBET.

VERSES

Found inscribed on a *Skull* in a Church-yard.

○ EMPTY vault of former glory !

Whate'er thou wert in time of old,

Thy surface tells thy living story,

Tho' now so hollow, dead, and cold ;

For in thy form is yet descried

The traces left of young desire ;

The Painter's art, the Statesman's pride,

The Muse's song, the Poet's fire ;

But these, forsooth, now seem to be

Mere lumps on thy periphery.

Dear Nature, constant in her laws,

Hath mark'd each mental operation,

She ev'ry feeling's limit draws

On all the heads throughout the nation,

That there might no deception be ;

And he who kens her tokens well,

Hears tongues which every where agree

In language that no lies can tell—

Courage—Deceit—Destruction—Theft—

Have traces on the skull-cap left.

But through all Nature's constancy

An awful change of form is seen,

Two forms are not which quite agree,

None is replac'd that once hath been ;

Endless variety in all,

From Fly to Man, Creation's pride,

Each shows his proper form—to fall

Eftsoons in time's overwhelming tide,

And mutability goes on

With ceaseless combination.

'Tis thine to teach with magic power

Those who still bend life's fragile stem,

To suck the sweets of every flower,

Before the sun shall set to them ;

Calm

Calm the contending passions dire,

Which on thy surface I descrie,
Like water struggling with the fire
In combat, which of them shall die;
Thus is the soul in Fury's car,
A type of Hell's intestine war.

Old wall of man's most noble part,
While now I trace with trembling hand
Thy sentiments, how oft I start,

Dismayed at such a jarring band!
Man, with discordant frenzy fraught,
Seems either madman, fool, or knave;
To try to live is all he's taught—
To 'scape her foot who nought doth save
In life's proud race;—(unknown our goal)
To strive against a kindred soul.

These various organs show the place
Where Friendship lov'd, where Passion
glow'd,

Where Veneration grew in grace, [proud—
Where Justice sway'd, where man was

Whence Wit its slippery sallies threw
On Vanity, thereby defeated;

Where Hope's imaginary view
Of things to come (fond fool) is seated;

Where Circumspection made us fear,
Mid gleams of joy, some danger near.

Here fair Benevolence doth grow
In forehead high—here Imitation
Adorns the stage, where on the Brow
Are Sound, and Colour's legislation.

Here doth Appropriation try,
By help of Secrecy, to gain
A store of wealth, against we die,
For heirs to dissipate again.

Cause and Comparison here show,
The use of every thing we know.

But here that fiend of fiends doth dwell,
Wild Ideality, unshaken

By facts or theory, whose spell
Maddens the soul and fires our beacon.

Whom memory tortures, love deludes,
Whom circumspection fills with dread,
On every organ he obtrudes,

Until Destruction o'er his head
Impends; and mad with luckless strife,
He volunteers the loss of life*.

And canst thou teach to future man
The way his evils to repair—

Say, O memento,—of the span
Of mortal life? For if the care
Of truth to science be not given
(From whom no treachery it can sever,)
There's no dependence under heaven
That error may not reign for ever.

* The frequency of suicide in persons who have much of this organ is probably here alluded to. People with this organ kill themselves for very trifling reasons. A gentleman is recorded to have hung himself in consequence of a quarrel with his tailor, who refused to make him seven pairs of smart breeches at once; the organ of Ideality having worked him up into a belief that his tailor intended to mortify his vanity.

May future heads more learning cul
From thee, when my own head's a s

TO RETIREMENT.

Villula,——
Me tibi, et hos unâ mœcum, et quos
amavi,
Commendo.—

KNOW'ST thou the Vale where t
ver-stream'd fountain
Reflects the sweet image of Peace
Where the pine-tree and birch at th
of the mountain
Conceal in its bosom the myrl
Where the wood-thrush and blackt
wild notes are wooing
The care that engrosses each
anxious breast:

And the ringdove and turtle so te
cooing, [

Are grateful to Nature for beir
Know'st thou the Cottage where in
pleasure [t

Enlivens the circle round Virtue
Where the bright star of Hope sh
ray without measure, [ent

And Health and Contentment to
'Tis there I'd retire from the world'
cominotion, [t

And calmly enjoy the sweet hope
As the fisher's frail bark on the s
troubled ocean [will c

Views gladly the port where her ds
'Tis there, the fond dreams of my I
courting, [b

I'd trace the gay visions of Mem
And dwell on the scenes where so war
sporting, [de

Have fled the swift minutes of b
Manchester, Oct. 1818. W. R. Wms

CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

WHEN foaming seem the billow
To mingle with the sky,

When swift, as still the tempest raves
The vivid lightnings fly;

Oh in that moment of despair,
That hour of agony,

To thee, my God, I raise my prayer,
Of thee I think, of thee.

Not that, as peals the thunder loud,
I there thy presence find;

Not that I see thee in the cloud,
Or hear thee in the wind;—

Not that, as sheds th' avenging storm
Its ruin far and fast,

I there behold thy angry form,
Thy spirit on the blast;—

Not that, as swift from heaven descen
The forked lightnings fall,

I see thine arm the concave rending,
Dealing the deadly ball;—

But that a confidence I feel,
A still small voice I hear,

That says thy arm is o'er me still,
That tells me thou art near.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 14.

The new Parliament being summoned to meet this day, Chief Baron *Richards*, as acting for the Lord Chancellor, who was confined by indisposition, took his seat on the Woolsack at half past two o'clock, and apprised the House of Peers that the Prince Regent was not able to attend in person, but had empowered certain Commissioners to open the Parliament. He then proposed to adjourn during pleasure.

After a short adjournment, the House was resumed, and the Duke of Wellington, and Lords Harrowby, Liverpool, Westmoreland, and Shaftesbury, having taken their seats as Commissioners, and the Commons being soon after in attendance, Lord Harrowby stated, that as soon as a sufficient number of the Members of both Houses were sworn, the Prince Regent would let them know the cause for which he had summoned them together; and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, it was the pleasure of his Royal Highness that the Gentlemen of the House of Commons should repair to their usual place of sitting, and proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and that they should present him this day at the Bar of the Upper House for the Prince Regent's approbation. The Lords then proceeded to take the oaths.

The Members of the Commons being returned to their own Chamber, Mr. *Peel* proposed to elect to the office of Speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton.

The motion was seconded by Lord *Clive*, supported by Mr. *Barnett*, the Member for Rochester, and unanimously adopted.

The Speaker Elect was then conducted to the Chair in the usual form, and returned thanks to the House for the high honour thus conferred upon him a second time.

Mr. *Canning* then moved an adjournment, and availed himself of the opportunity to pronounce another deserved panegyric upon the Right Hon. Gentleman.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 15.

The Commons, pursuant to usage, were summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, by direction of the Commissioners, authorized by the Crown, to give their assent to, or dissent from, the choice made by the Commons of a Speaker of their House for the present Parliament. The Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton appeared at the Bar of the House of Lords, attended by many of the Members of the Lower House, where he informed the

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Lords Commissioners that the choice of the Commons had fallen on himself.

The Earl of Harrowby, as First Commissioner, gave the Royal Approval to the choice of the Commons.

The Speaker then proceeded to claim from the Crown the usual privileges enjoyed by the House of Commons, such as freedom of debate, exemption from arrest, and free access at all convenient occasions, &c. These the First Lord Commissioners declared they were empowered by the Crown to grant, in the fullest possible manner. The Commons then retired, and both Houses proceeded to the only business before them—swearing in Members.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 21.

This day the Commissioners sent the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons, on whose appearance the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the Nation, by the death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient, with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person. We are directed to inform you that the negotiations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle, have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. The Prince Regent has given orders that the convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; and he is persuaded that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the Powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe. The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the Government of the United States of America, for the renewal,

renewal, for a farther term of years, of the commercial convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries; and, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this treaty shall be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you. His Royal Highness feels assured that you will learn, with satisfaction, the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British Empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country. His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue in its most important branches.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to show the origin and result of the war in the East Indies. His Royal Highness commands us to inform you that the operations undertaken by the Governor General in Council against the Pindarries, were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that, in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahratta Princes were, in every instance, the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendance of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked, in every point, by brilliant achievements and successes; and his Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company (Native as well as European), rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms. The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition. The favourable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom, affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources. To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace, which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe."

On the withdrawing of the Commons the swearing-in of Peers continued until four o'clock, when an adjournment took place

until six. At that hour the Lord Chancellor read the Speech again from the woolsack.

The Earl of *Warwick* then touched upon the different topics in the Speech in their order, and concluded with moving an Address, which was, as usual, a mere echo of the Speech.

Lord *Saltoun* seconded the Address.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* said that, with regard to that part of the Speech which related to the death of the Queen, there could be but one sentiment, and one expression of sentiment in that House. He approved of the evacuation of France, and of her re-admission to her proper rank in the system of Europe. He regretted that the Speech said nothing as to what had been done to complete the abolition of the Slave Trade. The improvement in the revenue was gratifying, but, calculating it at its utmost extent, it would be found that the annual income would not exceed between 53 and 54,000,000*l.* whilst the expenditure amounted to 68,000,000*l.*—thus leaving a deficiency of 14,000,000*l.* equal to the whole amount of the Sinking Fund. He did not conceive that reductions could be effected beyond 4,000,000*l.*; so that the financial state of the country would call for the immediate attention of Parliament. He further regretted the silence of the Speech on the subject of the resumption of cash payments. Without a fixed system, as to the national currency, no certain calculation could be made as to the public revenue or private property. He was pleased to learn that the commercial treaty with the United States had been renewed. He hoped that the proceedings of the court martial on Messrs. Ambrister and Arbuthnot would be formally disavowed by the American Government. With regard to the Indian war, he conceived that it was one of self-defence, and it had been conducted in a manner which did honour to his Majesty's arms.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, after panegyricizing the virtues of the late Queen, stated the grounds on which France had been evacuated, and said he was bound in conscience to declare, that, so far as he knew, there never was a period in the history of the world when so general an anxiety prevailed to preserve the peace, when the causes of disturbance were so completely removed, when nations and sovereigns were more divested of ambition and the love of undue influence, and when the necessity of repose and the spirit of conciliation were more thoroughly acknowledged or acted upon over the European community. What had been done relative to the Slave Trade would be laid before the House at a proper opportunity. Looking to the short period since the conclusion

clusion of hostilities, the finances of the Country were by no means in an unsatisfactory state. It should be recollected that taxes to the amount of 17,500,000*l.* had been remitted. As to the national currency, no man could be more anxious than he was for a recurrence to Cash Payments; but to attempt such a measure, under an unfavourable state of the exchange, or whilst loans to foreign powers were in progress, would be productive of much distress. It might perhaps be found necessary to continue the restriction beyond the month of July next. As to forged notes, the Commissioners of Inquiry had prepared a report, stating that plans had been presented, by which, if forgery could not be rendered impossible, it could at least be rendered extremely difficult.

Lord *Lauderdale* conceived that the Country could not go on under its present load of taxation. He wished to know whether any commercial treaties had been made with our Allies. Until the present Mint regulations were altered, it was in vain to expect the expiration of the Restriction Act. But the state of the Country could not be satisfactory until labour of all descriptions was paid for in a metallic currency.

The Motion was then unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, a copy of His Majesty's Speech being read by Mr. Speaker, Mr. *Brownlow* moved the Address, which was seconded by Mr. *W. Peel*, who thought that every Honourable Member in the House might give it his support, whatever might be his political views, without any impeachment of his character for consistency, or without pledging himself as to the support of future measures.

Mr. *Macdonald* rejoiced that reductions in the Army were in progress, but stigmatized the representation of the state of the Country, as "most extravagant." The omission in the Speech of all allusion to a reduction of our taxation was highly inauspicious. It was evident that the Administration had done nothing towards the fulfil-

ment of the national desire on the subject, until this alternative was proposed to them—"Do it, or go." If, however, they were still reluctant; if they stopped short of that which ought fairly to be expected, that House must, and he was persuaded would, do their duty. It was well known that the principal result of the Congress had been decided without our interference. On the subject to which the people of this Country looked with anxious expectation, namely, the abolition of the detestable traffic in human creatures, nothing had been done. For himself, it gave him little satisfaction to find general discontent in the Country, and more especially when that discontent occasionally exhibited itself in an intemperate and malignant character. But it was impossible not to reflect, that all this could not exist without adequate cause.

Mr. *Snclair* entirely approved of the proposed Address. He thought the candour and moderation of the Speech highly creditable to His Majesty's Ministers. It enabled all parties to approach the Throne on the first day of the Session, with an expression of unanimous feeling.

Mr. *Clive* and Mr. *Canning* shortly spoke. Sir *Henry Parnell* expressed his surprise that no mention was made in the Speech from the Throne of any measure in favour of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. The Address was then agreed to.

January 22.

It was ordered that no petition for leave to bring in a Private Bill should be received after the 5th of February; that no Private Bill be read a first time after the 15th of March; and that no Report on a Private Bill be received after the 10th of May.

In answer to a question from Mr. *H. Davis*, Mr. *Vansittart* said it was intended to bring forward a proposition for continuing the Bank Restriction Act until the 1st of March, 1820. He was not aware that it would be necessary to fund any further portion of the Public Debt in the course of the present year; but it would at the same time be unadvisable to fetter a discretion which circumstances might render it advantageous to exercise.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

India Board, January 13.—Extract of a dispatch received at the East India House, from General the Marquis of Hastings, dated Gurruckpore, June 20:

Bajee Row having submitted, and placed himself in the hands of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm, I have the honour to congratulate you on the termination of what still bore a lingering character of war. The troops with which Bajee Row had crossed the Tapti were completely surrounded. He found progress towards Gwalior imprac-

ticable, retreat as much so, and opposition to the British force altogether hopeless; so that any terms granted to him under such circumstances were purely gratuitous, and only referrible to that humanity which it was felt your Hon. Court would be desirous should be shewn to an exhausted foe. The ability with which Sir John Malcolm first secured the passes of the hills, and then advanced to confine Bajee Row in front, while Brig. gen. Doveton closed upon him from the rear, will not fail to be applauded by your Hon. Court; nor will you

you less estimate the moderation with which sir J. Malcolm held forth assurance of liberal and decorous treatment, even to an enemy stained with prodigate treachery, when that enemy could no longer make resistance. Bajee Row is to reside as a private individual in some city within your ancient possessions, probably Beuares, enjoying an allowance suited to a person of high birth, but without other pretensions.

The next is a dispatch, with enclosures, from the Government of Fort St. George, dated Aug. 12. There is an extract of a letter from Mr. Strachey, Chief Secretary to the above Government, reporting that the fortress of Manowlie and the district of Chuckorie had been delivered up to Gen. Munroe, and that the war in the Peishwa's late dominions was terminated by the surrender of the fort of Moolheir. The other enclosures are a letter from Brig. Gen. Munroe, relating to the surrender of Manowlie, and reports from Lieut.-col. M'Dowell and Major Maitland, concerning the attack upon Malligaum. The account of the capture of this latter fortress, and the eminent bravery displayed in a previous attack by ensign Nattes, who unfortunately lost his life, receiving five wounds in different parts of his body, has already been noticed. (See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 635.) The warmest praises are bestowed by the Commanding Officer upon all the Officers and men employed in this gallant, though at first unsuccessful attempt. The fort did not surrender till the 14th of June. The following list of the killed and wounded is given in Major Maitland's report:—

Killed. Europeans—4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, and 7 rank and file. Natives—1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar, and 90 rank and file.

Wounded. Europeans—2 Majors, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Sergeants, and 43 rank and file. Natives—2 Subidars, 2 Jemidars, 5 Havildars, and 109 rank and file.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed. Sappers and Miners, Lieut. Davis and Ensign Nattes.—2d Batt. 17th, or C. L. I. Lieut. Kennedy.—1st Ditto, 2d N. I. Lieuts. Egan and Wilkinson.

Wounded. Madras European Regiment, Major Andrews—2d Batt. 17th, or C. L. I. Major Greenhill.—Russell Brigade, Capt. Larride and Lieut. Kennedy.—1st Batt. 2d N. I. Lieut. Dowker.—Detachment of Artillery, Lieut. King.—His Majesty's Royal Scots, Ensign Thomas.

G. MAITLAND, Major of Brigade.

Ensign Purton was wounded in the head, but it was merely a graze.

In the report of Lieut.-col. M'Dowell, communicating the unconditional surrender of Malligaum, he says:—"Finding that treachery on our part was suspected, and wishing to do away a report all over Kandeish, so prejudicial to our character, I did not hesitate in signing a paper, declaring, in the name of my Government, that the garrison should not be put to death after they had surrendered; and I trust his Excellency will approve of this."

The last dispatch is a letter from Capt. Briggs, announcing the surrender of Moolheir, which completed the reduction of Kandeish, and terminated the war in the Peishwa's late dominions.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 30th ult. contains a Royal Ordinance respecting the new ministerial arrangements. Among other changes, the Marquis Dessolles, Peer of France, Minister of State, is nominated Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers; the Sieur de Serre, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Keeper of the Seals, and Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Justice; and the Count de Cazes, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

The new Ministry are in full activity, and seem to be very popular. All the Members are considered as real constitutionalists, alike averse to the *ultras* of both parties, and attached only to the Charter and to the King.

On the 11th inst. the Marquis de Dessolles, after pronouncing a panegyric on his predecessor, the Duc de Richelieu, laid before the Chamber of Deputies, in the

King's name, the project of a law, giving to the Duke an estate in perpetuity, value about 2,000g. per annum, as a reward for his services at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Coronation of the King is understood to be fixed for the 3d May next, the anniversary of his Majesty's return in 1814.

NETHERLANDS.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that the house of Beerenbrook, the establishment which has attracted so much notice from the extent of its speculations in the Government securities of France, is at length declared in a state of insolvency. M. Beerenbrook at one period held 4,000,000 of rentes, forming a capital of 80,000,000 of francs; and to him every fall of one per cent. that took place in the funds constituted a difference of more than 40,000. sterling.

SPAIN.

An article from Madrid, of the 26th of December, communicates the intelligence of the sudden death of the young Queen of

of Spain, on that day, under circumstances truly mournful. She was in an advanced state of pregnancy; but her general health was very favourable, until nine o'clock of the evening of the 26th; when, conversing with the persons of her household, who usually formed her society in passing her evenings, she was suddenly seized with a dizziness, which lasted for three or four minutes. This was followed, after a short interval, by a second attack, which proved fatal. From the moment of her being first seized with a dizziness to her breathing her last, there was a lapse of only twelve minutes. The cesarian operation was performed; and a female child, after having been baptized, and having every means used for its preservation, died in a few minutes. It is mentioned in the article from Madrid in a tone of eloquent and mournful tenderness. The Princess, thus suddenly and prematurely taken away, was but 21 years of age. She was the daughter of John, sixth King of Portugal, and Charlotte Joachim de Bourbon, Infanta of Spain. She was born the 19th of May 1797, and named Maria Isabella Francis. But a short period has gone by since she arrived in Europe from the Brazils, to become a bride and a queen: the circumstances of her death call to our minds an afflicting event which covered our own country with mourning. Her sister is married to Ferdinand's brother.

The Paris Papers, which have arrived to the 21st inst. bring intelligence of the death of another Queen, in the person of the Consort of Charles IV. of Spain, and Mother of Ferdinand VII. (daughter of Philip, Duke of Parma.) Her Majesty, who was in the 68th year of her age, expired at Rome on the 4th instant, after five days' illness only, a very short period after the demise of her daughter-in-law, the young Queen of Spain, consort of Ferdinand VII. Her Majesty was born the 9th December, 1751. She was married to Charles IV. on the 4th of September, 1765.

We have serious accounts from Spain of the state of the communications between Madrid and Cadiz; the couriers being convoyed by strong detachments of cavalry; and the merchants being compelled to form caravans, protected also by powerful escorts, as if they were to contend with hordes of predatory Tartars.

A letter of the 27th of December, from Iran, gives an alarming view of the internal state of that part of Spain. Armed bands have descended from the mountains of Sierra Morena upon New Castile, and ravaged the territory of La Mancha in various places. Their purposes, it is said, cannot be accurately stated; and a great proportion of them consists of men who have served in the army or in the Gue-

rillas. They have advanced to the very centre of the provinces. Several bodies of troops have been marched by the Government to meet them. The theatre of this approaching conflict is within about eighty or ninety miles of Madrid. New differences are said to be growing up between the Governments of Spain and Portugal.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples, dated December 8, says, "Mount Vesuvius exhibits one of those terrible spectacles which too often alarm that unfortunate city. The crater opened with a dreadful noise; and after having darted forth whirlwinds of fire, and of inflammable matter, it vomited lava over the adjoining country, as far as the foot of the village of Torre del Greco."

The administration of justice throughout the dominions of Naples has been lately reformed, and on principles quite new within that kingdom. The seigniorial and local jurisdictions have all been suppressed, and Royal Courts established in place of them; a whole swarm of vexatious and tyrannical abuses having thus been swept away at one blow.

GERMANY.

Intelligence has been received from Brussels of the death of the Queen of Wurtemberg, after an illness of only five days. The fatal disease was a violent *erysipilas*; which, affecting the head, produced apoplexy. The death of this accomplished Princess, in the prime of life, will be deeply lamented by all who can appreciate a well-informed and elegant mind, united to an active and benevolent disposition. She was the favourite sister of the Emperor of Russia, and the same lady who, as Duchess of Oldenberg, resided at the Pulteney Hotel during the visit of the Royal Sovereigns to this country. She was born May 22, 1788. Her first husband, the Duke of Oldenberg, served in the Russian campaign, and died of a fever caught by his attendance in the hospitals to visit his sick officers and soldiers. She next married the hereditary Prince, now King, of Wurtemberg, who survives her, by whom she has left issue.

Torture has just been abolished by the States of Hanover. The introduction of Trial by Jury has been "talked of" in the same assembly.

A dreadful species of ophthalmia prevails at present among the Prussian troops in garrison at Menz, and those stationed round that city. It is said to proceed rapidly to blindness; and when the last accounts came away, 80 of the men of the garrison, and 2000 of those in the neighbourhood, were afflicted with it.

The population of Prussia in 1817, was above 10,500,000, making 2,106 to each square league of territory. The males between

between 15 and 60 years of age were upwards of 3,000,000.

It is very well known that Mr. Clarkson, the strenuous advocate for the speedy and entire abolition of the slave-trade, went to Aix-la-Chapelle, to endeavour to interest the Congress of Sovereigns, &c. in behalf of the unfortunate African race. At his interview with Lord Castlereagh, his Lordship expressed his hope that Portugal might be brought to renounce the trade at the period which was to put an end to it on the part of Spain, namely, the 30th May, 1820; but he doubted whether it would be possible to have it declared piracy from that time. The Duke of Wellington was most laudably energetic on the subject. He said, they must give it up. He saw no reason why it should not be declared piracy—it was its proper designation: he engaged to do his utmost to forward the object. The Emperor Alexander was equally warm in behalf of the poor Africans; he said, it was not to be endured that Portugal should continue to resist the united wishes of Europe, by continuing the trade for a single day after all other nations had abandoned it. The miscreants who should continue afterwards to carry it on ought to be treated as pirates.

Extract of a letter from Bavaria:—“We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favourite of Courts and Princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavoured to escape from the charnel-house—it was impossible; and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The Royal Family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe.”

SWEDEN.

In five years Sweden has diminished in population 58,504 souls, viz. 38,527 males; 19,977 females.

TURKEY.

By the successful attack upon Derajeh, which put the Turks in possession of Ardallah Ben Sund, the head of the sect of Wechabites, and several minor chiefs, it is stated that no less than 20,000 of his followers were slain. The captured Chief had all his teeth drawn by the Turks previous to his being sent to Constantinople!

The formidable Wechabite Chief is, according to the Paris Papers, anxiously expected at Constantinople, where he is

to be exposed, with his family, drawn through the streets, and a no doubt, to lose his head.

ASIA.

The last letters from Bombay afflicting accounts of the mortality from the *cholera morbus*, which the Decan, during the months of August, and had not been entirely come, though greatly decreased in temper. It has been chiefly mortal to the natives; few Europeans suffered. About 2,000 of the natives a religious place called Punderp

A highly interesting and important has appeared in the Government Gazette, relative to military operations in India, which have copiously noticed in page 8

It appears by the last advices from India, that great efforts are being made to reduce the Island of Ceylon to obedience. Large bodies of troops are about to be sent both from Calcutta and Madras on that service.

The Persian Province of Khorassan is said to have revolted against the Government, and to have declared its independence.

Letters have been received from Java dated 27th September. They state that a serious insurrection had broken out at Samarang. About 100 Dutch had been killed, and between 400 inhabitants had been massacred, and the soldiery.

By the arrival of the King of Java, intelligence of much importance as affecting British interests in the East, has been received. Sir Raffles, the Governor of Fort St. George, has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and fertile island. Sumatra has hitherto been but little known. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains as impassable; and the natives would still bring down gold, cassia, camphor, &c. from Sumatra had from the earliest times.—The Governor has penetrated into the interior in three different expeditions.—The result has been the discovery of a country highly cultivated, and abounding in precious metals; and it is the Governor's opinion, that far greater quantities of these metals are to be found in Sumatra than any other fish could have derived from Java. This expedition the Governor was accompanied by Lady Raffles, whose presence was the most respectable circumstance which the party could boast. They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Stamford Raffles has thrown all

open, and reformed all the establishments.

Serious differences have arisen between Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles and the Dutch Governors and Agents in the Eastern Seas. The Dutch Commissioners-General at Batavia have sent an armed force to Palembang, and, without the slightest pretence of right or injury, dethroned the Sultan who had been placed on the throne by Great Britain, whose rights were consecrated by treaty; they also disarmed and sent away a British officer present on a mission to the Sultan, and struck the British colours hoisted by him. The British character, it is said, was insulted and degraded in the grossest terms, and Governor Raffles has personally protested against the pretensions and principles on which the Dutch act in the Eastern Seas.

AFRICA.

A new mission for exploring the interior of Africa has been proceeded on, under the direction of Mr. Ritchie, late private Secretary to our Ambassador at Paris. His companion and second in the mission is Lieut. Lyon, late of his Majesty's ship *Albion*, now at Malta, who volunteered, and was appointed at the recommendation of Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, as being peculiarly qualified for this service. They are accompanied by Monsieur Dupont, a French naturalist; also by a surgeon and a carpenter. The Bashaw and a military escort attend them from Tripoli (where they now are) to Mourzuk, and they are to have a like escort throughout their progress. Mr. Ritchie is a young man of great research, abilities, and prudence.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

American papers to the 7th ult. furnish us with the proceedings of Congress to the 3d inst. These, we regret to say, afford another lamentable proof of the total absence of the feelings of humanity where those of interest become concerned. On a question relative to the right of removing slaves or servants of colour from one State to another, that right was admitted in Congress, upon the abhorrent principle that being merely property, any man had a right to remove them, as well as any other property!

The proceedings in the trials of our unfortunate countrymen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, laid before Congress, by Mr. Monroe, have been published in the American papers. If the accounts of the trials had not been published by the Americans themselves, the world would have had some difficulty in believing that they contained the real grounds on which the two unfortunate men were put to death. These gentlemen were resident among the Indians who inhabited the wild country upon the ill-defined borders of Georgia and the

Florida. They were taken by the Americans within a Spanish post. A Court-martial was assembled, by General Jackson's orders, on the 26th of last April 1818, to try these British subjects for crimes against the United States; of which Court-martial General Gaines was President. The charges against Mr. Arbuthnot were, exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States and her citizens; he, Arbuthnot, being a subject of Great Britain, with whom the United States were at peace; and aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy, and supplying them with the means of war. He was found guilty, and executed.—The charges against Ambrister were—1st, aiding the enemy—2d, leading and commanding them. He had been an officer in the British service, and the Court in the first instance condemned him to death; but this sentence they reconsidered; when their final and official judgment was, that he should be whipped, and confined with a chain for twelve months. General Jackson disapproves this latter sentence; and of his own sovereign will, and barefaced power, reviving the decision which the Court had cancelled, and which therefore was already null and void, he actually ordered the miserable man to be shot.

From the Treasury Report it appears, that the public revenue of the United States, in the present year, amounts to 28 000,000 of dollars, leaving a surplus of 2,000,000 over the expenditure. The unredeemed debt is nearly 100,000,000. The Report corresponds with the President's Message in the fair and prosperous appearance which it gives to the financial affairs of the United States; but the proceedings in Congress tend to undeceive the public mind, and to shew the frail foundation upon which this boasted affluence depends. It also appears, that all the State Banks, from Cincinnati to Kentucky, have been obliged to suspend cash-payments. A general gloom overhangs the monied institutions of the country; a common medium of circulation, which was expected from the national establishment, has not been realized in practice; specie is above par; the National Bank shares are below those of the State or Provincial Banks; great disappointments have been felt by all classes of speculators; large sums of money have been lost, and much distress is experienced throughout all the commercial towns.

Accounts of all sorts continue to arrive from British emigrants in the Western states of America: the sum total of which seems to imply, that, although a very encouraging country for agricultural and some descriptions of mechanical labourers, so many sacrifices are necessary on the part of those possessed of capital, and of more refined habits, as to overbalance all the opposing

opposing inducements; always excepted, that of a large rising family, the future comfortable settlement of which may be almost certainly realised by great temporary endurance on the part of the parent.

A Bill has been brought into the American House of Representatives, the observations on which afford a melancholy picture of the sufferings of the emigrants from Europe to the United States. They were not exceeded by the former privations of the blacks in the middle passage, nor attended with less shocking mortality. Of 5000 who sailed from Antwerp, &c. in the year 1817, 1000 died on the passage. In one instance, a captain sailed from a Dutch port with 1287 passengers in a single ship. He shortly after put into the Texel. In the interval 400 had died, and 300 more died before the vessel reached Philadelphia. A Bill has accordingly been brought into the House of Representatives to restrict the number of passengers to two for every five tons burthen.

The American Papers relate an important fact with respect to the Northern Boundary-line between Canada and the United States. The fort built on Rouse's Point by the Americans, since the Peace, has been determined by the Commissioners to be on the British side of the line. This places the possession of fort Rouse in our hands, which is the key of communication between Canada and the United States on the waters of Lake Champlain; and in case of war, secures to us an uninterrupted entrance into that lake.

By the Jamaica Papers we learn, that, in consequence of the late hurricane, the island had exhibited a scene of distress and desolation scarcely ever equalled. On the 27th of November, a Report was presented by Mr. Stewart, of Trelawny, from the Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the effects of the storm. In this, the Committee recommend an Address to be sent up to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, stating, that, with the exception of a small part of the County of Middlesex, the utmost misery prevailed in every quarter; and that throughout the Western parishes the provisions of the slave population had been entirely destroyed. It is therefore prayed that his Grace may open the ports to all nations.

Two earthquakes were experienced at St. Domingo on Nov. 20: five persons and some houses were swallowed up.

We learn from Papers brought by a mail from Jamaica, that the Colonial Assembly of Dominica had passed an Act for providing a curate to promote religious instruction among the Slaves in the several parishes of that Island. He is to receive a salary of 200*l.* per annum, current money, and 4*s.* 6*d.* for every Slave that

he baptizes, to be paid by the owner of such Slave. It is further enacted, that in case a Clergyman of the Church of England cannot be procured to accept the office, the Governor may appoint to it a Moravian Missionary of good character. A correspondence had taken place between the Assembly and the Governor, relative to the information which he had transmitted to Lord Bathurst, of various cases in which refractory Negroes were alleged to have been punished by wearing heavy chains. The Governor, at the request of the House, sent a list of the Negroes alluded to, and at the same time recommended to it the abolition of the use of dungeons on several estates, which, he says, are so confined in their dimensions, that no human being can stand upright in them, nor even erect the body when kneeling. It does not appear, from the papers which have reached us, whether the House deemed this part of the message deserving of any consideration; but an investigation was immediately instituted as to the other part, and the result is said to have been, that in all the cases specified, the chains were found to be considerably lighter than had been stated.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas's, dated the 21st ult. — "Arrived here a few days ago, Captain Brown, of the schooner-*Eliza*, of New York. This schooner was bound from Lima to Rio de la Hache or St. Martha. Near the coast she was overhauled by a royal Spanish privateer, commissioned by the Government of Rio de la Hache, who wantonly fired into her, after having taken in all sail. While the Captain was in his boat, going from his schooner to the privateer, they were pouring volleys of musketry at him; and on boarding the *Eliza*, one of the Spaniards deliberately took aim at and shot a Mr. Williams, part owner of the *Eliza*, through the heart. They then plundered the vessel, and carried her into Rio de la Hache, where Capt. Brown made a protest, and got a part of the things stolen from him returned. His schooner was so torn to-pieces, that he had to sell her. Communications have been sent to the President of the United States, giving details of this foul murder, which will, it is hoped here, not go unnoticed. A fleet of small vessels sailed from here about a fortnight ago, under the convoy of a Dutch brig of war, amongst them the Dutch schooner *Harmony*. The day after they fell in with two independent privateers, which cut off and captured two Spanish vessels, blew up a Spanish armed brig, took possession of the *Harmony*, and sent her up to Margarita. We are still ignorant of the fate of the remainder of the convoy."

HOSTILI-

HOSTILITIES IN INDIA.

the return of the Marquis of Hastings to the seat of Government, after the termination of his triumphant campaign, the British Viceroy of Calcutta presented an Address to His Excellency, congratulating him on the occasion. To this Address the Marquis returned an elaborate answer, and in the most lucid manner, the and progress of those events, which, the words of the Address, "will long be memorable in the history of India," expressing his high sense of the honor conferred on him, he thus takes a retrospective view of Indian hostilities, and policy adopted throughout:

Our original plan there was not the extension or the wish of adding a rod to the dominions of the Hon. Company. Our object was of the decided repugnance with any notions of extending our territories. It is always viewed at home, as a forbidden such a project. Terrible indeed, was to be wrested from none of the Pindarries; and you will readily understand the policy which dictated that request should be divided between the Pindaries of Bopaul, Scindia, and Holkar. It was useful to strengthen the former, who had attached himself to us so deeply; and it was desirable that the two British Sovereigns should receive a share of advantage for themselves, to compensate for the unavoidable dissatisfaction they were to suffer from the success of our enterprise. The suppression of the Pindarries was our single object, and we unequivocally proclaimed the necessity of that object; and I can assure the man exists, who would regard it as one of speculative expediency. That light, the extirpation of the Pindaries would have been a justifiable and wise undertaking. An association, founded on principles is to subsist under all around it, is a body which by its own act in a state of war with a regular government. To crush such a society before it should further increase that strength which every year augmented, would have been a needless and a prudent cause of exertion. Such considerations were long gone, and we were called upon by the most pressing duty attaching upon a government, that of protecting its subjects from invasion, to prevent the repetition (and preparing) of invasions, which had for years consecutively ravaged the dependencies, with circumstances which inspired horror: on that principle we resolved to take the field. To have limited our purpose to the expulsion of the Pindaries from the districts which they had hitherto occupied, would have been
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worse than childishness. Too numerous and powerful to be resisted by any of the smaller states, they would, in receding from us, only forcibly occupy some other territory equally convenient for annoying us, whence their expeditions would have issued with the improved intelligence acquired by their having learned to measure our movements. It was indispensable to extinguish them wholly. We were not blind to the difficulties of the task. The interception and dispersion of between 25 and 30,000 horsemen, lightly equipped and singularly inured to fatigue, on the immense field over which they had the power of moving in any direction, was an operation that required no ordinary effort. Much more, however, was to be taken into calculation, than the agility of our enemies. It was certain that their peril would be regarded with the greatest anxiety by Scindia and by Ameer Khan. I leave Holkar out of the question, though he was interested in the result, for a reason which I will hereafter explain. The Pindarries were an integral, though an unavowed, and sometimes hardly manageable part of the army of Scindia. They were always the ready auxiliaries of Ameer Khan, with whom they had a community of feeling. It was therefore sure that those two chiefs would be strenuous in counteracting our attempts to destroy the Pindarries—underhand, as long as their practice could be concealed—in arms, when disguise could no longer avail. We had, consequently, to aim at incapacitating Scindia and Ameer Khan from taking the part they meditated. Enough was gained from Scindia, could we place him under an inability of moving; but much more was requisite in respect to Ameer Khan. Though his large army was better fashioned and more systematically organized than the Pindarry force, still he was essentially nothing but a leader of freebooters. It was of fundamental urgency that his army should be disbanded. Though it consisted of 52 battalions, with above 150 pieces of cannon, and a powerful cavalry, it was luckily dispersed in small corps, either for the occupation of the widely-separated patches of territory which he had won from different chiefs, or for the extortion of means of subsistence from weaker States. My hope of rendering Scindia and Ameer Khan unable to struggle, rested on this, that I should assemble my force before they suspected my intention, and push it forward with a rapidity which should make any concentration of their troops impracticable. The immobility of Scindia would not have answered my purpose. The Pindarries, if pressed by

by me, would have traversed his dominions, and gained the western States, whither I should be precluded from following by a bar insuperable as long as it existed. We were bound by treaty with Scindia to have no communication whatever with those States, so that the Pindarries would, in the disunited Rajpoot territories, have found not only shelter, but the facility of combining their force with that of Ameer Khan. I am shewing to you, that even here, the bonds of public faith were, in my contemplation, less surmountable than physical obstacles. Do you think that I solved this embarrassment by an illicit use of the advantage which I succeeded in gaining over Scindia, by planting myself in the midst of his divisions, and prohibiting any attempt at their junction? You do not believe it; yet you will like to hear explained on what title I required from him the abrogation of that interdiction which forbade our intercourse with the western States. No treaty, in truth, was existing between us and Scindia. He had dissolved it, first by exciting the Pindarries to invade our territories, that he might see how a desultory mode of war might affect our power; secondly, by lending himself the year before to the profligate intrigues of the Peishwa for the subversion of British preponderancy; thirdly, by specific promises given to the Pindarries of making common cause with them should they be driven to exigency. Will it be said that this was possibly the construction which we put on doubtful information? Though the Pindarry Chiefs, now prisoners with me, have since borne evidence to the truth of all these facts, my vindication shall not repose itself there. Just as I was taking the field, I caused to be delivered to Scindia, in open durbar, his own letters, signed with his own hand, and sealed with his own private seal, addressed to a foreign Government, and evincing the most hostile machinations already matured against us. Nothing was said to him on the delivery of those letters, other than that the Governor-General had not wished to peruse them, and that his Highness would perceive the seals were unbroken. I had no need to peruse them, because their contents were displayed by the letters of inferior agents, referring to, and illustrating, the expressions of the Maharaja. These particulars are communicated to you, that you may see how steadily, notwithstanding the laxity of the other party, our plan of upholding the existing Native Governments of India was maintained. Did Scindia dispute the verity of the proofs brought against him? No such thing. He sunk under the confusion of the unexpected detection. There was no denial, no attempt at explanation, no endeavour

to extenuate the quality of the Secret Correspondence. On our part, the sole advantage drawn from the circumstances, was additional security for the accomplishment of our measures against the Pindarries. The Maharajah was told, in mild and conciliatory terms, that the British Government would give way to no vindictive impulse on account of what had passed, but would regard his Highness's aberrations as an indiscretion arising from his not having sufficiently considered the ties of amity subsisting between us; but it was added, that as those ties had not appeared firm enough to secure our just interests, a new treaty should be proposed, which, while it preserved to the Maharajah all the solid benefits enjoyed by him under the former one, would give us the certainty of annihilating the Pindarries. Scindia gladly agreed to the terms, which pledged him to active co-operation against the freebooters, and set us at liberty to make those engagements with the Rajpoot States which alone could induce them to combine and oppose any attempt of the Pindarries to find refuge in the Western Country. A provisional agreement was settled with those States, instantly on our obtaining the right to take them under our protection.

"A more decisive conduct was requisite towards Ameer Khan. As his hand was professedly against every man who had any thing to lose, the hand of every man might justly be raised against him. There were no engagements, express or implied, between him and us. He was, therefore, distinctly told of our resolution not to suffer the continuance of a predatory system in Central India. An option was on this principle offered, that he should subscribe to the disbanding of his army, or witness the attack of it in its separated condition.—Should he choose the former course, he would be guaranteed in the possession of the territories he had won from States whose injuries we had no obligation to redress; should he risk the latter, he would be followed up as a freebooter, with the keenest pursuit that could be instituted against a criminal disturber of the public peace. He had sagacity enough to comprehend that any procedure but submission was hopeless. The positions gained by us, through celerity at the outset, rendered the situation of those with whom we had to deal, defenceless. Scindia was closely penned between the centre division on the banks of the Sinde, and Major Gen. Donkin's division on the banks of the Chumbul. The latter corps menaced Ameer Khan on one side, while Sir D. Ochertoney's overhung that Chief on the other; and the division under Sir W. Kier, prevented his escaping southward. In this extremity, Ameer Khan took the
wise

wise step of throwing himself on our liberal justice. His artillery was surrendered to us; his army was disbanded; and the British Government stood free from embarrassment in that quarter. At that period, which was early in November, I had to consider the objects of the campaign as completely gained: for the Pindarries, sensible of the impracticability of maintaining themselves in their own territories, had begun their march to fall back on supports of which they did not then know I had deprived them; and were surrounded by our divisions, which were then closing 'in upon them from every side. An apparently well grounded hope was thence entertained that the extensive revolution which importantly changed the fortunes of so many states, would be perfected without the effusion of other blood than what might be shed in the dispersion of the Pindarries.

"That expectation was not realized; but its failure arose from causes altogether unconnected with the plan of our undertaking, or with any steps used by us in the prosecution of it. I mentioned to you that I reserved an explanation respecting Holkar. Though some of the Chiefs of the Pindarries held large Jagheers from Holkar's government, they had acted so independently of it, that they were considered as having divorced themselves entirely from it; and that Government, on my notifying to them the determination to suppress the Pindarries, reprobated the lawless ferocity of the freebooters, applauded the justice of my purpose to chastise them, and closed the letter with expressions of every wish for my success. The sincerity of those wishes might have been questionable, though no apprehension of obstruction to our policy would have attended the doubt, had not other and more particular correspondence been at that time in process between Holkar's Government and ours. Toolsie Bhye, the widow of the late Maharajah, was, as you know, Regent of the State during the minority of young Holkar. Finding herself unable to control the insolence of the Sirdars, and to preserve the interests of the family, she had sent a Vakeel to solicit privately that Holkar and the State might be taken under the British Government. The overture was met with the kindest encouragement.—No burthensome condition was indicated, no subsidy required, no stationing of a British force in Holkar's territories proposed; the only outline of terms was reciprocal support in case either State were attacked, and the zealous co-operation of Holkar's Government in preventing the assemblage of predatory associations. While such frank cordiality reigned between the parties, nothing could seem more out of the chances than a

rupture: yet upon a sudden the Vakeel was recalled, the different Sirdars, with their respective troops, were summoned to repair with the utmost speed to the Sovereign's person, and the determination of marching to aid the Peishwa was proclaimed by the Regent. What ensued is fresh in your recollection. The Mahratta army found itself surrounded. Earnest representations of the inevitable ruin which they were entailing on themselves were made on our part to the Government, and many times repeated. The Sirdars could not imagine such a feeling as the moderation whence these friendly expostulations flowed. Our assurances that their ebullition should be forgotten, and that we would remain on the same amicable footing as before, if they abandoned their extravagant purpose, were supposed to arise from our consciousness of incompetency to coerce them; and that persuasion increased their temerity to the extent of actual attacks on our outposts.

"The Regent alone perceived the precipice, wished to withdraw from it, and was publicly put to death by the Sirdars, for doubting the certainty of victory the evening before the battle which reduced Holkar to a destitute fugitive.

"A similarly unprovoked defection was exhibited by the Rajah of Nagpore. If his inimical disposition was not marked with the same insolent vaunt, it was only because he thought the basest insidiousness would give him an advantage in the attempt which he meditated against the life of our accredited minister, residing under the public faith of a treaty at his Highness's court. He kept up his solemn protestation of devoted friendship till the very hour of the attack on the Residency. His villanous efforts failed—his courage deserted him—he threw himself on our mercy—he was continued on the musnud, and every reverence was paid to him, till we detected him in a new conspiracy. Then the simplest principles of self-preservation demanded his removal from the throne.

"I have stated these two cases before I touched upon that of the Peishwa, because they will strongly elucidate the necessity of the conduct held towards that Prince, if Prince be not a title unfitly applied to an individual so filthily stained with perfidy. Our endeavour to screen his reputation by throwing the whole guilt of the Guyckwar Minister's murder on Trim-buckjee Dainglia, when the Peishwa himself was not less actively implicated in it, was so perversely met by him, that throughout the year 1815 we discovered the intrigues of his Highness, at almost every Court in India, to stimulate combinations against us, in revenge for our austerity towards his despicable minion. They were thought to be the effects of an acrimony

acrimony which would soon subside, and much importance was not attached to them. On finding, however, that they were continued, I judged it right to apprise the Peishwa that I was acquainted with the transactions. This was done in the gentlest manner; and the intimation was coupled with a profession that I ascribed those practices to the indulgence of an inconsiderate spleen, which he would chasten in himself the moment he reflected on its real nature. It was added, that in the confidence of his being solicitous to retrace his steps, I was ready, on the profession of such a disposition on his part, to obliterate the remembrance of all that had passed, and to invite his fullest reliance on my personal efforts to maintain his welfare and dignity. His answer was a protestation of never-ending gratitude for the gentle tone in which I had roused him to a sense of the track into which he had unintentionally slid, and which could have led only to his ruin. He charged his agents with having exceeded his instructions, which, nevertheless, he admitted to have been indefensible, but which he would expiate by a strict fidelity to the engagements existing between us, now confirmed anew by his most solemn asseverations. Very shortly after we detected him in the endeavour to collect an army, under the pretence of quelling a rebellion headed by Trimbuckjee, to whom a constant remittance of treasure was made from the Peishwa's coffers, as we knew by the most accurate information of every issue. We were then constrained to anticipate this incorrigible plotter. We surrounded him in his capital, and obliged him to submit to terms which preserved the ancient appearances of connexion, but deprived him of much strength should he hazard future machinations. At the same time, what we imposed was only a fulfilment of an article in the Treaty of Bassein, by which he was obliged to keep up for us an auxiliary force of 5000 horse. Not one of them had ever been retained for us; and the money which should have furnished them went into his Highness's private treasury. But we now required that districts yielding revenue to the requisite amount, should be put into our hands for the levy and maintenance of the cavalry in question, according to the usual custom in the Mahratta States of assigning lands to Sirdars for the subsistence of a specified number of troops."

[The Peishwa, however, ventured at another rupture, and trusted to extensive co-operation, to which perfidy the Marquis thus adverts.]

"The sanguinary desire of massacring Mr. Elphinstone made him ever hasty in breaking forth, though he had no doubt but that Scindia and Ameer Khan were

already in the field against us. The pledges of reciprocal support settled in 1815 are what I have stated against Scindia in the earlier part of the recapitulation. The Peishwa, when he resorted to arms, was not informed that Scindia and Ameer Khan had already been reduced to nullity. They had been put out of the question. But Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had yet the power of moving. When, after their defeat, they were asked what could lead them to the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted amity, each pleaded the order of the Peishwa as not to be contested. Holkar's emissaries acknowledged their spontaneous petition to be taken under the wing of the British Government; but urged, 'the Peishwa is our master, and what he commands we must obey.' The Rajah of Nagpore being, after his last seizure, charged to his face by one of his former ministers with ingratitude in making those attempts, against which he (the Minister) had used absolute supplications, answered, that the conduct of the British Government towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, that there never had been a transient dissatisfaction, but that it was his duty to fulfil every direction from his superior the Peishwa.

"When the Peishwa, seduced by the invitation of the Rajah of Nagpore, then at liberty, and filling the musnud, advanced with his army to the Warda, but on his arrival there, instead of finding the Nagpore army ready to join him, learned, that the plot had been discovered, and that Appa Saheb was a prisoner, the impossibility of getting back to his own dominions was apparent. The disposal of them was then to be considered. I have shewn that there could not be a Peishwa admitted. To raise any of Bajee Row's family to the throne with another appellation would have been a delusion. The indefeasible character of Peishwa and Chief of the Mahratta armies, would have been ascribed to the individual in despite of any barriers of form which we could establish. On that principle we could assign to the Rajah of Satarah only a limited territory, and by no means invest him with the sovereignty of the Poonah dominions. On the other hand, should we set up any one of a family without pretension, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we bound ourselves to uphold, against all the distaste and prejudices of the inhabitants, the idol which he had elevated. What was worse, we should have to support, against the just indignation of the country, that misrule, perhaps that brutal tyranny, which we must expect would take place under any native so called to the throne. It was thence matter

of positive moral necessity that we should (for the present at least) keep the territories of Bajee Row, the late Peishwa, in our own hands. A corresponding embarrassment hangs upon us with regard to Holkar and the state of Nagpore. The exertions made by Holkar shewed to us the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome. It has on that account been dismembered of two-thirds of its territory. The greater proportion of those lands have been transferred to the Rajahs of Kotah, Boondee, and other Rajpoot Chiefs, whom we wished to strengthen. Part has been kept in our hands to pay the expense of the troops which the unforeseen change of circumstances requires our keeping advanced in that quarter. With respect to Nagpore, we have taken territory instead of the subsidy payable in money by the original treaty. There are two motives for this; one, that we thereby narrow the power of the State; the other, that the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours, and completes the frontier.

"The dreadful pestilence which made such havoc in the division under my immediate command, forced me to quit the banks of the Sinde, and to seek a more favourable country for the recovery of my numerous sick. I did not find this until I was 50 miles from the river which I quitted. Fortunately the change of air was rapidly beneficial; for a very short time had passed when I received intelligence of an invitation said to have been given by Scindia to the Pindarries. He was reported to have promised them, that if they would come so near to Gwalior, as to make his getting to them easy, he would break his Treaty, and join them with the force which he had at his capital. The Pindarries were in full march for Gwalior, without meeting even a show of impediment from the troops of Scindia stationed in their route; though the co-operation of his army for the extinction of the Pindarries was an article of the Treaty. We hurried back to the Sinde; but this time we chose a position nearer to Gwalior than what we had before occupied. We were within 30 miles of the city, and our advanced guard was sent to occupy the passes through the hills which run at some distance south of Gwalior, from the Sinde to the Chumbul. These passes were the only route by which communication could take place between the Pindarries and Scindia, and I was nearer to support my advanced guard than the Maharajah was to attack it, could he bring his mind to so desperate a stake. With all the suspicious circumstances attending the state of things, our forbearance was not wearied. No unpleasant hints were thrown out. Scindia was told that as I had learned the approach of the

Pindarries, I had thought it an attention due to my ally to place myself between him and a set of lawless plunderers, who would put him into great embarrassment could they get into his presence, and throw themselves on his protection. Civility was answered by civility. The Pindarries finding their hopes baffled and the passage stopped, attempted to retire; but they had been followed close by our divisions, were surprized, dispersed, and slaughtered in a number of small actions. In short, they disappeared; and thus our objects were completed."

[The Noble Marquis then animadverted at considerable length on the continual declamations in England against the extent of the Hon. East India Company's territorial acquisitions, and proceeded to justify the measures pursued with respect to hostilities, as being purely defensive, and resulting from imperious necessity alone.]

"Undoubtedly your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? Nothing but States bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindia, by having been kept in port while the barks of its neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of shattered fortunes; but he stands insulated, and precluded from any extraneous assistance."

"There then remain only States which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalleled wretchedness. With their internal government we profess to have no right of interference. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted, but the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the Feudal States shall not disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. Their differences or claims are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government; and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honour, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility."

"This is our benefit in the arrangement. What is that of the Rajpoot States? Deliverance from an oppression more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal, than

than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be more delightful than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachments of our troops cannot pass through that country without meeting every where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have, even in this short interval, come from the holds and fastnesses, to which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again in every quarter, turning up a soil which had for very many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

"The main obstacles to our infusing improvements are removed; and we may certainly disseminate useful instruction, without, in the slightest degree, risking

dissatisfaction, by meddling with the religious opinions of the natives. Information on practical points is what is wanting to the people; for, from the long course of anarchy in those parts, all relations of the community are confused. This Government will not lose sight of the object. We may surely succeed in inculcating principles of mild and equitable rules, distinct notions of social observances, and a just sense of moral duties, leading, perhaps, in God's good time to a purer conception of the more sublime claims on the human mind. At least, let us do what is in our power. Let us put the seed into the ground, and Providence will determine on its growth. Should it be the will of the Almighty that the tree should rise and flourish, and that the inhabitants of those extensive regions should enjoy security and comfort under its shade, we shall have done much for many of our fellow creatures; but we shall have done well also for that in which our liveliest interest is fixed. The cherished memory of our forecasting beneficence will remain to future times in India the noblest monument of the British nation."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Dec. 30. Johnston, convicted with two accomplices, of the robbery of Mr. Charles at Edinburgh, suffered near to the site of the Old Gaol. The execution was very remarkable.—Johnston was brought to the scaffold at 15 minutes from three o'clock. He appeared confident; and, after some minutes spent in devotion, dropped the signal. The executioner was awkward. The rope was too long, and the toes of the criminal reached the platform. Cries of *murder* rose from the crowd; and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. A well-dressed young man jumped on the scaffold, and cut down Johnston. Showers of stones compelled the Magistrates, Guard, &c. to quit the spot; and Johnston, still living, was borne in triumph down the Luckenbooths. Fortunately the mob passed the Police Office, and afforded opportunity for a sortie by a large Police force, which put the authorities again in possession of Johnston. He was kept in the Police Office till a military force from the Castle enabled the Magistrates to carry the sentence into execution; but again the executioner performed his office in such a bungling manner, that the body had to be raised up while the rope was shortened by turning it several times round the hook. Another shout of "murder," and "shame, shame," broke from the crowd; but the place was now

well guarded with soldiers, and no further outrage was attempted.

Jan. 5. The last month has proved particularly disastrous to the shipping of Plymouth. Four have been lost: the *Emily*, Thomas, from Bristol, and the *Flora*, Palmer, from Liverpool, both bound to Plymouth with general cargoes; the *Providence*, Power, from Plymouth to St. Michael's, in ballast; and the *Efort*, Baker, from the Ionian Islands to Grimsby, with fruit. To this list may be added the loss of the ship *Eliza*, of Plymouth, Luch master, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the *Neptune*, also of Plymouth, Wilson, on Island of Newfoundland, in November.

Jan. 7. The extensive corn-mill of Messrs. Homer and Drake, near *Wakefield* in Yorkshire, was last week consumed by fire: the loss is estimated at from 9,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* The accident is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery.

Jan. 9. While the Duke of Montrose was in Scotland, he is said to have presided several times at a meeting in *Dumbarton*, having for its object the deepening the bed of the Clyde five or six feet in the neighbourhood of that place, with a view to reduce the level of Loch Lomond in the same proportion, and thereby increase the extent of land on its islands and shores.

Jan. 16. A *Newcastle Paper* says—
"An three boys were amusing themselves with

with making bonfires between Wortley and the Wellington road, some ignited wood fell into a draw-well in which hydrogen gas had been generated, which exploded with great violence, blowing the stones which partly covered the well a considerable height: the boys were all hurt, but none of them dangerously."

Jan. 18. Two fishermen of Portsmouth, being at *St. Helen's*, herring-catching, with a drift net, caught a very large female porpoise (of the species *Delphinus Phocaenae*) and its young one. It got entangled in the net by its tail, which impeding its rising to the surface to respire (as all mammillary animals do) it drowned itself in about 30 minutes. It measured 10 but 11 inches, 6 feet round, and weighed between 10 and 11 cwt.; it has 84 teeth. (The young one is two feet long, and weighs three quarters of a cwt.) This is a very large fish, as their extreme length seldom exceeds eight feet. It was in the midst of a shoal of herrings, and a large quantity of these fish were caught by the men at the same time.

The estates of the Dean and Chapter of *Bristol Cathedral* are stated to have increased so much within the last three years, that the incomes and salaries of the Minor Canons and the other Officers have been nearly doubled.

The Ladies of *Tavistock* have purchased by subscription, a machine called *The Chimney Cleaner*, for the general use of the town, to abolish employing climbing boys.

The following anecdote is considered as authentic. *Gretna Green* has been distinguished within the last two or three weeks by the visit of a very eminent Legal Nobleman, nearly 70 years of age, in company with a female who has brought him several children out of the pale of wedlock; which female he then married. The object of this step was to legitimize the children of this connexion, who, according to Scottish law, cease to be bastards on the marriage of the parents at any time. [but this we doubt.] His Lordship formally signed certain certificates on the spot, to give his children the advantage of the conduct pursued.—This singular proceeding of course can by no means interfere with the English rights of his Lordship's children by a former marriage, whatever it may do with their Scottish.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 2. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered. His Majesty continues cheerful, and in good general health.

Monday, Jan. 4.

The Queen's horses and carriages were this day appointed to be sold at Tatter-

sall's. Six of the most valuable carriage horses were purchased for the Earl of Harcourt, Master of the Horse to the late Queen; and one for the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Ramsbottom of Windsor was also a considerable purchaser. The horses sold considerably above their value. Horses upwards of 17 years of age sold for 70 and 80 guineas each; and several, that in other hands would not have fetched 10l. sold for 50, 60, and 70 guineas each. The following are a few of the most valuable:

	Guineas.	Guineas.
Chance, aged 7	130	Spider (aged) 135
Lofty - 6	150	Wimbush 7 140
Mason - 7	160	Tiptail 5 150
Spanker (aged) 130		Lion - 7 140
Spensor (ditto) 130		Stringhalt 6 115

The total produce of the whole 55 horses was 4,544l. The carriages sold but indifferently, and mostly among the coach-makers. A sociable barouch landau, with three detached heads, brought only 105 guineas. This carriage, within the last 18 months, cost 500 guineas repairing. The state chariot of the Master of the Horse brought only 37 guineas; and the whole 18 carriages produced only 1,077l. The most valuable of the late Queen's carriages, a landau, recently built, was left by her Majesty's Will to Madam Beckendorff.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The King's jewels, which had been missing for some months past, were discovered. Messrs. Rundle and Bridge had been engaged in estimating her late Majesty's jewels, previously to their "being sold, and their produce divided among her four daughters," agreeably to the tenor of her will. Having finished their valuation, the circumstance was notified to the Prince Regent, who attended at Buckinghamhouse to see them divided among his royal sisters. The Princess Augusta was present. On the jewels being apportioned into four heaps of equal value, a question arose about the manner in which they were to be deposited. One of the female attendants having suggested that in an adjoining lumber room, a number of empty boxes were stowed, which had been used as cases in which the royal jewels had been carried to and from the Bank (where they are usually deposited), the boxes were ordered to be produced; and in examining one of them, which on first sight appeared to be filled with the lawn, or silver paper, in which jewellery is in general enveloped, the King's sword-hilt, star, loop, garter, and other jewels were unexpectedly discovered.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

A lamentable instance of infatuation was exhibited at Guildhall. S. Sibley and his wife, S. Jones and his son (ten years old), T. Jones,

Joseph Saville, esq. of Little Waltham Hall, Essex, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late James Houson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

25. Capt. Williams, R. N. son of J. Williams, esq. of Sowden, Devon, to Eleanor Rebecca, eldest dau. of Rev. W. Moody, of Bathampton House, Wilts.

26. Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaqueire, to Eliza, second dau. of W. Roper, esq. of Rathfarnham Castle, and grand-dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. E. H. Roper.

28. Prosper Arnelme Comte de Cadeville, of the Garde Royale of the King of France, to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, dau. of James Kiernan, esq. of South Lambeth.

30. Cæsar Colclough, esq. of Tintern Abbey, M. P. to Jane, eldest dau. of J. Kirwan, esq. of Dublin, King's Counsel.

Dec. 7. R. L. Tyner, esq. of Bellevue, co. Dublin, to Wilhelmina, dau. of the late Dean Kirwan.

13. J. K. Picard, esq. Royal Horse Guards, to Miss Homfray, eldest dau. of S. H. esq. M. P. of Coworth House, Berks.

Capt. A. B. Valpy, R. N. third son of Rev. Dr. Valpy, to Anna, dau. of Robert Harris, esq. of Reading, banker.

15. Thomas Chandless, eldest son of T. Chandless, esq. York-place, Portman-square, and of the Butts, Brentford, to Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of Sir W. Long, bart. of Kimpton House, co. Bedford.

16. Thomas Bookey, esq. of Mount Garnett, co. Kilkenny, to Florinda Trench, second dau. of the Bishop of Elphin.

H. M. Jervis White Jervis, esq. eldest son of Sir J. J. W. Jervis, bart. of Bally Ellis, co. Wexford, to Marion, third dau. of W. Campbell, esq. of Fairfield, co. Ayr.

17. Edward Jennings, esq. of Bath, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut.-col. Tuffnell, of Lackham House, co. Wilts.

19. J. Browne, esq. Staff Corps of Cavalry, to Agnes, relict of the late J. R. Elwes, esq. 71st reg. and eldest dau. of Lieut.-col. Aird, of the Waggon Train.

24. J. Wigram, esq. M. A. son of Sir R. Wigram, bart. of Walthamstow House, to Anne, dau. of R. Arkwright, esq. of Wiffersley, co. Derby.

Lately. John Chillcott, esq. of Bridport, to Clara, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

James Archdall Crawford, esq. Captain 59th reg. to Uliana Powell, eldest dau. of G. Watts, esq. of Bath.

Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, to Mrs. Frances Hodges, youngest dau. of the late Sir R. Dean, and sister to the late Lord Muskerry.

James Mann, esq. to Henrietta Elizabeth, dau. of Lady O'Brien, of Bath.

Thomas Duckers, esq. of Wigland Hall, co. Chester, to Mary, dau. of John Madocks, esq. of Horton, co. Chester.

G. Cranstoun Bacon, esq. to Katherina, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Nicholas Starkie, esq. of Frenchwood, co. Lancast.

At Carmarthen, Capt. E. Butler, late of 37th Foot, nephew to the Bp. of Cloyne, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Col. Crewe, East India Company's service.

At Guernsey, Lieut. R. Bastin, R. N. to Marie Antoinette, Countess of Grammont. Lieut. Quarrier, Royal Scots, to Anne Auriol, dau. of the late Dr. R. Lawson, Edinburgh.

Henry Metcalfe, esq. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the very Rev. Theophilus Blakely, Dean of Connor.

Robert Rowe, esq. of Dublin, to Mary Anne, third dau. of the very Rev. Edmond Burton, Dean of Killala.

At Dublin, William Smith, esq. Royal Artillery, to Lucinda, second dau. of Sir William Stamer, bart.

At Dublin, Sir J. J. Burgoyne, bart. Provost of Strabane, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Michael Head, esq.

In Upper Canada, S. Peter Jarvis, esq. to Mary Boyles, dau. of Hon. D. Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

At the Palace of Corfu, Lieut.-col. Hankey, to Mrs. Caterina Vaslamo, of Corfu.

In the East Indies, Edward St. John Mildmay, esq. 92d Light Dragoons, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of R. Sherson, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

John Hassard, esq. of Bawnbeg House, co. Cavan, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late R. Decy, esq. of Dublin.

At Paris, Mons. Henry Montesquieu, to Miss Hammet, eldest daughter of the late Sir P. Hammet, of Lombard-street.

Jan. 4. Charles Ducat, esq. M. D. to Charlotte, third dau. of W. Douglas, esq. of Sloane-street.

5. At Chingford, Essex, the Rev. Wm. Lake Baker, M. A. Rector of Hargrave, Northamptonshire, son of John Baker, esq. of Hampstead, to Harriett Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Robert Lewis, Rector of Chingford.

6. Rev. G. B. Godbold, M. A. Rector of Greatham, co. Hants, to Ellen Clara, dau. of Rev. T. Cooke, and niece of Bp. of Durham, and Visc. Barrington.

Joseph Delafield, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley square, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq. of Cobham Park, Surrey.

Thomas Blair, esq. M. D. of Brighton, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Tomlinson, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent.

7. Fuller Farr, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Lacon, dau. of Sir E. Lacon, bart.

9. John Carter, of Northwold, esq. to Mary Anne, second dau. of W. G. D. Tysen, of Folk House, Kent, esq.

11. Marquis of Blandford to Right Hon. Lady Jane Stewart, eldest dau. of the Earl of Galloway.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Since the publication of our last Magazine, we have obtained additional information respecting this distinguished individual, who for sixteen years so eminently discharged the highest Judicial functions of the Realm.

The father of the late Lord Ellenborough was, as we have before stated, that virtuous and liberal-minded Prelate, the late Dr. Edmund Law, Archdeacon and Bishop of Carlisle, to which see he was promoted in 1768. In 1787, he died full of years and honours, after having numbered fourscore and four anniversaries.

Edward was the fourth child of this learned prelate, by a daughter of John Christian, of Unerigg in Cumberland, Esq. and was born Nov. 16, 1750, at Great Salkeld in that county. He attained the rudiments of human learning under the roof of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Humphry Christian, who then resided at Docking in Norfolk. At the age of twelve, the boy, who already began to exhibit the promise of early talents, was removed to the Charter-house, where the influence of his father had obtained him a place on the foundation. After an excellent education there, in 1768, he removed to Peter House, Cambridge, of which college the Bishop had been appointed master in 1754.

His unexampled and rapid advancement from the Bar to the Chief Justiceship has been already noticed.

When Lord Grenville came into power, he testified his high respect for Lord Ellenborough, by assigning him a place at the Council Board. "I thought I perceived bad times approaching," observed the Minister, "and I selected him as a strong and resolute mind."

His Lordship was always a warm opposer of the Catholic claims. In 1805, when one of the Ministers (Lord Grenville) presented a petition from the Irish Catholics, he strenuously opposed the concession of any fresh privileges. "The question now before us," observed his Lordship, "is not a question of toleration in the enjoyment and exercise of civil and religious rights, but of the grant of political power. All that Toleration can require in respect to civil and religious immunities, has been long ago satisfied in its most enlarged extent."

The following was the concluding paragraph of a very long and very able speech:

"I feel it my duty, my Lords, now and for ever, as long as the Catholic religion shall maintain its ecclesiastical and spiritual union with the see of Rome, to re-

sist to the utmost of my power, this and every other proposition, which is calculated to produce the undoing and overthrow of all that our fathers have regarded, and ourselves have felt and known, to be the most venerable and useful in our establishments, both in Church and State."

When certain unfortunate disputes first took place in the Royal Family, Lord Ellenborough was nominated one of the Commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the Princess of Wales. A considerable time after the delivery of the Report to his Majesty (March 22, 1813), this Nobleman rose in his place in the House of Lords, and complained of "slandrous publications, lately circulated against the conduct of individuals employed in situations of the highest trust. Your Lordships need scarcely be told," adds he, "that a few years since his Majesty was pleased to issue a Commission respecting a subject which it is unnecessary for me to name. Every thing was kept a profound secret to me; until I was called upon to discharge the high and sacred duty, that upon me was thus imposed. I felt that much was due to this command; and it was accompanied with some inward satisfaction, that the integrity and zeal with which I had endeavoured to discharge my public functions, had made a favourable impression on the mind of my Sovereign; notwithstanding which, the mode in which this command was obeyed, has been made the subject of the most unprincipled and abandoned slanders. It has been said, that after the testimony had been taken in a case, where the most important interests were involved, the persons entrusted had thought fit to fabricate an unauthorised document, purporting to relate what was not given, and to suppress what was given in evidence. My Lords, I assert, that the accusation is *false in every part!* What is there, let me ask you, in the transactions of my past life? what is there in the general complexion of my conduct, since the commencement of my public career, that should induce any man to venture on an assertion so audacious?"

His Lordship thus concluded a long and able speech: "I have spoken merely to vindicate myself and my noble colleagues, and that vindication, I trust, is complete. We only wish to stand well in the opinion of our country, as honest men, who have faithfully discharged a great and painful public duty; and let it be recollected, that having no means of resorting to proof, we are compelled to rest our exculpation on a flat, positive, and complete denial."

The

The late Trials for Libel probably attached a degree of unpopularity to the character of his Lordship, which, when we consider the turbulent spirit of the times, and the arduous duties connected with his office, was almost inevitable. He was at all times subject to those hasty ebullitions of feeling, which declared the sincerity of his professions, but frequently exposed him to the shafts of calumny, or the malevolence of demagogues.

In the prosecution against Hone, who was acquitted on charges of Libel, he thus concluded his address to the Jury :

“There were many things in the Parodies which had been read that must be considered as profane and impious; but this of the defendant transcended them all in magnitude. He would deliver them his solemn opinion, as he was required by Act of Parliament to do; and under the authority of that Act, and still more in obedience to his conscience and his God, he pronounced this to be a most impious and profane libel. Believing and hoping that they (the Jury) were Christians, he had not any doubt but that they would be of the same opinion.”

Whoever is acquainted with the care, anxiety, and fatigues, incident to a Chief Justice of the King's Bench, cannot be at all surprised, that 16 years of constant and painful attention had made a deep impression on a constitution originally strong and vigorous. The exertions incident to these trials produced a visible effect on his Lordship's constitution. Accordingly, after an illness of considerable duration, Lord Ellenborough resigned all his judicial employments, and in about three weeks after ceased to exist.

Lord Ellenborough's advancement, as has been already stated, was unexampled on the score of rapidity; and in this particular he proved far more fortunate than a Mansfield, a Kenyon, an Eldon, and a Thurlow. The Attorney-Generalship, the Chief Justiceship, and Patent of Nobility, were all granted to him in the course of a single year.—His original merits consisted in long and painful study; a vigorous and manly address; a strong discriminating judgment; an utter contempt of fear; and a bold and nervous eloquence, that scorned to stoop to embellishments. These qualities, in addition to powerful connections, all formed by himself, and a nice and lucky combination of circumstances, enabled him in the race for fame, honours, and wealth, to outstrip all his competitors.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, K. G. C. B.

Dec. 32. Died at his house in St. James's Square, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease with which he had been several years afflicted, and from which his

age precluded all chance of recovery, Sir Philip Francis, K. B.—Of this distinguished person the following memoirs cannot fail to be interesting :

He was born in Dublin 23 Oct. 1740, O. S. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, was his father; his grandfather was John Francis, Dean of the Cathedral of Lismore in Ireland; and his great-grandfather John Francis, Dean of Leighlin. The maiden name of his mother was Roe, a descendant from Sir Thomas Roe.

Sir Philip received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1750 he came to England, and was in 1753 placed at St. Paul's School. In 1756, Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the Secretary of State's Office. Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronized him, through the recommendation of his secretary, Robert Wood. By that patronage he was appointed secretary to Gen. Bligh, in 1758, and was present at the capture and demolition of Cherburgh. In 1760 he was made secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, Ambassador to Lisbon, when the Queen of Portugal was married to her uncle. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Mendip to a considerable post in the War-office, which he resigned, in the beginning of 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of 1772 he spent in travelling through Flanders, Germany, the Tyrol, France, and Italy. Shortly after his return to England, Lord Barrington did him the justice to recommend him to Lord North. At that period the situation of our affairs in the East attracted the attention of the Nation, and formed a subject of anxious deliberation in the Cabinet. The origin of our connection with India, and the foundation of our establishment there, was commercial. A different system, however, soon began to prevail, and owing to a variety of events, which it is foreign to our present purpose to detail, we soon acquired an immense accession of territory. Our factories were converted into forts, and our merchants into soldiers and statesmen. In this situation of things, it became a question as to the territorial sovereignty of those newly acquired dominions, and it was finally decided that our Cabinet should have a permanent jurisdiction. This point being settled, the British Government determined to give a new form to our establishments in the East. To avoid the jealousies which had previously subsisted, in consequence of a division of power, it was thought proper to establish a central authority at Calcutta, to which Madras and the other Presidencies should be subject. For this purpose a bill was introduced by Lord North, in 1773, containing a variety of regulations, by which the civil government of Bengal was to be vested in a Governor

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Jan. 14. Died at his seat, Boxley, Kent,
John Coker, esq. The principal residence
of this distinguished gentleman was at Bi-
cester, Oxfordshire, and his death has
given rise to a most unfigined testimony
of regret throughout the whole of that
county. Mr. C. was educated at Win-
chester School, and from thence, at an
early age, was elected fellow of New Col-
lege in the University of Oxford. He pro-
ceeded to the degree of A. M. June 25,
1776, and discharged the office of Proctor
in 1786. In 1797, when the threat of an
invasion by the armies of France had been
so loudly denounced and reiterated, as to
awaken every where the spirit of vigilance
and of preparation, the members of that
University, catching the same loyal zeal
that animated all classes of the commu-
nity, formed themselves into a military
body; and Mr. Coker was selected for
the highly-honourable and flattering ap-
pointment of commanding them. In the
course of the subsequent year he was
created by the University D. C. L. *honoris*
causâ. Upon the death of the late Sir C.
Willoughby, bart. he was unanimously
elected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions
in that county, and only resigned the
functions of that situation a little time
before his lamented death.—In discharg-
ing the duties appertaining to the several
posts he filled in life, Mr. C. developed
those qualities of the mind and of the
heart which secured to their possessor an
equal measure of admiration and of love.
The principal and pervading charm of
his character may, perhaps, not untruly
be said to have consisted in *warmth of*
feeling; and in the performance of every
obligation due from him to the Publick,

ed, and had therefore pleasure and pride in attesting them under their signatures."

About this period the Publick called aloud for a Reform in Parliament. Mr. Francis on this occasion evinced an earnest wish for such a change as might be bottomed on the original principles of that Constitution which it was intended to rescue from corruption.

At the general election in 1796, Mr. Francis stood for Tewkesbury, in conjunction with Mr. Moore. Both these gentlemen endeavoured to establish the franchises of the freemen; but their opponents, who advocated the exclusive right of the housekeepers, were returned. In 1802 Mr. Francis proved more fortunate, having been returned for the Borough of Appleby, without opposition or expence.

In consequence of his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the East India Company, he lost no opportunity of delivering his opinion on subjects connected therewith, and of advocating those measures which he conceived likely to prove most conducive to the public interests in those distant climes. He invariably reminded the House of Commons and the Nation, of the impolicy, as well as injustice, of the frequent wars in India.

In May 1804, he opposed the proposition, "that the thanks of the House be given to the Marquis of Wellesley, and to the officers and soldiers concerned in achieving our late successes in India, &c." on the principle that the terms were so worded as to include an approbation of the causes of the war. Upon every occasion, in fact, in which India was mentioned, he displayed not alone an intimate knowledge of its origin as an English settlement, but an ardent desire for its welfare.

His exertions, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were not less active. His sincerity, too, upon this subject, was made manifest from the fact, in his own situation in life, of every motive by which the conduct of men is usually determined, being united and powerfully pressed upon him to engage him to take part against his opinion. Connections of every sort; friends who were dear to him, and who thought their fortunes were at stake; solicitations from persons to whom he was bound by many ties; and the prospect of advantage to himself and family at a future day to be forfeited or preserved. All these were in one scale, and nothing in the other but the justice of the cause, and the protection of creatures, who would never know that he had endeavoured to serve them, or whose gratitude would never reach him.

On Oct. 29, 1806, his Majesty, at the recommendation of Lord Grenville, was

pleased to invest him with the Order of the Bath.

To the labour of speaking in the House of Commons, he came rather late in life, and unpractised in the art. Fluency, the *copia verborum*, and *torrens dicendi*, were not his—his speeches were studied, and consequently formal in the delivery, but they were no less studied by him, than they were worthy of being studied by others for the soundness of the principles, and the excellence of the matter. Of his profound knowledge of the affairs of India, Burke and others might be brought to give evidence. These are the words of Mr. Fox: "I cannot avoid paying that tribute of praise to the industry, perseverance, and clear-sighted policy of my honourable friend, on questions relative to India, which they so much deserve. In my opinion, there is no one subject of his Majesty, or in all his dominions, whose merit with regard to the affairs of India, can be put in competition with that of my honourable friend."—*Parl. Deb. Feb. 25, 1806.* During the administration of Mr. Fox, Sir Philip expected to have been sent out Governor General to India, but other interests prevailed, and he lived and died (to use the language of Mr. Burke), "with no other reward but that inward sunshine of the soul which a good conscience can always bestow." No man, who like him was for half a century perpetually in the press, was ever so little known by the Publick at large. Scarcely a year elapsed, even after he had passed the age allotted to man, without a production from his pen; and he was known, and perhaps only known, in political circles as the ablest pamphlet-writer of the age. A MS. of an historical character, relating to the persons and personages who have figured in the present reign, occupied his care and attention to the latest period. Whenever it appears, it will be found marked by many of the characteristics which so distinguish the best delineations of Tacitus. The works of Sir Philip resemble, in one particular, those of Lord Bacon, of whom it was said, that "no man crammed so much meaning into so few words;" or, as Edmund Burke said of his style—"There is no gummy flesh in it." His language is figurative and expressive in perfection. You never doubt about his meaning. Let the subject be what it may, he makes it plain and intelligible; and this he does with such simplicity of expression that any man not much used to writing, would be apt to flatter himself he could write just as well on the same topics; *ut quisvis speret idem.* The secret of his genius and force as a writer, he himself discloses in this paragraph:

"With a callous heart, there can be no genius

genius in the imagination, or wisdom in the mind; and therefore the prayer with equal truth and sublimity says—'Incline our hearts unto wisdom.' Resolute thoughts find words for themselves, and make their own vehicle. Impression and expression are relative ideas. He who feels deeply, will express strongly. The language of slight sensations is naturally feeble and superficial."—*Reflections on the Abundance of Paper*, 1810.

Our Readers are aware that the Letters of Junius were attributed to him. It is advisedly, however, that we avoid giving any opinion on this question. Of the work entitled "Junius Identified," a very learned Judge observed—"If there is any dependence on the law of presumptive evidence, the case is made out." The article on this subject in the *Edinburgh Review* seemed to put the question at rest in the affirmative, as did the work of the ingenious discoverer, and all further public debate about the matter. It was an *enigma* found out, and all interest had ceased. Whether the conclusion come to be right or wrong, will in all probability be decided by documents which personal motives may now no longer operate to conceal.—That Sir P. Francis was, independent of this question, one of the luminaries of the present reign, will not be denied. His mind was so happily constituted, that it burnt bright to the last; and though he fell full of years, yet the world, as all who knew him will admit, could have better spared many a younger man.

Sir Philip Francis has left a son and two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Cholmondeley. When between seventy and eighty, he married Miss Watkins, the daughter of a clergyman. The disparity of years was great, but the attachment had been of long duration, and his sole motive was to procure a companion worthy of his society, which object he accomplished to the utmost gratification of his hopes.

In person Sir Philip was thin, well formed, and above the ordinary stature; his features regular, and his eye keen, quick, and intelligent. His appearance altogether prepossessing, gentlemanly, and dignified. Till within a few years of his decease, he possessed a remarkable degree of activity of body, and his spirits were so mercurial as almost to "overinform his tenement of clay." It was a favourite saying of his own, that "the sword wears out the scabbard;" and it is surprising that in him it did not wear it out sooner. The garrulity of old age was not his portion. Too irritable and impetuous to listen to long narratives, he had, to the last, the good sense and taste never to inflict them on others. It is said that nothing is necessary to please but the in-

clination, and when it was his inclination, no man was ever more irresistible and triumphant.

The remains of Sir Philip Francis was interred Dec. 31, in Mortlake Church. His funeral was, *by his express desire*, quite private. His son alone followed him to the grave.

JOHN COKER, Esq.

Jan. 14. Died at his seat, Boxley, Kent, John Coker, esq. The principal residence of this distinguished gentleman was at Bicester, Oxfordshire, and his death has given rise to a most unfeigned testimony of regret throughout the whole of that county. Mr. C. was educated at Winchester School, and from thence, at an early age, was elected fellow of New College in the University of Oxford. He proceeded to the degree of A. M. June 25, 1776, and discharged the office of Proctor in 1786. In 1797, when the threat of an invasion by the armies of France had been so loudly denounced and reiterated, as to awaken every where the spirit of vigilance and of preparation, the members of that University, catching the same loyal zeal that animated all classes of the community, formed themselves into a military body; and Mr. Coker was selected for the highly-honourable and flattering appointment of commanding them. In the course of the subsequent year he was created by the University D. C. L. *honoris causa*. Upon the death of the late Sir C. Willoughby, bart. he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in that county, and only resigned the functions of that situation a little time before his lamented death.—In discharging the duties appertaining to the several posts he filled in life, Mr. C. developed those qualities of the mind and of the heart which secured to their possessor an equal measure of admiration and of love. The principal and pervading charm of his character may, perhaps, not untruly be said to have consisted in *warmth of feeling*; and in the performance of every obligation due from him to the Publick, he combined the most unflinching earnestness of purpose with the finest sensibilities. His understanding, highly cultivated by a wide range of reading and well-disciplined by reflection; his erect and independent spirit, his unbending probity, his lofty sense of honour, his sound and clear intellect, and more than all, that benignant and compassionate feeling, which transferred by sympathy another's woe to his own breast, and made it ache—these qualities raised up for Mr. Coker a pure unsophisticated sensation not only of respect, but of esteem in the consciences of all. Whenever he guided in debate (as he

he commonly did) the political measures of the county, every one was persuaded of the integrity of his convictions—every one was persuaded that whatever he uttered sprang up directly from the heart; and the *fieri quæ sentias* was a merit pre-eminently his own.

Nature and honesty seemed to be working at the root of every thing he did or said*. If, in the heat of discussion he sometimes overstepped the boundary of a just and measured moderation, such a transgression of good manners towards any opponent was wholly imputable to a complexional warmth and sturdiness of temper, uprightly, though perhaps unduly animated by an inward and settled assurance of the correctness of those principles, and the strength of that cause, for which he was contending. There was not a taint of rancour in any of his hostilities; and he knew how to respect the individual, while he arraigned, from an impulse of duty, the errors of his reasoning, or impeached the soundness of his conclusions. Mr. Coker, too, was much beloved for his charitable disposition, for his convivial powers, and for the frankness and social hilarity of his manners; and he exercised all the graces of hospitality with a munificence equal to any man of his rank and fortune. And when to these virtues we add that he was a most zealous lover of England's glory and happiness, a downright energetic child and champion of the Church of England, and a faithful supporter of those master principles which uphold and bind together the honour and dignity of the Throne with the constitutional rights and liberties of the subject, we rest assured that our readers will concur with us in deploring over the gap that has been made in society by the death of so valuable a man, and participate in those feelings of veneration for his memory which have urged us to offer this very imperfect tribute to his virtues and his attainments.

Mr. Coker, at different periods, favoured the world with several publications, consisting, for the most part, of tracts of a controversial nature: the most important, perhaps, of these was a pamphlet addressed to the freeholders of the county of Oxford in 1806, and entitled, "Remarks on the Considerations of Sir J. Throckmorton, bart. arising from the Debates in Parliament on the Petition of the Irish Roman Catholics."

Oxford, Jan. 22.

VERAX.

* Many of those who enjoyed the opportunity of hearing Mr. Coker address a county meeting on a cold day, have very likely been forcibly reminded of a couplet in a favourite poet:

An honest soul, close button'd to the chin,
Broad cloth without, and a warm heart
within! Cowper.

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Sindy, Lieut. H. O. Butts, Feb. 23. Madras European regt. son of Rev. W. Butts, rector of Glemsford, Suff.

June 2. At Calcutta, in his 20th year, John Paget, esq. second son of Commissioner Paget, R. N. This promising young man met his early fate in the river Ganges, having missed his hold while going from the ship into a boat.

June 17. At the Fort of Darwan, doing duty with the Bank companies in the field, in his 26th year, Lieut. J. R. Macky, of his Majesty's 53d regt. second son of the late R. Macky, esq. formerly of Marden, Herts.

July 17. At Madras, aged 42, Edward Coxe, esq. son of the late Edward Coxe, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

July 18. At the Camp, near Nohore, Province of Malwa, in his 37th year, Lieut.-Col. John Lyall, of the East India Company's service, second son of the late John Lyall, esq. of Findon, Sussex, serving under the command of Gen. Sir M. Nightingale; he was seized while in perfect health with the cholera morbus, about noon, and on the evening of the same day, expired.

July 23. At Lord Sidmouth's house in town, after a long and painful illness, and in his 72d year, Edward Golding, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Berkshire, and Member in the late Parliament for the borough of Downton in Wiltshire, and formerly a Lord of the Treasury during the administration of Lord Sidmouth; a gentleman who vested a considerable fortune, acquired in the East Indies with an unsullied reputation of honour and integrity, in the purchase of a beautiful seat (Maiden Early) and other landed property in Berkshire, on which he resided many years universally beloved and respected. His conduct and manners gave him a most just title to this universal esteem and regard. In the discharge of public duties, up to an advanced period of his life, he gave himself to the public service with an unremitting zeal and activity; in Parliament evincing upon all occasions a sense of loyalty to his Sovereign, and sincere attachment to the Constitution both in Church and State; and in times of public danger concurring ardently in the defence of his Country by his personal exertions, and as a Magistrate affording a ready protection to his humbler neighbours by his attention to their complaints, and a relief to their necessities by the exercise of a liberal and judicious bounty; whilst the suavity of his disposition and manners, the promptness with which he exercised every office of real kindness and hospitality, and the uniform tenor of an unspotted life, completed in him the truly amiable and respectable character of an English country gentleman. His surviving family, to whom

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his loss is irreparable, will have at least the consolation of knowing that they have the sympathy of the whole county in their regrets; for the writer of this short testimony to his merits, who knew them long and intimately, is confident that he shall not offend the feelings of any private individual, however exalted in rank or fortune, when he ventures to assert that there is no man of that description in life, whose loss will be more sincerely or more generally lamented than that of this excellent person.

Aug. 29. Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Brocas, of Srewsbury, where for many years he had carried on an extensive concern in china, glass, &c. He was for 30 years a member of the Wesleyan Methodists, and was occasionally a preacher in that society. He had a long controversy with the Rev. Messrs. Walker, Scott, Roberts, &c. on the Doctrines of Calvin. The titles of his publications are "Universal Goodness;" "God no respecter of Persons;" "Calvinism Unmasked;" and "Origin and Evils of Calvinism." Besides these, he has left a posthumous *gentle jerkin* for the Calvists, which he desired should be published for the universal good of mankind.

Sept. 7. At the residence of his son, in Virginia, in his 85th year, Stephen Sayre, esq.; and on the next day his wife. He was a native of Long Island; bred up a merchant; and, by his activity and talents, had obtained much distinction, and the confidence and friendship of some of the most eminent men of Great Britain, at the period when the revolution of North America had commenced. Mr. Sayre and Mr. Lee, both Americans, were Sheriffs of London at the same time; and Sayre was particularly in the confidence of the Earl of Chatham at a critical period, having become a banker. His zeal for the independence of his native country was unreserved; and an openness and generosity of character, united with one of the finest of human forms, and happiest temper and manners, had very much distinguished him. An Officer of the Royal Guards, of the name of Richardson, also an American, seized upon a gay and unguarded expression of Mr. Sayre, which was to this effect, that he could put an end to the war against America at once, for it was the King's War. After some altercation, being asked how he could do it, Mr. Sayre replied, that he would himself take off the King in his hussar cloak; and there would be an end of the business. Upon this conversation, the officer, Richardson, laid a charge of High Treason, for imagining the death of the King, and Mr. Sayre was committed to the Tower. The charge soon ended in Mr. Sayre's release; but it had already produced his ruin—his banking-house failed, and he lost every thing; and was under

Glasg. Mag. January, 1819.

the necessity of quitting England.—His services were directed to the cause of his Country. He was employed by Dr. Franklin upon several important missions; he acted for some time as a Private Secretary to the Doctor; and went in the suite of Mr. Lee to Berlin, at the period of the first suggestion of the project of armed neutrality. Mr. Sayre, after leaving Berlin, passed to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg; and in each of those countries procured ample supplies for the support of American independence.

Sept. . . In the service of the Independents, near the Spanish Main, W. T. Rowcroft, eldest son of T. Rowcroft, esq. Merchant of London.

Oct. 5. In West-square, sincerely regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Nathaniel Wale Bassett, of the East India House, eldest son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Bassett, of Camberwell, Surrey.

Oct. 13. At Mexico, F. H. Christian, esq. a gentleman long known in the mercantile world. He was a native of Yverdun, canton of Berne, Switzerland; but he had been so long in this country, that his sentiments, feelings, character, and language, were thoroughly British.

Nov. 5. In the 38th year of his age, Thomas Hanmer, esq. eldest son of Sir Thos. Hanmer of Bettisfield, in Flintshire, bart. The accidental discharge of a fowling piece, which he had placed along side of his arm while in a vehicle, on a shooting excursion, occasioned his premature death, from a fever consequent upon the wound. He had held, for several years, during the late war, the post of Colonel of the Militia of the county of Flint; and his many virtues and amiable qualities are fresh in the remembrance of his family and friends, and cause the best solace under the severe loss which they have sustained.

Nov. 22. In St. James's Parade, Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Christiana Short, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Short, a character too remarkable to pass without particular notice. Born in North America of loyalist parents, she was brought by them to the mother country during the political agitation of the colonies. Her talents were of the higher order, and her virtues so conspicuous as to distinguish her from the common herd of mankind. Though she never aspired after literary fame, doubtless she possessed the power of attaining it, as may justly be inferred, not so much possibly from her published "Dramas," as from certain of her private writings, in which her genius flowed with its natural energy, unfettered by an innate diffidence of her own abilities. However laudable may be such pursuits, her aim was invariably a still higher object—a consistency of conduct as founded on the best of principles,

ciples,—and this through a long course of years she uniformly supported, as will be most readily attested by those who knew her most intimately. By such it will be admitted that few have fulfilled the active duties of life with greater propriety, and with a perseverance, through a train of continued suffering from ill health, truly admirable. Her patience and resignation were such as became her religious profession, and under various privations and trying circumstances her fortitude remained unshaken. Firm to the political opinions in which she had been educated, she exerted all her influence to allay the spirit of disaffection for a season too prevalent around her; and to the end of her days shone forth an ornament of the Established Church. Her generosity was greater than the means for its gratification; and the warmth of her attachment to those whom she had reason to respect was not the spurious, sycophantic attendant on prosperity, but rather that

“— holy tie

Mate more sacred by adversity.”

This ingenuous glow of heart suffered no diminution even in the lapse of seventy-four years, and, by exciting an affectionate reciprocity, never ceased to attract around her a circle of friends in whose society she took delight, and in whose presence she peacefully resigned her spirit to the will of her Almighty Maker.

Dec. 12. In Queen-square, Westminster, in a fit of apoplexy, Rev. John Grindlay, LL.D. Rector of Horne, Surrey, and Chaplain and Secretary to the Philanthropic Society. His death will be essentially felt, as he always stood foremost to promote the benefit of charitable Institutions. He was in the habit of paying particular attention to the School for the Indigent Blind (of which he was Chaplain); and by his exertions that excellent establishment was brought to its present state of perfection. Dr. Hyde, who had been his confidential medical adviser for the last thirty years, declares that he laboured under great debility. He had lost the use of one arm, and it was deemed prudent that he should be always attended by a servant; but it was his own wish, that no person should sleep in his room for several weeks past.

Dec. 13. At Hieres in France, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. Fanshawe, R. N. and second dau. of Maj.-gen. Jenkinson.

Dec. 15. At Marseilles, J. W. E. Wheeler Unwin, esq. of Wootton Park, co. Stafford.

Dec. 19. At East Acton, John North, esq. His valuable collection of missals and printed books is frequently noticed by Mr. Dibdin, in “The Bibliographical Decameron.” The following character of

Palermo is characteristic of Mr. North:—
 “A stir is made to the left of the auctioneer—and in paces Palermo; his breast-plate is broad; his spear is long and well-pointed; his march is firm; his countenance breathes a conscious air of triumph; there is hope in his eye, and courage in his heart. Yet who hears the voice of Palermo? No one; he gives the nod (without affecting the god, or seeming to shake the spheres), and the quicksilver of competition rises. The mettle of each is provoked. A lovely Missal, or a vellum Didot, glitters before the wondering eyes of the spectators,—and Palermo nods again! ’Tis done: the hammer drops, and Palermo bears away the prize—seductive as the charms of Helen, but, ah! more capable of substantial solace to the champion who has won them. I honour his spirit, commend his taste, and love his enterprise.” Mr. North was the competitor with the Marquis of Blandford for the celebrated Bedford Missal. Mr. Dibdin thus describes the fight: “On the day of the sale of the Missal, there ‘pricked forth’ from the lists, two well-known bibliomaniacal champions; one cyled the Most Noble the Marquis of Blandford, the other having to name ‘John North, Esquire.’ The surrounding Book-knights were silent spectators; knowing the courage and daring of these adventurous champions. At length, after inflicting upon each other divers ‘huge and lusty strokes,’ the first-named champion gained the prize for the sum of 687l. 15s. ‘of lawful money of Great Britain;’ but the defeated Knight is reported to have exclaimed, in retiring from the combat, ‘Another such victory, and —.’ Let me add that this contest reflects equal credit upon ‘victor and vanquished.’” Mr. North’s valuable collection, it is said, will be dispersed by auction.

Dec. 21. At Sir James Alexander’s, Epsom, in her 59th year, Miss Fuller.

Dec. 22. At Erfurt, the Baron Beulepsch, who has made himself generally known by his writings, and by his disputes with the Hanoverian Government.

Dec. 23. At Bideford, co. Devon, aged 90, Mrs. Turner, relict of Rev. William Turner, upwards of fifty-two years rector of Loxton, Somerset.

In his 73d year, Mr. John Dewhurst, of Marsh Delvea, near Halifax. He was an eminent botanist, and excelled in painting from nature. Flowers, birds, and insects, principally engaged his pencil, and for many years he greatly assisted the late celebrated James Bolton, esq. of Halifax, in his paintings and botanical works.

Dec. 24. At Dresden, in her 83d year, the Princess Elizabeth, aunt to the reigning Duke of Saxony.

Dec.

Dec. 25. At Wells, Susannah, wife of Charles Henning, esq. and second dau. of the late Judge Nares.

Dec. 26. At Jesus College, Oxford, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 21, Mr. John Pierce Jones, Scholar of that Society.

John Ring, esq. of Windsor. He was coming to town in the Windsor Coach, and was very jocular with his companions until their arrival at Hammersmith, when he was seized with a shivering all over his body, and lost all power. He was put to bed, and surgical assistance procured; but although every assistance was afforded him, he expired in a very short time.

Dec. 27. At Stoke Newington, Margaret, wife of John Bond, esq.

At Clifton, the wife of Major Creighton.

At Edinburgh, in her 80th year, Mrs. Margaret Duncan, relict of Mr. William Tait, merchant, Glasgow, and sister to the late Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan.

Dec. 28. At his seat at Hope Bowdler, co. Salop, William Cheney Hart, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, a gentleman extensively known for his legal abilities, and to the necessitous, for his private benevolence. His heart expanded with the love of mankind; his friendships were sincere rather than numerous, and the remembrance of him will long bedew the eyes of those who knew him best.

Dec. 29. Near Paris, in his 33d year, Adrian Hope, esq. second son of the late J. Hope, esq. of Harley-street, formerly of Amsterdam.

Dec. 30. At Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, in his 78th year, George Norwood, esq. late of Charing, Kent.

Dec. 31. Anne, fifth daughter of the late Col. Wyndham, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Stepney, in his 89th year, George Parry, esq. who many years held a situation in the East India Warehouses, Billiter-lane.

Lately. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 66, Susanna, widow of Rev. Edward Bryant, late of Newport, Essex.

Alexander Graeme, esq. Admiral of the Red, who lost an arm under Sir Hyde Parker at the Dogger Bank.

At Lambeth, in his 81st year, John Edwards, esq. father of J. Edwards, esq. M.P. of Rheel.

Aged 80, Mrs. Townshend, of Enfield, relict of Mr. William T. formerly a goldsmith in Fleet-street.

Bedfordshire—In his 68th year, David Willis, esq. solicitor, notary public, and registrar, of Leighton Buzzard.

At Wrestlingworth, Rev. William Curtis, Berks.—Henry Fludyer, esq. He has left 1000*l.* to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford; the dividends of 1000*l.* Consols to be annually divided, at Christmas, among

30 aged persons of Wellingford; and the dividend of 700*l.* stock to be divided among 20 persons of the same description, of Longworth.

Cumberland—At Whitehaven, aged 52, Henry Crossthwaite, M.D. highly esteemed by all ranks in that town and neighbourhood.

At Bolton Hall, in his 77th year, Mr. J. Hewson, father of Rev. W. Hewson, vicar of Swansea.

Derbyshire—At the Rectory-house, Whittington, Rev. W. Bunning, formerly curate of St. Michael's, Coventry.

Devon—At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Major Lindsay, R.M.

At Plymouth, Edward Roger, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

At Teignmouth, Henry Templar, esq. late inspecting field-officer, and formerly major of the 10th hussars, an active magistrate of the county, and one of the Prince Regent's household.

At Modbury, suddenly, in returning from shooting, George Langworthy, esq. brother to Dr. Langworthy, of Bath.

Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir H. Carew, bart. of Hacombe.

Dorset—At Upway, John Gould, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county.

At Weymouth, in his 84th year, Philip Coales, esq. of Bath.

Essex—At Moyns, in the parish of Steeple Bumpstead, in his 95th year, George Gent, esq. upwards of fifty years a magistrate for the county.

Gloucestershire—At Quedgley, aged 75, W. Hayward Winstone, esq. a magistrate of that county.

Rev. Joseph Jones, M.A. curate of Rodborough. He was found dead in his bedroom at an early hour in the morning, having retired to rest the preceding night in apparently good health.

Hants—Mrs. Warwick, of Romsey, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Warwick, and only child of the late Adm. Durell.

Aged 77, Rabbi Alexander Barnett, chief lecturer of the Synagogue, Portsea.

At Shaldon, suddenly, J. Rowe, esq. of that place, merchant, a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, whose loss will long be felt by the neighbouring poor.

Huntingdonshire—At St. Ives, aged 36, the wife of Mr. T. E. Fisher, solicitor. She was descended, in the maternal line, from the antient family of the Jocelynes, of Hide Hall, Herts, (now raised to the peerage in the person of Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden,) an ancestor of whom, Sir Gilbert Jocelyne, accompanied William the Conqueror into this kingdom at the time of the Conquest. By her grandmother, on the maternal side also, she was descended from the antient and respectable

able family of the Underwoods of Kensington; some of whom were barristers-at-law, and raised to civic honours. She was of a mild and amiable disposition; and an honour to her sex.

Leicestershire—At Leicester, in his 44th year, Capt. Bellamy, R.N. This gallant officer entered the service early in life, under the command of Adm. (then Capt.) Cotton. He was almost constantly at sea from 1793 to 1815; with Lord Duncan at the battle of the Dogger Bank, and in the famous retreat of Adm. Cornwallis.

Norfolk—At Norwich, aged 50, T. A. Kerrison, esq. In 1798 he was chosen sheriff; in 1803 was elected alderman; and in 1806 served the office of mayor of that city.

At Norwich, aged 70, Rev. Richard Day, vicar of South Walsham.

At Castleacre, in her 88th year, Anne, relict of Rev. L. Framingham, formerly rector of West Walton.

Rutland—Aged 65, Jeremiah Belgrave, esq. one of the senior aldermen of Stamford; he served the office of mayor in 1794 and 1811. Mr. Belgrave's family was of great antiquity in the county of Rutland; and he was a man who benefited society by a rare example of integrity.

Somerset—At Bath, Rev. Thomas Gyllett, vicar of Compton Dando, Somerset, and North Elkington, co. Lincoln.

At Bath, in his 87th year, Rev. William Maxwell, D.D. of Falkland, co. Monaghan, a gentleman of a most respectable Irish family, who for nearly fifty years had chiefly resided in that city.

At Bath, aged 77, J. Palmer, esq. of Jamaica.

At Bath, Capt. Rowe, R. N. of Barbadoes.

At Bath, Mrs. Leslie, wife of Col. Charles P. Leslie, M.P. and daughter of the late Rev. Dudley Ryder.

At Bath, Catharine, relict of the late Dr. Aleyne Walter, and only surviving sister of R. Bendyshe, esq. of Barrington Hall, co. Cambridge, and of Bath.

At Bristol, Joseph George Harris, esq. sword-bearer to the corporation.

At Kilmersdon, near Bath, Rev. Daniel Drape, rector of Tintern Parva, co. Monmouth, whose decease will be very sensibly felt in the populous and extensive parish of which he was for several years the officiating minister.

Suffolk—At Sudbury, Mary Anne, the youngest daughter of John King, of that borough, and one of the society of Friends.

Surrey—At Beichworth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Letitia Scawen, last surviving daughter of Thomas Scawen, esq. and sister to the late Countess Dowager Bathurst.

Sussex—At Chichester, Miss Murray, of Adm. Sir George Murray.

Its—At Warminster, Mrs. Jane G., sister of the late Rev. Dr. Thring, son Veny.

At Melksham, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Dr. Bartley, of Bristol, formerly of Nailsworth, co. Gloucester.

Worcestershire—At Worcester, aged 65, Thomas Price, esq. an eminent solicitor.

Anne Summers, wife of Nath. Hartland, jun. esq. banker of Evesham, and only surviving daughter of R. S. Harford, esq. of the Ebbw Vale Iron Works, co. Monmouth: she was a member of the society of friends, and her amiable qualities endeared her to all who knew her.

SCOTLAND—At Edinburgh, aged 19, shortly after giving birth to a son and heir, the wife of Hon. Charles Noel Noel, of Barham Court, and second daughter of Hon. Sir George Grey, bart. commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Brunton. As a novelist her pen was consecrated to the interests of religion and virtue. The author of "Self Control," and "Discipline" has prematurely terminated her honourable career in the flower of life.—Mrs. Brunton was a native of North Britain. Her childhood was chiefly spent in the Highlands; and it is not improbable that these early habits of seclusion conspired with native enthusiasm to give her character that romantic bias which is in general unfavourable to the tranquillity of its possessor. It is impossible without feelings of tender commiseration, to advert to Mrs. Brunton's death: she expired, shortly after having given birth to a lifeless infant, the sole offspring of that harmonious conjugal union which, during 20 years, had been crowned with a more than ordinary portion of human felicity.

At Strachurmore, aged 73, Dr. Ivis Campbell.

IRELAND—At Dublin, Hon. Mrs. Jocelyn, relict of Hon. G. Jocelyn, brother to the Earl of Roden.

Rev. Edward Ryan, D.D. rector of Donoughmore, and one of the prebendaries of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

At Longford, Shem Dubourdieu, esq. upwards of twenty-nine years medical attendant to the county Longford infirmary.

In her 62d year, Mrs. Bridget O'Hara, wife of P. O'Hara, esq. formerly of Holiwell, co. Mayo, and daughter of the late William Dowling, of Ballina, co. Roscommon.

At Waterford, the Rev. S. Monsell. The affairs of this extraordinary eccentric character appear to be involved in great mystery. A search was made at his lodgings in Waterford (Nov. 14), at which Rev. Mr. Wall, and Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Clonmel, attended, accompanied by H. Alcock, esq. Sheriff, and a Mr. Monsell, a distant relative of the deceased; and although his iron chests, trunks, &c. were minutely

minutely examined, yet no document or memorandum was discovered which could lead to the knowledge of where his *vast property* is. There was an unexecuted will among his papers, which was not in his own hand-writing. All the cash found there was twenty guineas in gold, and about the same number of farthings; so that this search, to which public anxiety was nearly as much directed as to that lately made in Scotland for the ancient Regalia of the kingdom, has ended, without any more interesting circumstances, or affording his relatives and friends the information they expected. There is a nephew of his in England, the son of the late Col. Monsell.—*Waterford Mirror.*

ARRABO— In his 86th year, the Marquis Du Lau, a general officer in the French army, and a knight of St. Louis. He served under Marshal Saxe, and when only fifteen years of age was wounded at the siege of Bergen op Zoom.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, in her 101st year, Madelaine Durcc. She had by one husband twenty-two sons and one daughter; nineteen of the sons fell in battle.

At Stockholm, in his 63d year, Baron Adlerbeth, counsellor of state, knight of the order of the Seraphim, and a member of many academies. His Swedish translations of Horace, and his own tragic and lyric works, are considered as classical.

At Stockholm, in his 58th year, D'Olof Schwartz, perpetual secretary to the academy of sciences, professor of botany, member of many learned societies, knight of the polar star, and of Wassa. Since the death of Linnæus he was the first botanist of Sweden, and one of the most distinguished in Europe. Two plants perpetuate his name.

Rev. John Guilding, M. A. rector of the parishes of St. George and St. Andrew in the island of St. Vincent, chaplain to the garrison, and one of the assistant justices in that island.

Jan. 2. At Oxford, Mrs. Olivia Adee, after a long decay of strength, but possessing perfect recollection to the last. She was the second of four daughters of Dr. Swithin Adee, who for many years practised as the chief physician at Guildford in Surrey, from whence he removed to London, but afterwards retired from business, and spent the remainder of his days amongst his old College friends, with whom he lived much respected and esteemed. His recommendation of the water at Jessop's Well, near Cobham in Surrey, has been recorded in vol. XXI. p. 411. One only of the four daughters is now living.

Jan. 4. At his seat, Stokestown House, co. Roscommon, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Maurice Mahon, Lord Hartland, Baron Hartland of Stokestown, co. Ros-

common, a governor of the county of Roscommon, &c. His Lordship was born June 21, 1738, married July 1, 1765, the Hon. Catharine Moore, youngest daughter of Stephen Viscount Mount Cashel, by whom he had issue, 1. Maj.-gen. the Hon. Thomas Mahon, Lieut.-col. 9th dragoons, now Lord Hartland, born Aug. 2, 1766, married Oct. 16, 1811, Catherine, eldest daughter of James Topping, esq. of Whatcroft Hall, Cheshire. 2. Maj.-gen. the Hon. Stephen Mahon, first Lieut.-col. 7th dragoon guards, Knight of the shire for the county of Roscommon, born Feb. 6, 1768. 3. The Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, prebendary of St. Patrick's, born Oct. 6, 1772, married Nov. 24, 1813, Isabella Jane, sister of William Hoare Hume, esq. of Hume Wood, M. P. for the county of Wicklow. The deceased Peer was descended from a long line of ancestry, deriving their stem from the aboriginal princes of Munster. Previous to his Lordship's accession to the Peerage, he represented the county of Roscommon in 1782, in the parliament of Ireland. The extreme grief of his relatives and friends, and the regret of all who were acquainted with his honourable integrity, unaffected urbanity, and politeness, are the strongest proofs of his genuine worth.

Jan. 7. In Gower-street, London, at the age of nearly 86, after a good and useful life, indefatigable in every public duty, and affectionate in every social relation, the Rev. William Morice, D. D. the Senior of his Majesty's Chaplains, rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, and Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. He was the second son of William Morice, esq. of Kensington, Middlesex, (whose first wife was Mary, the beloved daughter of the celebrated Bishop Atterbury) by his second wife Anne, daughter of Captain John Philpot, of Dover, in Kent. Dr. Morice married Hannah (who died Feb. 9, 1789) youngest daughter of John Voyce, esq. of Sudbury in Suffolk, joint Receiver General for that county; by whom he has left four sons and one daughter to revere his virtues and bewail his loss.

Jan. 9. At Horsmonden, Kent, in her 76th year, Mrs. Catherine Marriott, widow of the late Rev. James Marriott, LL.D. many years rector of that parish. None ever lived more justly beloved, or died more sincerely lamented.

Jan. 13. Suddenly, while transacting business at the West India Dock House, in his 57th year, Mr. Kentish, of the house of Haynes and Kentish, goldsmiths, of Cornhill. In him were united the most amiable qualities of mind, and pure integrity of heart.

At Somers Town, in his 81st year, Dr. John Wolcot, well known to the literary world

world under the name of *Peter Pindar*.—He did not suffer much pain, and though strongly attached to life, prepared for the expected stroke of death with resignation and firmness. It is needless to expatiate on the character of his works, as they are universally known. Nature has seldom afforded a more original genius, and his mind was stored with various knowledge. He was well acquainted with the Greek language, and was a sound scholar in Latin. He spoke French with facility, and had made considerable progress in Italian. He drew his imagery from Nature and Life, which he had observed with vigilance and accuracy. Perhaps hardly any Poet since Shakspeare has illustrated his works with more abundant allusions derived from the sources of Nature. He had seen much of the world in various parts, and excelled in the imitation as well as delineation of character. His satirical humour was exuberant; and in reference to our revered Sovereign, it is impossible to palliate, or rather, not strongly to reprobate, the freedom, to use the mildest word, which he took with the Royal Character; but such is the ignorance, malevolence, and bad taste of the world, that his works were more popular on that account than for the original humour, wit, tenderness, and often sublimity, by which they are characterised. He never attacked any person after he became acquainted with him. He retained his faculties to the last, and was able, till within a very few days of his death, to dictate verses from his bed, which were strongly marked by his former strength and humour. It is proper to add, that no man had more reverential notions of the wisdom and goodness of the

Supreme Being as observable in the universe. He was a firm friend to the British Constitution, and held in horror the principles of democracy and the fury of a mob. He was a sound critic in poetry and painting; and his sketches of landscape evinced a degree of taste which, if poetry had not engrossed so much of his attention, might have rendered him no inferior artist. Peace to his manes!

Jan. 14. At Greenwich, in her 77th year, Mrs. Jane Potts, sister of Cuthbert Potts, esq. surgeon, formerly of Pall Mall, now of Kingsdowne, near Faversham, in Kent.

Jan. 19. At Sanderstead, Surrey, aged six months, the son of the Reverend A. W. Wigsell.

Jan. ... In Chester-place, Kennington, Mr. Henry Man, wine-merchant, eldest son of John Man, esq. of Reading, author of a History of that borough.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part II. p. 283. b.—The Rev. T. G. Taylor was originally admitted at Queen's College, which he left on account of some very disagreeable occurrences there; he took his degree of B.A. in 1793, not 1794, and was Junior Medallist of that year, Heberden, of St. John's, being the Senior. He obtained several College prizes, particular a silver cup for composing one of the best declamations in his year. He also obtained the Members' prize for the best dissertation as Middle Bachelor in 1794, and as Senior Bachelor in 1795: these are open to all Bachelors of the respective years. His illness was supposed to be epileptic, or at least a fit of that nature, to have caused the fall from his horse.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1819.
Dec. 27	35	40	40	30, 14	fair
28	40	43	35	, 52	fair
29	35	39	30	, 58	fair
30	28	35	34	, 45	cloudy
31	28	35	32	, 42	fair
Jan. 1	32	35	32	, 49	fair
2	32	39	38	, 45	foggy
3	40	43	32	, 33	fair
4	28	40	35	, 26	fair
5	32	42	40	, 24	foggy
6	40	43	40	, 08	fair
7	41	47	45	29, 77	cloudy
8	37	44	40	, 88	fair
9	44	45	45	, 62	rain
10	43	50	54	, 76	fair
11	45	47	38	, 84	fair

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1819.
12	40	50	45	30, 17	fair
13	45	47	42	29, 92	fair
14	46	52	50	, 95	rain
15	47	50	40	, 84	fair
16	39	42	41	30, 27	fair
17	47	50	42	29, 38	stormy
18	41	42	39	, 55	fair
19	36	46	40	, 80	fair
20	37	44	41	, 50	fair
21	37	44	37	, 45	fair
22	37	49	40	, 56	cloudy
23	38	55	44	, 62	fair
24	45	47	42	, 42	cloudy
25	42	47	40	, 15	rain
26	40	48	42	, 42	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 29, 1818, to January 26, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	136	50 and 60	179
Males - 1019	Males 824	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	138
1922	Females 807	10 and 20	41	70 and 80	113
males - 903	1631	20 and 50	138	80 and 90	50
Whereof have died under 2 years old	386	30 and 40	173	90 and 100	19
		40 and 50	196		

Salt £1. per bushel ; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans			
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.			
Hillesham	79	8 00	0 63	7 38	7 63	9	Essex	74	0 47	0 64	0 33	0 64	4
ney	77	9 52	0 63	7 36	4 69	4	Kent	75	4 00	0 61	2 37	0 64	11
ntford	77	10 62	0 68	4 38	3 68	0	Sussex	74	4 00	0 65	0 36	0 74	0
elford	79	10 62	0 69	0 38	7 69	5	Suffolk	77	8 54	8 65	10 39	11 64	11
untingdon	76	2 00	0 68	2 36	5 70	1	Camb.	74	10 00	0 67	9 34	8 65	6
ritheamp.	80	1 00	0 69	7 35	4 69	4	Norfolk	75	10 54	6 62	11 39	10 63	9
ntland	80	0 00	0 73	0 39	0 82	0	Lincoln	78	10 61	2 68	9 30	9 78	4
icuster	84	7 57	0 73	8 40	4 72	6	York	77	3 57	6 62	6 31	7 72	9
ittingham	83	8 61	0 75	2 38	4 77	2	Durham	76	3 00	0 53	10 31	7 00	0
try	84	6 00	0 72	8 40	1 78	0	Northum.	69	7 50	5 51	8 31	9 53	10
elford	85	8 00	0 77	3 38	3 81	4	Cumberl.	77	11 61	4 47	11 39	4 00	0
lop	87	2 59	6 77	1 41	10 96	0	Westmor.	85	8 64	0 66	0 30	5 00	0
nsford	77	0 67	2 62	6 37	1 72	2	Lancaster	79	5 00	0 51	2 30	10 00	0
reester	82	8 00	0 73	0 42	9 79	4	Chester	77	5 00	0 71	4 38	10 00	0
erwick	79	9 00	0 69	2 40	8 76	9	Flint	74	8 00	0 61	0 30	4 00	0
the	73	6 00	0 65	0 38	6 78	2	Denbigh	80	9 00	0 66	11 28	10 00	0
erke	79	11 00	0 67	7 39	11 76	0	Anglesea	71	0 00	0 52	0 25	0 00	0
rbel	80	8 00	0 68	5 41	2 74	0	Carmarvon	81	8 00	0 50	4 33	4 00	0
icks	79	11 00	0 67	4 38	6 69	0	Merioneth	89	3 00	0 59	0 59	8 34	3
neon	86	3 73	6 64	8 30	0 00	0	Cardigan	89	2 00	0 53	4 25	0 00	0
outgom.	88	9 00	0 68	9 43	2 00	0	Pembroke	74	0 00	0 55	0 26	3 00	0
ntnor	81	3 00	0 64	0 33	8 00	0	Carmarth.	84	9 00	0 55	8 26	0 00	0
							Glamorgan	84	11 00	0 59	0 27	4 00	0
							Gloucester	81	8 00	0 71	0 39	3 76	4
							Somerset	78	11 00	0 59	0 30	6 68	0
							Monm.	83	8 00	0 63	11 38	4 00	0
							Devon	76	8 00	0 58	3 00	0 00	0
							Cornwall	77	2 00	0 54	8 29	4 00	0
							Dorset	75	3 00	0 62	10 38	8 56	0
							Hants	73	10 00	0 62	9 36	8 77	2

average of England and Wales, per quarter.

79 6½9 0½63 11½5 9½70 9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 25, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 25, 37s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 20, 50s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 25.

wt Bags.....	5l.	5s.	to	6l.	15s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l.	4s.	to	7l.	0s.
Essex Ditto.....	5l.	0s.	to	6l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l.	6s.	to	7l.	10s.
wt Pockets.....	6l.	10s.	to	8l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	9l.	0s.	to	12l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 25:

James's, Hay 7l. 14s. Straw 3l. 0s. 0d. Clover 7l. 12s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 10s. Straw 2l. 16s. Clover 8l. 8s. 6d. Smithfield, Hay 7l. 8s. 3d. Straw 2l. 17s. Clover 9l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, January 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

£.....	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	8d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.
ton.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market January 25:					
il.....	5s.	4d.	to	7s.	4d.	Beasts.....	2,339	Calves	120.		
k.....	5s.	4d.	to	6s.	8d.	Sheep and Lambs	14,530	Pigs	200.		

WALS, January 25: Newcastle 31s. 0d. to 41s. 0d. Sunderland 30s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.

WALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 6d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 4½d.

W.P., Yellow 100s. Mottled 112s. Curd 116s. -CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICE of NARRATIVE CAPITAL STOCKS and other PROPERTY, is
 given in the following Office of Messrs. RICHARDSON, ROODLAUCK, and Co., New Bridge Street, London—
 Coventry, 97*l.* Div. 4*l.* per annum. — Oxford, 620*l.* Div. and Bonus 11*l.* per annum.
 — Grand Junction, 250*l.* 253*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*l.* Half-Year. — Monmouthshire, 140*l.*
 ex Div. 4*l.* 10*l.* ditto. — Melton Mowbray, 155*l.* Div. 8*l.* 10*l.* per annum. — Old Union,
 90*l.* — Ellesmere, 65*l.* — Rochdale, 48*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 22*l.* 15*l.* — Huddersfield,
 13*l.* — Severn and Wye Railway, 30*l.* Div. 1*l.* Gloucester and Berkley Canal Op-
 tional Loan Notes, bearing 5*l.* per Cent. interest 15*l.* premium. — Ditto Shares, 60*l.* —
 West India Dock, 194*l.* with Div. 5*l.* Half-year. London Dock, 82*l.* with Div. 1*l.* 10*l.*
 ditto. — Royal Exchange Assurance 260*l.* with Div. 5*l.* ditto. Globe Assurance, 130*l.*
 with Div. 3*l.* ditto. — Imperia ditto, 94*l.* — County, 4*l.* premium. Eagle, 2*l.* 10*l.* —
 Original Gas Light, 72*l.* ex Div 2*l.* Half-year. New ditto 22*l.* premium, ditto. —
 Waterloo Bridge Shares, 97*l.* 10*l.* — Ditto Annuity, 8*l.* 36*l.* — Temple Bar Bonds, 168*l.*
 5*l.* per cent per annum.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1819.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct.	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Co.	3 per Ct. CC Co.	4 per Ct. Com.	5 per Ct. Navy	B. Long Ann.	Fish.	India Stock	So. Sea Stock	3 per Ct. Sth Sea	India Londs.	E. Bills 2d.	Com. Bills.	Oranum.
1	Holiday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					80 pr.	16 18 pr.		
2	Sunday	77 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					82 85 pr.	17 19 pr.		
3	Sunday	77 1/2	8 1/2	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					93 95 pr.	18 20 pr.		
4	Holiday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					92 93 pr.	19 20 pr.		
5	Holiday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					90 92 pr.	19 20 pr.		
6	Holiday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					86 87 pr.	19 20 pr.		
7	Holiday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					85 86 pr.	19 20 pr.		
8	Holiday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					84 85 pr.	19 20 pr.		
9	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					83 84 pr.	19 20 pr.		
10	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					82 83 pr.	19 20 pr.		
11	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					81 82 pr.	19 20 pr.		
12	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					80 81 pr.	19 20 pr.		
13	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					79 80 pr.	19 20 pr.		
14	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					78 79 pr.	19 20 pr.		
15	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					77 78 pr.	19 20 pr.		
16	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					76 77 pr.	19 20 pr.		
17	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					75 76 pr.	19 20 pr.		
18	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					74 75 pr.	19 20 pr.		
19	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					73 74 pr.	19 20 pr.		
20	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					72 73 pr.	19 20 pr.		
21	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					71 72 pr.	19 20 pr.		
22	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					70 71 pr.	19 20 pr.		
23	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					69 70 pr.	19 20 pr.		
24	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					68 69 pr.	19 20 pr.		
25	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					67 68 pr.	19 20 pr.		
26	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					66 67 pr.	19 20 pr.		
27	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					65 66 pr.	19 20 pr.		
28	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					64 65 pr.	19 20 pr.		
29	Sunday	78 1/2	8	87 1/2	192 1/2	1	105 1/2	20 1/2					63 64 pr.	19 20 pr.		
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THE
ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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FEBRUARY, 1819.
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Cumb. 2-Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.-Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
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Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst.--Manch. 9
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
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Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
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With correct Views of the East Front of St. JAMES'S TOWER at BURY,
and of the Church of TOTTINGTON, CO. NORFOLK.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

Ed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London,
here all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, **POST-PAID.**

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Tynslow's Version of Psalm 148, which came too late for this Month's Magazine, shall appear in our next.

A "Constant Reader" may have his queries, respecting the pedigree of the Earl of Huntingdon, solved at the College of Arms.

T. B. is informed that the Princess Eleanor of Brittany, mentioned in our Compendium of County History, Vol. LXXXVII. page 411, was the daughter of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and niece of King John; the latter of whom caused her to be closely immured in Bristol Castle, lest she should have an opportunity of engaging in a clandestine marriage, by which the succession to the crown might eventually be disputed. She died in the year 1241, after an imprisonment of thirty-eight years.

T. S. communicates the following anecdote relative to the late Lord Rokeby: "When he represented the city of Canterbury, nearly fifty years ago, he laid a wager of 10*l.* with the late Alderman Simmons, of that city, that they both should live to see the day when the Bank of England would refuse to pay cash for their own notes. About thirty years after, the Bank suspended cash payments; and his Lordship, when upwards of eighty years of age, rode on his poney from Norton to Canterbury, publicly to demand his wager at the market table of the Alderman, which was instantly paid. At his death upwards of 40,000 guineas were found in his house."

An anonymous Correspondent, alluding to a passage in page 36, stating that "there is in Bedfordshire one Charity, to which alone her late Majesty has paid annually 500*l.* for more than 50 years," says, "I recollect perfectly well that there was, some years ago, an establishment at *Silsoe*, under the management of Mrs. Pawsey, for the instruction of young Ladies in useful and polite accomplishments; but more particularly in embroidery. This, I understood, was supported by her Majesty, for the education of Clergymen's daughters. Mrs. Pawsey was the wife of the late Marchioness de Grey's Steward."

F. D. wishes to receive some information respecting the family of Alexander, descended from a younger son of Macdonald Lord of the Isles. He states that the first of the name who was raised to the peerage was Sir William Alexander, founder of Nova Scotia, and Secretary of State for Scotland, in the reign of King Charles I.; being created Earl of Stirling by that Monarch in the year 1633. He then inquires, 1. What descendants from the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sons of Sir William were

existing in 1739, when the Earldom became dormant? and who and what are the descendants now existing? 2. Whether any correct pedigrees of the family, comprising the younger branches down to 1740, or later, can be procured? 3. Whether it be possible to refer to the papers of the successive claimants of the honours?

CARADOC would be thankful for any memoir of the Rev. RICHARD WOODSON, who for nearly 40 years (from 1733 to 1772) was the worthy master of the Free School at Kingston upon Thames; and hopes that some grateful Scholar may still survive to record his memory.

P. inquires whether any person possesses the manuscripts of Newton, who wrote the History of Maidstone; as they might be of great service to some future historian, in his collections for that town.

We are informed that Mr. Serjeant Selton, is not appointed Chief Magistrate of Hatton Garden, as stated in our Magazine for January last. There are no *Chiefs* at the seven offices established by the Police Act of 1792, and continued by several subsequent Acts. The Three Magistrates at each office have the same powers, duties, and remuneration, and there is no difference of rank but what priority of appointment may be supposed to confer.

CORRECTOR says, the term "Mr. Justice," should not be applied to a Justice of the Peace, as in Supplement, p. 644, "Mr. Justice Fielding;" nor to a Welsh Judge, except upon the Circuit, as in Jan. p. 37, "Mr. Justice Hardinge." It is the appropriate, and should be the exclusive, designation of the Puisse Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

Our occasional Reviewer, W. B. has seen with satisfaction the testimony paid to the truth of his remarks on "A Churchman's Answer to Religio Clerici," in a manly letter dated from Bury St. Edmund's, and signed Alpha, printed in our Magazine for January last, pp. 7, 8. The coincidence that subsists between that unknown writer and our Reviewer is natural: it surely subsists equally and in full force amongst all loyal and pious friends to the Establishment in Church and State.

A "Reader of the Gentlemen's Magazine," is informed that the Stuart papers, purchased by Mr. Watson, at Rome, have arrived in England, and are at present, we understand, at Carlton House.

P. 44, note, for Dr. Gutton, read Dr. Sutton; for Rev. Dr. Mathew, read Rev. George Mathew; and for Richard Ragley, read Richard Rayley. We regret that these errors crept in from the article being written in a foreign hand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Crown Privilege of Printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.

AS the public attention has been lately drawn to the question of privilege in printing and selling Bibles and Common Prayer Books, and as the circulation of them has, since the recent establishment of Societies for National Education, and Sunday Schools, and the universal dispersion of them throughout the world, increased beyond any proportion which former times could have anticipated, it may not be unacceptable to your numerous Readers, to accompany me in a review of such part of the grand question of privilege which was most profoundly argued and decided in the Court of Kings Bench in 1758, in the case of Baskett v. the University of Cambridge; from which I shall extract only such flowers as fell by the way-side, and are applicable to our present case. It was a case sent for argument from the High Court of Chancery. The judges who presided in the Court of King's Bench were Lord Mansfield, the three puisne judges, Denison, Foster, and Wilmot, who adjudged that both parties had a concurrent authority, by different letters patent, to print Acts of Parliament and Abridgments.

In 1 Ed. VI. April 22, Richard Grafton received Letters patent for printing all Statute books and other volumes whatsoever, *et alior' volumin' quor'cunque*, during his life, with a prohibitory clause to all other persons.

1 Mary.—The same grant, with the additional words *and things*, was, on the decease of Grafton, given to John Cawood for life.

1 Eliz. Mar. 24.—The Queen granted to Richard Jugge and John Cawood, the office of her printers of the same works, and all books which by the Queen, for the service of God,

should be commanded to be used in Churches, &c. for their lives, if it should so long please her Majesty with a prohibitory clause as before.

In the 19th year of her reign, she extended this grant to Christopher Barker, enumerating Bibles and New Testaments in the English tongue of any translation, with notes or without notes, theretofore printed, or thereafter, by the Queen's command to be printed, and all other books whatsoever which the Queen, for the service of God, had commanded, or should thereafter command, to be used in Churches, &c. during the life of Barker, with a like prohibitory clause. And a similar patent was afterwards granted in the 31st of her reign, to Robert Barker in reversion after his father's death, for his own life.

6 Jas. I. May 10.—The like is granted, with little variation, only the extension of the right by the words "in the English or any other tongue," to Christopher Barker the son of Robert Barker, for his life; and, in 14 Ja. 1, a similar grant was given to Robert the son of Robert Barker.

3 Cha. I. July 20.—The new patent was granted to Boreham Norton and John Bill, assignees of Barker's, the office and power "solely to print" all and singular Bibles and New Testaments whatsoever, in the English language of any translation, *with annotations or without*; and also all and singular books of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

Subsequent grants by both Charles and Queen Anne, limited the term to 30 years, and they all expired on 10 Jan. 1739, and were at that time vested in John Baskett; and, upon his death, his sons Thomas and Robert, as administrators of his effects, were admitted and sworn into the office of King's Printers, and therefore

fore claimed the sole and exclusive right.

The right of the University of Cambridge was asserted upon the authority of the following grants :

26 Hen. VIII. Letters patent to print all manner of books approved by their Chancellor, &c.—This grant was afterwards confirmed by Stat. of 13 Eliz. c. 29; and, in 3 Car. I. Feb. 6. the King, after reciting the preceding grants, and to shew how graciously he tendered the privileges of that University, and to abolish all controversies and ambiguities, granted to them all the privileges in the patent of Hen. VIII. to print all books particularly expressed in the preceding patents to any persons or corporations, and that the patent of Queen Elizabeth, or James, or Charles, should not be any impediment to the privilege granted to that University, and for the sale of all such books by their Stationer. Upon this patent the University of Cambridge claimed the right of appointing three Stationers or Printers, duly qualified for this purpose, which right they had exercised, and for many years it was not disputed. And in 1740, they appointed Joseph Bentham, resident in the University, as their printer. Yorke, Solicitor General, argued for the University, that the power of the Crown was not in question, for both parties admitted it, and claimed under it. His extensive and profound reasoning is happily preserved, but is of too great length to be recapitulated here.

On the principles of the Common Law it is certain, the King has no prerogative over the art of printing, distinct from parliamentary powers. If he had ever granted the sole exercise of the art, it would have been a monopoly within all the rules laid down in Parliaments and Courts of Law: although the King should, as in the case of *Corsellis*, in Hen. VI. bring over a foreign printer to set up a press at Oxford, (Middleton's Works, 3, 229.) The Legislature too has recognised the art as free to the industry of the people at large. In some ancient acts it is styled a *manufacture* of the kingdom; and, in more modern times, a *trade*; which term excludes the notion of a prerogative right. It is equally certain, that the King has no prerogative to license books antecedent to the printing; he cannot say, none shall see the light

without the review of my Licenser. The liberty of the press consists in printing our thoughts without previous restraints. So Milton, in the times of the troubles, calls it emphatically the liberty of *unlicensed* printing, and explains himself in many passages of his *Areopagitica*; see his works, I. 14; Lond. edit. 1753. And thus it has been considered in later times, in parliaments, and in courts of law.

But notwithstanding this, the King has several rights of copy by prerogative. All acts of state flow from the Crown, for the obedience of the subject. The English translation of the Bible, and books of Divine service, were made at the like expence, and by the same authority: the King is the executive power both of the Civil and Ecclesiastical constitution; the people are interested in the authenticity of those laws and acts of state by which they are governed; therefore the King, in all ages, had the right of copy in them: and after the Reformation, when the supremacy of the Crown was clearly asserted and vindicated in parliament from papal usurpation, the King was deemed to have the like prerogative in publishing those books which are the foundation of the established religion of the country, or prescribing public forms of worship to the people. The Crown did not assert the right as a monopoly; the first printers exercised the art without any privilege, general or special. Caxton, to whom the honour of importing the art into England, A. D. 1471, is clearly due, obtained no patent for this purpose. Though favoured and protected by Edw. IV. Hen. VII. the Duke of Clarence, and others, there is no pretence for the notion, that he was either a grantee or servant of the crown. In the large number of volumes which he printed, he never mentions it. His title-page never bears *cum privilegio*, or *cum priv. ad imprimendum solum*; only these humble words, "Imprinted by me simple man William Caxton."

King Hen. VIII. did not claim this prerogative; the licensing of books, previous to the printing and publishing at that time, was not thought of in England. The best writers on this subject have agreed that political uniformity in religion first produced the attention and jealousy of a licenser; they

they have traced it from the Council of Trent, and from the Inquisition in Italy and Spain. In England the only instance of control, the only menace of coercion, prior to the King's grant to Cambridge, was in 1526; a mandatory letter, not from the King, but from Tunstall, Bp. of London, or his official, *pro salute animæ et correctione morum*. (Fox's Acts and Monuments, 549.) It prohibits the spreading translations of the New Testament made by Lutherans, and commands them to call in English New Testaments which intermix or give countenance to heretical errors. Some injunctions in 1539, were issued, in the King's name, to prevent importation and printing and selling English Books of Scripture, without his examination, &c.

In 1556 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary) the first charter was granted to the Stationers' Company, with powers for search and seizure; this was ratified by Elizabeth in 1558, and the following year; and these were the first regulations for licensing. In 1637, the famous decree of the Star Chamber prescribed more strictly rules for Licensing, which was complained of and condemned by the House of Commons. Hence sprung the Licensing act after the Restoration (14 Car. II. c. 33.) which was suffered to expire in 1692. The truth was, that both parties, when in power, and distressed by what they called faction, had fallen into the same extreme: so that the Parliamentarians could not object to the Licensing act at the Restoration with any grace. And accordingly, it seems to be formed in some measure out of the decree of the Star Chamber, and the ordinance of Parliament, combined together in a friendly union.

The Crown claimed a property in the Statute Book early after the importation of the art of printing. The promulgation by the Sheriff, under the King's authority, and the maxims of the constitution in respect to the executive power of the Crown, immediately supported it. The first printer who styles himself printer to the King's grace, is Richard Pynson in 1503, as servant to Hen. VII. and afterwards to Hen. VIII. Their right does not appear by any grant upon record. In like manner, about this time, the King claimed a prerogative right of copy in the English Bible.

Frequent orders were given in Council for preparing it in 1531 and 1533, and learned men in both Universities were advised with.

Richard Grafton, whose Letters patent as King's printer, 1. Edw. VI. are the second in order of time appearing on record, was a most zealous friend to the Reformation. He procured leave of Francis I. to print an English Bible at Paris, in 1537, which he presented to Lord Cromwell and Archbishop Cranmer. In this zeal he was so forward as to be imprisoned, till he gave bond in 100*l.* not to print more English Bibles, till the King and Clergy had settled a translation. In 1540-1, he was restored to favour, and intrusted with printing the folio English Bible, under Letters patent, which was ordered by proclamation to be had in every Church "as of the largest and greatest volume." But he underwent great changes of fortune; was deprived of his office by Queen Mary, and disgraced for having printed the proclamation on the Lady Jane Grey's accession to the Crown.

The same prerogative right was claimed about this time, in the Missal, and all Books of Divine Service; which underwent various forms and alterations, as projects of reformation rose or fell in those times. This appears from a patent stated in Rymer's *Fœdera*, dated 28 Jan. 1543, *de libris imprimendis pro divino servitio*.

Hence, it is clear; that the right granted to the University was local, to be there exercised; to the King's printer unlimited in respect of place; they therefore claimed, *sub modo*, only a concurrent right.

But the Books intended by the King must be the object of an academical approbation; acts of parliament cannot be so. This argument equally applies to printing Bibles and the books of Common prayer; the latter is authorized by Statute; the former not presumed subject to any review (except of a general council) since the canon of Scripture was fixed by the acknowledgment of the Christian world.

As to the practice in use of the right, the University constantly printed English Bibles; and they also print the act of Uniformity with the book of Common-prayer. The latter is a copy-right of the Crown; it is annex-

ed to the Act of Uniformity, is made a part of it, and printed with it: thus stood the subject with respect to Cambridge. By what means the expressions, that the University of Cambridge had power to print within the same *omnes et omnimodos libros*, which the University of Oxford had not, dropped from the accurate pen of Lord Coke, (4 Inst. 228) does not appear, nor is it material to enquire. It is certain that Lord Coke lived many years after the date of the last of the charters, which granted to Oxford a like power, 8 Car. I. Nov. 12. Ibid, March 13. 11 Car. I. March 3. And these Letters patent are ordered to be construed in the most beneficial manner for that university. A. H.

(To be continued.)

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE
SCHOOLS.
OXFORD.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square, Feb. 6.*

I HAVE been favoured with the following information from Oxford, which I lay before your Readers with very great satisfaction.

CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

There are eight Choristers, partly maintained by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; that is, they have dinner in the Hall of the College daily. They receive also a salary arising from corn rents, and consequently varying in amount; it however is always sufficient to pay for the rest of their board and lodging, for clothes, and to cover the expenses of a journey to a moderate distance.

The Choristers are in the sole nomination of the Dean, exclusive of the Chapter, and he appoints at any age he thinks proper; the time of their dismissal is also at his discretion. They wear caps and gowns in their ordinary dress, and surplices in the Choir. A preference is usually given to the sons of clergymen and professional gentlemen.

Since the foundation of the College there has always been a Master provided for the boys, who instructs them in Latin and Greek. They are also taught writing and arithmetic.

The Choristers attend morning service in the Cathedral at 10 o'clock, and afternoon service at half-past 3. They are in the Grammar school from seven in the morning till nine, from eleven till one, and from two

till half-past three. They are taught singing by the Organist.

They are permitted to be members of any other Choir in Oxford, provided their attendance does not interfere with their duty at Christ Church. They have not any engagements for the profit of the Singing master. There is no provision for superannuated Choristers: frequently, however, as they have had a good education, they enter as Servitors at Christ Church. They are usually instructed in singing four times in the week.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE. The Choristers are sixteen in number, at the sole appointment of the President, who is not limited to any particular age. They receive about 22*l.* per annum for their commons, which have been augmented from time to time; and eight of them have each an exhibition besides of between 5*l.* and 6*l.* a year. They wear the proper collegiate dress, attend Chapel daily at 10 and 4, and three or four of the Choristers are permitted to sing at St John's, where the service is performed at other hours.

The Choristers of Magdalen are educated free of expense in the Grammar School belonging to the foundation. The President requires them to be removed at 14 years of age, unless the head master of the school approves of the progress they have made in classical learning. They have Music Lessons three times a week in the College Chapel.

Dr. Sheppard has lately left by his will 60*l.* a year to be given to those choristers who are sons of clergymen, and either become members of the University, or are bound apprentices to trades or professions.

NEW COLLEGE. There are sixteen Choristers appointed by the Warden solely. No particular rule is laid down with regard to the age of the boys, when admitted, but generally speaking we may say from seven till ten years of age. They wear the usual academical habit, and have a liberal education at a school within the College: they are instructed in grammar, in the Latin and Greek classics, in writing, arithmetic, and music. The hours of study are from 7 till 8 o'clock before breakfast; from 10 till 12 afterwards, and from 2 till 4 in the afternoon. Their musical school-room is furnished with a small organ

Mr. URBAN,

*Hampton Court,
Jan. 20.*

THE Hon. Horatio Walpole, in his Letter to the Rev. Mr. Cole, dated "Strawbery Hill, Oct. 11, 1771," expresses himself as follows:

"Lord Ossory is charmed with Mr. Essex's Cross, and wishes much to consult him on the proportions. Lord Ossory has taken a small house near mine, is now, and will be here again after Newmarket. He is determined to erect it at AMPHILL, and I have written the following lines to record the reason."

"In days of old here AMPHILL's towers were seen

The mournful refuge of an injured queen.
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears,
Here blinded zeal sustained her sinking years;
Yet freedom hence her radiant banners [wav'd,
And love aveng'd a realm by priests [was spread,
enslaved. From Cath'rine's wrongs a nation's bliss
And LUTHER's light from HENRY's lawless bed."

As these lines have frequently been attributed to the late General Fitzpatrick, brother of Lord Ossory, and long the regarded friend of Mr. Fox, I shall hold myself much obliged to any Gentleman, who can explain whether any authority exists for the above Poetry being ascribed to the General's pen. ALWYN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hunmanby, Feb. 8.*

PERMIT me to offer a few remarks on the subject of Collins's "Idiot Evangelists," as noticed in your last Magazine. I have two editions in my possession, dated M.DCC.XIII. both expressing the insinuation alluded to in Latin. Of these, one from the coincidence of paging appears to have been the edition re-futed by Bentley. And in it the whole passage in the text stands thus: "*In the Consulship of Messalla, at the command of the Emperor Anastasius, the Holy Gospels, as written Idiotis Evangelistis, are corrected and amended,*" p. 90. As he gives the original Latin from Victor's Chronicon in the margin, and from the general character of his work can hardly be suspected of ignorance, why does he leave the particular phrase *Idiotis Evangelistis* untranslated? Obviously, as Bentley's acuteness could not fail to perceive, with the disingenuous purpose of betraying less enlightened readers, from the approximation of sound,

into the interpretation which is (I think, without sufficient ground) ascribed to himself. But this only shifts the charge from his head to his heart; and proves him to have been, if not a bad scholar, a bad man. For to dig such a pit for unwary feet, what other character does it deserve? And such, unless an edition of 1713 shall be produced with a different reading, will be the character of the Discourser on Freethinking with

Yours, &c. FRAS. WRANGHAM.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 18.

YOU were, if I mistake not, among the first to apprize the public of the unsfitness of Mr. Bellamy for undertaking a new translation of the Bible. He has verified your judgment, by the portion of his translation which he has published, and by his Reply to the Quarterly Review. Of the defects of his translation, and of his reply, the Quarterly Review has given ample specimens.

The following extraordinary relics shew his ignorance of the New Testament, as well as of the Old. He says, that God did not direct Abraham to offer up his son Isaac; that the passage has been misunderstood, and wrong translated; and that Abraham, like our Translators, mistook the meaning of God's directions; though St. Paul informs us, that "by faith Abraham offered up Isaac."

He says, that Abraham supposed his son Isaac to be the Messiah; though our Saviour said that Abraham "saw his day (that is, foresaw the future coming of the Messiah), and was glad."

He asserts, that the Jews were ignorant of the Greek language, though the Holy Spirit dictated the Gospel in Greek to them, as well as to the rest of the world. S. T. P.

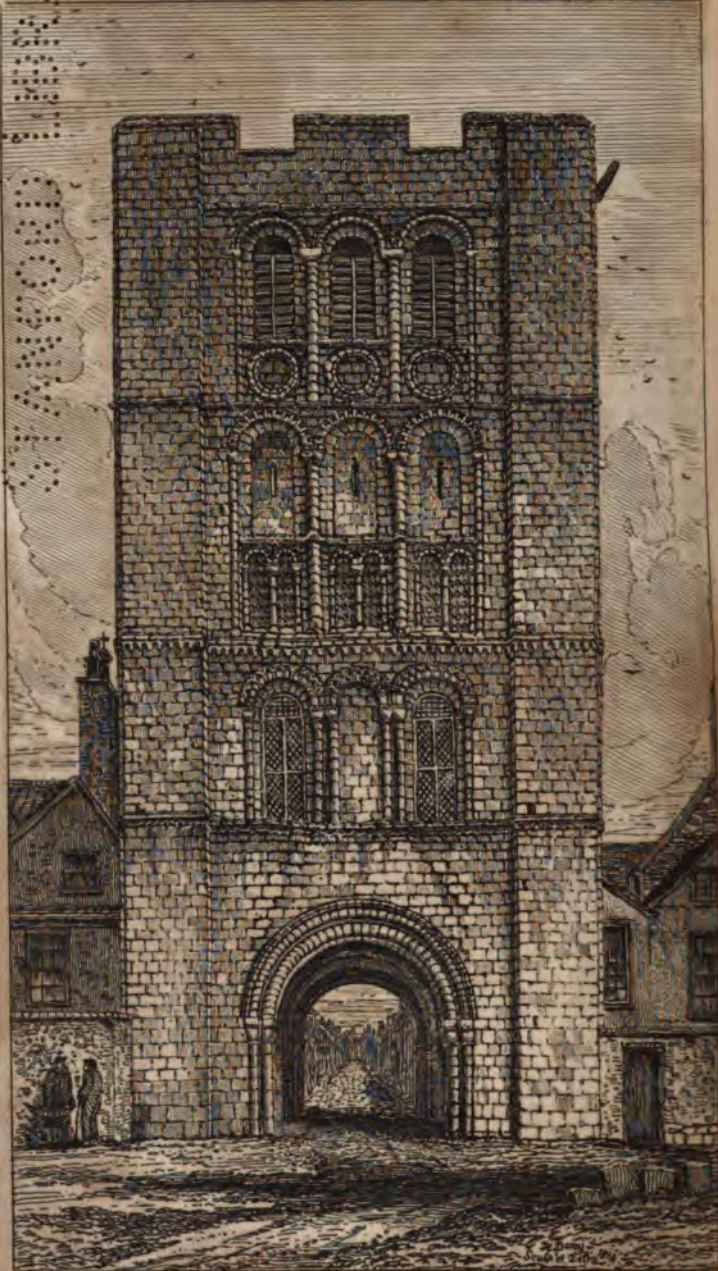
* * We have authority to state that the Bp. of Durham has withdrawn his name from the list of Mr. Bellamy's Subscribers. EDIT.

J. B. says, "In your very instructive Compendium of County Hist. it is mentioned in your Mag. for Dec. last, p. 498, that Q. Eleanor died at Herdeby, in Lincolnshire. As some Authors mention it to have happened at a place of that name in Nottinghamshire, permit me to solicit some of your numerous Correspondents to state which is the correct account, and the exact situation of the place."

Mr.

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ST. JAMES'S TOWER, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
East.

Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmund's,*
Dec. 21, 1818.

AFTER the many explicit and able illustrations of the Saxon Tower, now used as a Steeple to St. James's Church in this town, which have appeared in different Publications, particularly in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," it may appear presumptuous in me to advert again to that perfect specimen of the talents of our ancestors.

I am, however, induced to send you a sketch of this building, (*see Plate I.*) in consequence of the apprehensions which have long existed, being considerably increased, that this structure is in so dilapidated a state, that its existence depends on the precautions necessary for its preservation.

On the 5th of last month, as it is customary, the bells were rung in commemoration of the day: soon after a peal had ceased, a considerable portion of the grand arch, on the East side of the gateway, suddenly fell down; the fallen stones fortunately separated from their long abode, without injury to any person, but it caused much alarm. The part which fell, is the arch springing from the capital of the third column, of which there are four on each side; not more than a third, however, is seen in the etching, being concealed by an arch or moulding, which springs from the second capital, and corresponding in shape and size to the one alluded to. About 30 of these large stones, which are at once the ornament and support of this noble arch, were in a moment displaced. Another visible injury on this front of the Tower, is two immense cracks, from the very top to the lower or grand arch. Is it not to be regretted that so valuable a relic of antiquity should not have every precau-

tion taken to preserve it for future admiration?

When these stones fell, it so happened that one of the most eminent and experienced architects of the present day was amongst those who lamented the event, and condemned *the cause*, which he considered to arise from the vibration and weight of the bells, which were very improperly placed therein about 30 years since; and that unless the ringing is discontinued, his opinion is, that the whole fabrick is in danger. The annexed Etching is done by Mr. H. Davy, whose residence in Bury is for the purpose of taking subjects for the interesting Work he has announced for publication, of "Illustrations of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk;" and it is hoped this is a prelude to the much-wanted topographical account of this county, so long and so eagerly looked for from those gentlemen, who for some time have been forming collections.

I cannot help intimating to you, and your numerous admirers of antiquity, that a gentleman (Mr. Beaufield) who occupies the very site upon which the interesting Abbey Church stood, where the body of the Martyr St. Edmund was deposited, has been excavating the soil many yards in extent, and feet in depth; by so doing the foundations of buildings were discovered, of which no record is to be found. What an interesting detail could be made known! I trust it will be given; as every document connected with the Monastery of St. Edmund, which, as Dr. Yates observes, "acquired and maintained during a long succession of ages, a very distinguished and extended celebrity," cannot but be as interesting, as the completion of his "Monastic History and Antiquities" is desirable.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, including BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

HISTORY, concluded from p. 13.

1215 and 1216. Northumberland ravaged; the castles of Alnwick, Berwick, Mitford, and Werk, destroyed by an army of Flemings under King John, in consequence of the barons of this county having done homage to Alexander King of Scotland at Felton-hall.

1244. At Ponteland, Peace concluded between Henry III. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland through the mediation of the Prior of Tyne-mouth.

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1255.

1255. At Werk castle, Henry III. and his Queen Eleanor had an interview with their daughter Margaret, and her husband Alexander III. King of Scotland.
1291. At Berwick, August 2, the States of England and Scotland assembled by Edward I. to determine the succession to the throne of Scotland, when they decided in favour of the claim of John Baliol against Robert Bruce.
1292. At Newcastle, John Baliol King of Scotland did homage to Edward I.
1295. Berwick, March 30, taken by Edward I. and 7000 Scots slain; about the same time Carham was burnt by Sir William Wallace.
1296. At Berwick, August 24, an English Parliament assembled by Edward I. when the Scotch nobility did homage to him. Harbottle castle successfully defended against the Scots.
1297. Berwick taken by Sir William Wallace and the Scots.
1302. On Red Rigs, near Yevering, 10,000 Scots under Earl Douglas defeated by Henry Lord Percy and George Earl of March.
1307. At Berwick, the Countess of Buchan, for crowning Robert Bruce at Scone, shut up by order of Edward I. in a wooden cage made in the shape of a crown, and exposed on the walls of the castle. She was thus confined for six years.
1310. In Bamborough castle, Edward II. sheltered his favourite Gaveston from the Barons, whilst he and his Queen Isabella wintered at Berwick.
1312. Berwick in vain attempted by scalade in the night by Robert Bruce and the Scots.
1314. At Berwick, June 28, Edward II. issued a proclamation informing his subjects of the loss of the great seal at the battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland, fought June 25.—Harbottle castle, July, taken by the Scots.
1316. Tynemouth priory plundered by the insurgents under Sir William Middleton and Walter de Selby, who were shortly afterwards taken prisoners, sent to London, and hanged.
1318. Berwick, through the treachery of its governor, Peter Spalding, taken by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, after which it was besieged by Edward II. but without success.—Harbottle, Mitford, and Werk castles demolished by the Scots.
1328. In Berwick church, Joan, sister of Edward III. married to David, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
1333. Bamborough castle, in which was Philippa, Queen of Edward III. successfully defended against the Scots.—Berwick surrendered to Edward III. the day after his victory at Halydon hill, in Scotland.
1334. At Newcastle, June 19, Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, did homage to Edward III.
1341. Newcastle successfully defended by Sir John Nevill against David King of Scotland, whose General, the Earl of Murray, was taken prisoner in a sally by the garrison. From Werk castle, its governor, Sir Edward Montagu, made a sally on the rear of the Scotch army, under King David, returning from the sack of Durham, when 200 Scots were slain, and twelve horses laden with spoil taken by Sir Edward. To revenge this attack, David invested Werk Castle, but was repulsed in two desperate assaults, the defenders being animated by the presence of the celebrated Countess of Salisbury, to whom Edward I. personally returned his thanks in this castle, where, according to some authors, he became enamoured of her, and in honour of her, it has been commonly but erroneously reported, that he founded the Order of the Garter.
1346. Hexham priory pillaged, and the surrounding country devastated by David King of Scots.—To Ogle castle, Oct. 17, John Copeland conveyed his prisoner David, King of Scotland, whom he had taken that day at the battle of Neville's Cross, in Durham.
1355. Berwick town, November, surprized, and its governor, Sir Alexander Ogle, slain by the Scots; but the castle bravely defended by the famous Sir John Copeland until relieved, and the town re-taken by Edward III.
1370. At Carham, Sir John Lilburn and his brother defeated, and taken prisoners by the Scots under Sir John Gordon.
1377. Berwick castle surprized by seven Scotchmen, who held it for eight days against 10,000 men.

1384. Berwick treacherously delivered to the Scots by the Deputy-governor to the Earl of Northumberland; but the Earl, by menaces and bribery, soon afterwards recovered it.
1388. At Otterburne, Aug. 9, the English defeated, 2500 killed and wounded, and their commander, Sir Ralph Percy (who was also wounded) and 1000 men taken prisoners by the Scots; but their general, the brave Earl Douglas, was slain. This battle was commemorated in a song (preserved in "Percy's Reliques.") from which, with many variations from real history, the famous ballad of "Chevy Chase," eulogized by Sir Philip Sydney and by Addison, was afterwards composed.
1406. Berwick castle, defended by the retainers of the Earl of Northumberland, surrendered to the forces of Hen. IV. the garrison being intimidated by a cannon shot (the first ever fired in England) which demolished great part of a tower.
1414. At Yevering, Scots defeated by Sir Robert Umfraville, Lord Warden of the Marches.
1419. Werk castle taken, and the garrison butchered by the Scots; but shortly afterwards retaken by the English, who crept up a sewer from the Tweed into the kitchen, and retaliated upon the Scottish garrison.
1422. Berwick successfully defended against the Scots.
1461. Berwick granted by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. to the Scots.
1463. At Berwick, landed from France Margaret, Queen of Henry VI. when she advanced to Bamborough castle, which she took, and proceeded to Hexham, near which place, on Lyvel's plain, June 24, she was defeated by John Nevill Lord Montague, brother of the "King-making" Earl of Warwick, when her General, the Duke of Somerset, with the Lords Ros and Hungerford, were taken prisoners, and she herself, with her son Prince Edward, narrowly escaped by flight through a forest, where they were attacked and plundered by banditti, but at length safely embarked on board a small vessel which conveyed them to Flanders. In this battle about 2100 men were slain; the Duke of Somerset was beheaded at Hexham; and the victor obtained the title of Earl of Northumberland, which he afterwards resigned on being created Marquis of Montague. After this victory, Bamborough and Dunstanbrough castles were taken from the Lancastrians by the Earl of Warwick, who also besieged Alnwick; but the garrison, consisting of French troops, were rescued by an army of Scots under the Earl of Angus.—A few days before the battle of Hexham a body of Lancastrians, on their march to join the Queen, were defeated at Hedgeley moor, and Sir Ralph Percy slain by Lord Montague.
1482. Berwick taken from the Scots by Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. and has ever since remained in the hands of the English.
1513. Etal castle taken by James IV. of Scotland, but a division of his forces were routed on Milfield plain by the men of Durham, under Sir William Bulmer; and soon afterwards, on Branxton Westfield, near Flodden hill, Sept. 9, the Scotch army totally defeated by the Earl of Surrey, when their King, James IV. the Abp. of St. Andrew's, 2 Bishops, 4 Abbots, 12 Earls, and 17 Barons, with about 10,000 men, were slain. Of the English there fell only one man of rank, Sir Brian Tunstall, "stainless knight," and about 2000 men. This battle is admirably described by Walter Scott.
1523. Werk castle (November) successfully defended against the Scots and their auxiliaries, the French, commanded by the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. At this siege Buchanan the historian was present.
1640. At Newburne, Aug. 28, the royal army under Lord Conway defeated by General Leslie and the Scots.
1644. Tynemouth castle, with 38 pieces of ordnance, taken by General Levin and the Scots.—Newcastle, under its gallant Mayor, Sir John Morley, successfully defended in a siege of three weeks in February, against the Scots; but in a second siege, after an heroic defence from Aug. 14 to Oct. 22, it surrendered to the Earl of Callender and General Levin.
1648. Tynemouth castle, on its governor Colonel Henry Lilburn declaring for the King, taken by assault by Sir Arthur Hazelrigge, and Lilburn beheaded.
1715. At Greenrigs, Oct. 6, the friends of the Stuarts assembled under Mr. Thomas

Thomas Foster, the member for this county, and on Waterfalls hill were joined by the Earl of Derwentwater; after which they proceeded to Rothbury. Oct. 7, They marched to Warkworth, where their chaplain, on Sunday Oct. 9, prayed for King James III. Oct. 10, they passed through Alnwick to Morpeth, where their number was about 300 horse, but they would not entertain any foot, great numbers of which offered themselves. Finding the gates of Newcastle shut against them, they marched to Hexham, where they proclaimed James III. and on Oct. 19, returned to Rothbury, where they formed a junction with the Scots under Viscount Kenmare; after which, Oct. 20, they marched to Wooler, and thence proceeded to Kelso, in Scotland.

1761. At Hexham, March 9, a large concourse of people assembled to oppose the ballot for the Militia, when Ensign Hart, and a private of the North York Militia being killed, the Magistrates ordered the soldiery to fire, by which 45 of the rioters were slain, and 300 wounded.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Acca, Bp. of Hexham, theological writer, (died 740.)
AKENSIDE, MARK, poet and physician, Newcastle, 1721.
Alnwick, Martin of, Franciscan philosopher and divine, Alnwick.
Alnwick, William, Bp. of Norwich, Alnwick.
Ankew, Anthony, Greek scholar, collector, Newcastle, 1722.
Astell, Mary, learned and pious, Newcastle, 1668.
Bate, John, divine, Greek scholar, (died 1429.)
BEVERLEY, ST. JOHN OF, Abp. of York, Harpham, about 640.
Bewick, John, engraver on wood, Ovingham, (died 1795.)
BRAND, JOHN, antiquary, historian of his native town, Newcastle, (died 1806.)
Brown, John, poet, dramatist and divine, Rothbury, 1715.
Brown, Lancelot, "Capability Brown," landscape gardener, Camboe, 1715.
Brown, Stephen, Lord Mayor in 1438, benefactor, Newcastle.
Burdon, William, political and miscellaneous writer, Newcastle, 1764.
Cary, Valentine, Bp. of Exeter, Berwick, (died 1626.)
Chambers, Sir Robert, Chief Justice in the East Indies, Newcastle, 1737.
COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Lord, victor at Trafalgar, Newcastle, 1749.
Copeland, Sir John, took David King of Scotland prisoner, in 1347.
Delaval, George, Admiral, North Dissington.
Duns, John, "Duns Scutus," "Doctor Subtilis," Dunstan, (died 1308.)
Dynley, John, scholar, Newcastle, (flor. 1450.)
Ebba, St. prioress of Coldingham, murdered by the Danes, 630.
Elstob, Elizabeth, Saxon scholar, Newcastle, 1683.
Elstob, William, divine, Saxon scholar, Newcastle, 1673.
Fenwick, Sir John, conspirator against William III. 1645.
Fresburn, Ralph, founder of first house of Carmelites in England, (died 1274.)
Gibson, Thomas, physician, Morpeth, (died 1562.)
Grey, Sir John, K. G. first Earl of Tankerville, Horton, (flor. temp. Hen. V.)
Hall, John, Justice, adherent of the Stuarts, Otterburn, 1672.
Hewson, William, anatomist, Hexham, 1739.
Hexham, John de, Prior of Hexham, historian, Hexham, (flor. 1154.)
Hexham, Richard de, Prior of Hexham, historian, Hexham, (died 1190.)
Holdsworth, Rich. Dean of Worcester, defender of Episcopacy, Newcastle, died 1650.
HORSLEY, JOHN, author of *Britannia Romana*, 1685.
Hutton, Charles, mathematician, Newcastle, about 1737.
Knott, Edward, jesuit, Pegsworth, 1580.
Margaret, Countess of Lenox, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Harbottle, 1518.
Nesbitt, John, dissenter, author of "Marks of Cadency," 1660.
Newcastle, Hugh of, defender of Duns against Aquinas, Newcastle.
Ogle, Sir Chaloner, admiral, Kirkby, 1680.
Richardson, Joseph, lawyer and poet, Hexham, 1774.
RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, Bp. of London, martyr, Willimoteswick, 1500.
Rushworth, John, editor of Historical Collections, 1607.
Stockdale, Percival, soldier, poet, and divine, Branxton, 1736.
Swinhoe, Gilbert, dramatist, (flor. temp. Car. I. and Car. II.)
Thornton, Roger, benefactor to Newcastle, Thornton, (died 1429.)
Turner, William, physician, author of *Herbal*, Morpeth, (died temp. Maria.)
Tynemouth, John of, author of "*Sanctilogium Servorum Dei*," (flor. 1336.)
Umfraville, Sir Robert, K. G. Vice Admiral of England, Prudhoe, (slain 1419.)

Walker, George, author of "Doctrine of the Sphere," Newcastle, 1734.

Widdrington, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Baron, Cheeseburne Grange.

Widdrington, Sir William, first Lord Widdrington, loyalist, slain, 1651.

Woodlark, Robert, founder of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, Wakerley, (died 1490.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Dilston-hall was the residence of James Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded on Tower-hill for his adherence to the Stewarts, Feb. 24, 1717. The Hall has been taken down, and his large estates were granted by Act of Parliament to Greenwich Hospital.

Howick was the rectory of Isaac Basire, traveller in Syria and Palestine.

Leabury and Long Houghton were the vicarages of Percival Stockdale, soldier, poet, and divine, the "Belfield" of Miss Burney's "Cecilia."

At Morpeth, in 1732, died John Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana," who was for many years minister of a dissenting congregation at that place.

At Newburgh, in 1763, died Alice Wilson, aged 111.

At Newcastle, in 1339, a great part of the bridge was carried away, and 120 persons were drowned by a sudden flood; and again, Sept. 7, 1771, the bridge was washed away, and 7 persons drowned. From May 7, to December 31, 1636, 5037 persons died in this town of the plague. In St. Nicholas Church was buried its lecturer, John Rowlet, author of "The Christian Monitor," who died 1686. Here is also a monument by Flaxman for Rev. Hugh Moises, master of the free-school, who died 1806. Of this school also was master, Richard Dawes, author of "Miscellanea Critica," and here were educated the martyr, Bp. Ridley, Horsley the Roman antiquary, Akenside the poet, the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, the present Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his brother Sir William Scott. In St. John's Church is the monument of John Cunningham, pastoral poet, 1773. In this town died in 1744, Adam Turnbull, keelman, aged 112; in 1764 Ralph Hart, aged 115; and in 1766 Roger Dove and Elizabeth his wife, whose united ages were 202. Anderson-place was the residence of Charles I. when in captivity with the Scots, at which time one of their ministers after his sermon gave out the 52d Psalm, which begins,

"Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,

Thy wicked works to praise,"

when his Majesty stood up and called for the 56th Psalm, beginning,

"Have mercy, Lord, on me I pray,

For man would me devour,"

which the congregation, with good feeling, immediately sang.

At Ogle, in 1766, died Matthew Richardson, aged 111.

Simonburn was the largest parish in the diocese of Durham. It was 32 miles long, but 3 parishes have been recently taken out of it. Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, was curate here for several years.

At Tynemouth, in St. Leonard's Hospital, Margaret, Queen of Edward I. resided in 1303, and Isabella, Queen of Edward II. in 1322.

At Warkworth, John Harding, the metrical chronicler, was constable to Sir Robert Umfraville. The hermitage is described by Dr. Percy, Bp. of Dromore, in his pleasing ballad of "The Hermit of Warkworth."

Mr. URBAN, *Ross, Feb. 6.*

IT appears to me, that descriptions of existing Manners and Customs of the various Counties in England, would be valuable additions to your Provincial Compendium, now in course of publication. Though the differences may not be strong, yet they will be interesting to posterity, and to some of the moderns.

Manners and Customs of HEREFORDSHIRE.

The manners of the nobility and gentry assimilate over the whole kingdom. They breakfast upon tea, coffee, or cocos, with cold meat and

eggs: have the children's dinner about two or three, and dine at five or six, upon soup, fish, poultry, butcher's meat, and sweets; the wines, port and sherry. Tea and coffee from 8 to 10; no suppers, only a tray of cold meat, or a light thing hot. Bed-time from 10 to 12. In one thing they differ from several adjacent counties. The gentlemen wear, when about home, shooting jackets during the morning. If this fashion be not universal, it is very general. Like the rest of the country, in every station, where possible, they derive the resources for the diet of the house and stable, from their own home

home grounds. It is the habit of the country to consider horses, not in a fit condition for work, if too fat; and for this reason, saddle-horses, though not suffered to have an ugly leanness, are of more bony contour, than the London horse with his mole-like rotundity and sleekness.

The yeomanry is a superior class of men to that demi-labourer, which is often the character of the farmer. They are styled Mr. by the poor, over whom they have great influence; not farmer A. or B. as in Gloucestershire. Their houses are mostly of frame-work, and lath and plaster; others of stone or brick. The door commonly opens to a large culinary sitting-room, through which the visitor passes to a parlour. Their furniture is mostly a long oaken table and forms, a clock (common in the poorest cottages), weather-glass, and a settle, as in public-houses. The drinking utensils are made of wooden work and hoops like casks, but in the shape of hand-churns. The breakfast is mostly tea; the dinner, a profusion of butcher's meat; the beverage in general, cider or beer, sometimes is added a glass of spirits and water. The hour of retirement is early. Almost every farmer in the country is a sportsman. Their teams are in general of the large elephant breed, the leader having often a ring of bells. The peasantry are, of course, the race marked with the strongest peculiarities. Their costume is mostly the Anglo-Saxon frock, commonly called the carter's, or smock-frock. They work for nine shillings a week, with the privilege of a certain quantity of corn at a low fixed price. Barley bread they do not eat; nor are ever without a pig, to slaughter for winter bacon. They deal very little at village-shops, but procure what grocery or similar articles they may want for the week, from the towns, upon the market-day. Their favourite beverage is cider, and that in no moderate quantities. Some persons have observed, that they thought the liver of a Herefordshire man to be a sponge. A bet was once laid, that a person would find five old women, who should drink out a hog'shead of cider in three days. One Moll Jones was named, as a fit woman for one of the triumvirate. "Pooh!" said the bet-ter, "she will not do; she'll be drunk

after she has had four or five pails-full." In harvest time, the farmer finds it necessary to feed them amply, even with roast beef, geese, good plumb-puddings, and as much liquor as they chuse. They are very superstitious, believing in ghosts and witchcraft. They consider the earliest possible baptism of a child newly-born, as essential to its future health; but, notwithstanding their inclination to religion, they meet in large parties upon Sunday afternoons to play at foot-ball, wicket (an old-fashioned cricket), or other gymnastics. Generally speaking, they attend Church (the farmers enforcing it), but some fish or poach the whole Sunday, the latter being an universal habit at all times. The bargemen follow their towing trade also up the Wye, upon the same sacred day. When harvest is concluded, they light twelve fires in honour of the Apostles—a well-known custom derived from the Druids. At Christmas time they go a *mumping*, as it is called, mostly on St. Thomas's-day, and then receive from the farmers a small dishful of wheat; from other houses a trifling donation. The feast of the Church is observed with great conviviality, and ale-house balls, and dinners; nor do they separate till the money, which they lay up for weeks before, is spent; cock-fighting is at such seasons a favourite amusement; at Whitsuntide, the Morice-dance is got up in a style worthy even the notice of Mr. Douce. A trick of pilfering, especially poultry, is universal; but higher degrees of larceny are mostly limited to granaries and fat sheep, from which every farmer suffers more or less in the year; but detection is exceedingly difficult from universal sympathy and agreement with the thief. If any police-officer be exemplary and active, they do not feel sorrow even if he is murdered. If offended by their superiors, it is a favourite idea, to go to their houses and abuse them; nor do they spare the most villainous calumnies. To drive them is impossible, but they may be partially led by kindness. Strangers they uniformly dislike; but are soon reconciled to them. Tobacco they are exceedingly attached to, being never without a short pipe in their mouths. The women swear violently, and even fight if provoked. According to the old joke, "She going to be married! I never

never heard she was with *cheeld before!*" Bastardy is common; but, unless in cases of matrimony, the father is, if possible, concealed. In law-suits or justice-business the witnesses are much warped in their evidence, according to their respective affections for the parties; and the winner with his friends attends Church and public places with ribands in the hat, as in Elections.

Funerals they attend without invitation, from neighbourly regard to the deceased, and often accompany the corpse to the grave with psalm-singing. Every person present is invited to see the corpse before the coffin is closed, and the offer is mostly accepted. The relatives kneel by the corpse, and lean upon the coffin, while the service is read in the Church, and when the words *earth to earth, &c.* are pronounced, the relatives stoop over the grave and often weep aloud. The grave for some time after is dressed with flowers; but not turfed till the ensuing spring. If they are unable to purchase a tombstone, instances occur where an old one, not belonging to the family, has been removed, turned topsy-turvy, and the blank side smoothed and inscribed.

Mid-lent Sunday is observed by all ranks; children of all ages then dining with their parents upon loins of veal. Bell-ringing is a very favourite pastime.

They are exceedingly tenacious of right of road and paths; and any thing new is offensive at first.

In planting, the apple-tree is idolized. Bitter execrations are uttered against the Larch, on account of the white blight, usual upon it, which is presumed to destroy the early fruit. The state of the trees, previous to, and during the blossom season, is watched with the most paternal anxiety. It is with the utmost difficulty, that they can be induced to cut down an old tree past bearing, or even to thin it.

The old women retain the use of the spinning-wheel, and in many farm-houses, the female servants employ their vacant hours in the same manner. Much home-made linen is used; but the custom is upon the decline. Not only flax, but woollen cloth, is prepared upon the borders of Wales, as in that country, of which the threads are as coarse as lay-cord. Stockings of the same sturdy construction

are also knit, of a dark blue, or liver-coloured brown.

The original Celt or Silurian is known by the square shoulder, and strong features, as well as piercing look. They are generally tall, but instances occur, of nine-pin make, with calves of the short legs bulky, not with flesh, but muscular in ugly symmetry. The women are mostly tall, slender and well proportioned above the hip, but below exceeding bony. In this they differ from the Welsh women, who are mostly bull-made, short-necked, flat broad shoulders, and stout, with often handsome faces.

In basket-making, thatching, the piscatory art, hedging, and other agricultural works, they excel. In lopping the trees, they have one very unsightly custom, that of cutting the head wholly off; and leaving it to shoot out again on the sides, by way of making it a pollard.

A pig, as has been already observed, is a *sine quâ non* in every cottager's family; if any one of these animals happens to die from disease or accident, they hawk a brief or petition around the country to collect money for the purchase of another: but the most curious fact is, that the chamber-pots are emptied into the hog-wash; and it is asserted, that the usage of pig-to food with this mixture occasions them to refuse no kind of sustenance, possibly because nothing can be worse.

Herefordshire has in itself every comfort which nature can bestow. Excellent land, plenty of wood and coals, and lime in profusion; but art in some important points is deficient in charms. Smoky chimneys are universal; and in building, uniformity is much neglected. Windows are placed out of a centre, in order to give better light to the fire-place, and are made high. The fruit and vegetable garden often fronts the house, the walks edged with espaliers of apple-trees; and this is not unpleasant, though formal. Incottages, doors to the privies are not universal, though they spare no expense for a good clock. The grand distinction of the provincial dialect is the use of *Him* for *He*.

These remarks apply to the more populous parts of the county, and generally to the whole. But about Grosmont and the Black Mountains, there are villages nine miles distant from

from medical aid, and others where no butcher comes but twice a year, at certain festive seasons.

This description, incomplete and desultory as it is, but faithful, shows that the manners of the people are half-English, half-Welsh.

Yours, &c. A. B. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

YOUR pages are open to enquiries on almost all subjects, particularly on such as are connected with Biography and Literature.

Dr. Doddridge, in his *Life of Colonel Gardiner*, relates a memorable event, which "drew after it a train of the most important and happy consequences." In the middle of July, 1719, about eleven o'clock at night, when the Colonel was alone in his chamber, he took up, but with no good design (and, indeed, having a very profligate design in actual contemplation), a book called *The Christian Soldier*. As he was reading, he "thought he saw an unusual blaze of light fall on the book; and lifting up his eyes, he apprehended, to his extreme amazement, that there was before him, as it were, suspended in the air, a visible representation of the Lord Jesus Christ upon the cross, surrounded on all sides with a glory; and was impressed, as if a voice, or something equivalent to a voice, had come to him, to this effect (for he was not confident as to the very words) 'Oh sinner, did I suffer this for thee, and are these the returns?' Struck with this amazing phenomenon, he immediately broke off from his vicious courses, became and continued most sincere and exemplary in his character and conduct, as well as, what he had always been, a very accomplished gentleman and gallant officer, till he fell, in the year 1745, and in the 58th year of his age, in the unfortunate battle of Preston Pass.

Having related this extraordinary appearance, Dr. Doddridge quotes a passage from his eighth Sermon on Regeneration, which he says was "dictated chiefly by the circumstantial knowledge which he had of this amazing story; and methinks (continues he) sufficiently vindicated by it, if it stood entirely alone; which yet, I must take the liberty to say, it does not. For I hope the world will be particularly

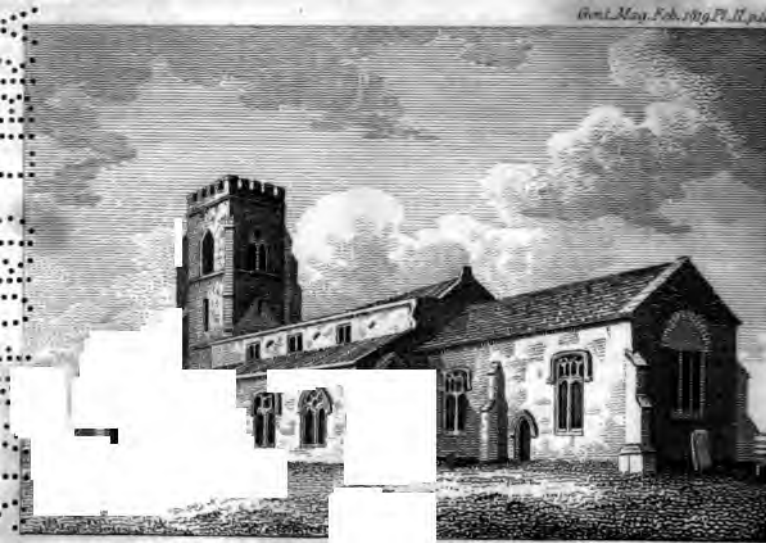
informed, that there is at least a second, that very nearly approaches it, whenever the Established Church of England shall lose one of its brightest living ornaments, and one of the most useful members, which that, or perhaps any other Christian communion, can boast. In the mean time may his exemplary life be long continued, and his zealous ministry abundantly prospered!" P. 37.

Supposing this "bright ornament of the Church of England" was one of the venerable Bench of Bishops, who was living when Dr. Doddridge wrote the *Life of Col. Gardiner*, I borrowed a copy of it, which belonged to an incomparable friend deceased, who used to enrich his books with notes, explanatory of fugitive and other material circumstances. In this volume, purchased by my late friend in the year 1747, the very year when the *Life* was published, he says, referring to the page which I have now quoted, "Bishop S." This is something of a clue, but does not entirely unravel the mystery; for in the year 1747, there were three English prelates, whose names began with S. Smalbrooke, bishop of Lichfield, Sherlock, bishop of Salisbury, afterwards of London, and Secker, bishop of Oxford, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. The late owner of the book was intimate with Secker; and if my memory does not deceive me, I have seen, in your Magazine or elsewhere, letters, one or more, by Sherlock or Secker, one or both, addressed to Dr. Doddridge. I guess Archbishop Secker is the Prelate alluded to; but as it is only conjecture, I shall be glad if any of your Correspondents can, from Bishop Porteus's *Life of Secker* (which I have not at hand) or other authentic information, ascertain the fact, and still more if he can give the particulars of the case, which resembled and "approached" to the astonishing vision seen by Col. Gardiner; and, if necessary, this I can say, that I know bishop Porteus, like Addison and other wise and good men, did not, as some affect to do, reject all accounts of supernatural appearances in modern times, if they are supported, as they sometimes are, by incontrovertible evidence.

Regeneration having been mentioned, shall I be pardoned (having already intruded longer than I usually do

SECRET

SECRET



TOTTINGTON CHURCH, NORFOLK. S. E.



do on the patience of your Readers) if I briefly state the different senses of that much-abused term? Regeneration is used to denote three distinct things. It signifies, 1. the *new birth*, the event or *fact* of our being born of water and of the Holy Spirit in baptism; and this is the meaning of the word in the New Testament, and in our Liturgy. 2. It denotes a regenerate *state*, a life of sincere faith and obedience, such as the gospel requires. 3. It is used to signify *conversion*, turning to God after some great sin, as Peter's conversion after his shameful denial of his Lord, or after a habit or course of wickedness, as in the case of Colonel Gardiner. In this third and least proper sense, Regeneration is commonly used by Methodists and Dissenters in general; and in this sense, I presume, from what precedes, Dr. Doddridge takes it in his sermons on Regeneration. Words are in themselves harmless; and if a man chooses by the word *Chalk* to denote *Cheese*, and tells us so, we can understand him. But endless confusion arises, if men speak of things as different as light and darkness, under one and the same term, and giving no explanation of their meaning, lead us to suppose they speak of one and the same thing.

But I am deviating from the particular fact, which I wish to learn in the life of Smalbrooke, of Sherlock, or, as I rather imagine, of Secker.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Topographical Account of the Parish of TOTTINGTON, in Norfolk.
(Concluded from p. 27.)

THE Church* (*see Plate II.*) is a fair building, and consists of a chancel, nave, side aisles, and South porch. Of the vestry, which is said to have been on the North side of the chancel, nothing now remains. At the West end of the nave is a square tower supported by strong buttresses at each corner. It was formerly crowned with a spire covered with lead, but, being in a ruinous state, was, in 1802, taken down with the Archdeacon's consent. West entrance under a pointed arch; pointed window above consisting of two lights. Winding stair-

* Dimensions of the Church within the walls: nave 60 feet long, 23 feet wide; each aisle 53 feet long, 11 feet wide; chancel 32 feet long, 19 feet wide.

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case in the North-east corner. There are five bells in the tower thus inscribed:

1, 2, and 3. LESTER AND PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1755.

4. ROBARD . GVRNEY . MADE . ME . 1665.

5. JOHN . BREND . MADE . ME . 1658*.

The nave, which is separated from the tower by a lofty pointed arch, and from the aisles by four pointed arches upon clustered columns, is lighted on each side by three small clerestory windows, square-headed, and consisting of two lights. The font is a plain octagonal bason lined with lead, and supported by an octagonal shaft, and stands at the North-west corner of the nave. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, and carved, are placed on the North side, against the first pillar from the chancel. Near the step to the reading-desk, lie two slabs of black marble thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth the body of Margaret Knopwood, y^e wife of Robt. Knopwood, who dep^d this life the 27th of Novem^r 1729. Aged 67 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Knopwood, who departed this life the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, and in the sixty-fifth year of his age."

A little more towards the South, are two black slabs:

"In memory of William Farrer, who departed this life April 22^d, 1775, aged 61 years.

As I am now so must you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Also Mary the wife of the above William Farrer, who departed this life April 6th, 1791, aged 76 years.

"Sacred to the memory of Will^m the son of Will^m and Mary Farrer: who died March 20th, 1808, aged 52 years."

At the East end of the nave are two large pews, which, in Blomesfield's time, stood in the North aisle. That on the South side has this inscription, within:

"*Su'ptu Ed'i Salter, et Brigitt nup' vxor' eius: An'o. D'ni. 1631.*"

* There is a tradition in the village, of an acre of land having been left by an old lady, the rent of which was to be expended towards keeping the bells in repair. It is much to be regretted that this bequest (if any such existed) is now lost, as the woodwork in which the bells hang are much decayed.

• That

That on the Northside is thus inscribed:
 “: : 1636. : : THOMAS : SALTER :
 AND : HIS : WIFE : JANE.”

At the entrance into the chancel, lies a slab, robbed of a brass plate which has contained an inscription. In the North-east corner of the nave there appears to have been either a niche for a statue, or a door-way to the rood-loft.

The South aisle is lighted by one window to the West, three to the South, and one to the East. There are many small remnants of painted glass. In the upper part of the East window of this aisle, is the figure of an angel, with wings and an outstretched arm, approaching a throne, having these words on a scroll :

SCS SANCTVS SCS.

[Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth.]

The entrance from the porch is under a pointed arch. Against the South wall are two plain monuments of black marble, bordered with freestone, thus inscribed :

“To the memory of Joseph Duffield, who departed this life June 21, 1758, in the 88th year of his age. To the memory also of Mary Duffield*, wife of the said Joseph Duffield.”

“In memory of Thomas Duffield, youngest son of Joseph Duffield, and Mary his wife. He departed this life the 3^d of April, 1770, aged 46 years.”

The back of the second seat from the East end of this aisle has this inscription :

“Orate pro a'rab' Walteri Salter, et
 Mlicie ux' eius, et pro quib' tenentur.”

The North aisle is lighted by the same number of windows as the South aisle. Many fragments of painted glass remain, particularly in the East window, where I find the figure of a lion, having over its back a scroll with these letters :

Ecce : ꝑꝑꝑ : ꝑꝑꝑ.

There is also a female figure with a scroll thus inscribed :

Ecce filiꝛꝛꝛ.

In the South-east corner a trefoil-headed piscina, and on the North side a pointed door. The wood-work of the roof of this aisle is carved; the supporters rest on half-length figures; only two of the figures now remain,

* “Mrs. Mary Duffield, from Weasenham, aged 96, was buried March 7, 1784.”
 Parish Register.

and both are decapitated. That over the North door bears before him a shield, Arg. a cross flory; the other is the figure of a priest or bishop, with uplifted hand, in the posture of benediction. In the middle of the aisle are three slabs unscrubbed, and towards the East end are the effigies, on a brass plate, of a woman and her daughter, with joined hands, kneeling on a cushion before a desk. (*See the Plate.*) On the daughter's coat, E. V. for Elizabeth Unger*. Below is this inscription :

“HERE LYETH INTERRED THE CORPSES OF MARGARET PORY, WHOSE SOVLE THE FATHER OF SPIRITES RECEIVED INTO ETERNAL REST, THE 5TH OF APRIL, AN^o DOM. 1598, IN THE 54TH YERE OF HER AGE.

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY LYKE UNGER. HER SECOND HUSBAND, IN TOKEN OF A THANKFULL AND LOYAL MIND.”

On the back of a seat at the East end of the aisle :

“THOMAS SALTER. 1636.”

The Chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch. The Decalogue and Royal arms occupy the upper part of the arch; the lower part is ornamented by a handsome screen, carved and gilded. There are four windows in the chancel; viz. two to the South, one to the North, and one to the East. The tracery of the East window is, I am sorry to say, blocked up after the barbarous fashion of the present day. It is much to be lamented that the Archdeacons do not prevent the venerable structures of our pious forefathers from being thus shamefully disfigured.

This part of the Church underwent considerable repairs some years ago; the roof was tiled and ceiled, the floor was raised and laid with new bricks. There is a pointed door to the South. In the South wall there was a piscina and three seats for the officiating priests, these are now walled up. All the seats in the Church, except three, are open, and highly ornamented with carved work of lions couchant, and dogs, &c. muzzled; but many of the figures have been wantonly destroyed. The roof of the steeple, nave, aisles, and porch is leaded, the chancel is

* These brass plates lay loose on the floor when Blumefield wrote in 1739, and have continued so till within a few weeks, when they were fixed down at the expence of the present curate.

tiled.

tiled. We are told by Blomefield, that great part of the Church-yard wall was topped with large coffin-stones, with crosses of various forms on them. "They were formerly," says he, "laid over the vicars, or other religious persons, who were buried here, and have been since taken from their graves, and applied to the present use." Of the Church-yard wall nothing now remains except the foundation; there are two or three large coffin-stones in the Church-yard, and the floor of the porch is laid with stones in the shape of coffin-lids. Over the entrance to the porch, which is by a round arch, there is a niche for an image, probably that of the patron saint.

There were two gilds in this Church, one dedicated to the Nativity of our Lady, kept at her altar, which I believe to have been at the East end of the North aisle; a light was continually burning before her image in service-time. St. Andrew, the patron, had also his gild kept, and a light before his image in the choir or chancel; there was also a light kept before the Holy Cross on the rood-loft.

The oldest register which remains, begins 1711, and ends 1795. The second commences 1795, and continues till 1812, when the new registers begin. There is another register which contains the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

From the year 1800 to 1817, both inclusive, there were 178 baptisms; viz. 94 males and 84 females; and 73 burials; viz. 35 males, and 38 females.

A list of the vicars of Tottington are given in Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. 1739, vol. I. pp. 618, 619. The following vicars and curates have occurred since Mr. Blomefield wrote:

VICARS.

William Clough * 1750
 Thomas Scott 1778

The Rev. William John Burford, Master of Chigwell School, in Essex, is the present worthy vicar.

CURATES.

Samuel Rudland † signs as curate at the commencement of the oldest register 1711

Henry Frankland 1800--
 Charles Wodsworth 1819
 Thomas Sayers 1814
 Joseph Wilkinson occurs as assistant minister, from May to Dec. 1815
 Gooch Fowell 1816
 Ralph Grenside signs officiating minister from Nov. 1816
 The Rev. Matthew Dawson Duffield, late of Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge, and F.S.A. was ordained and licensed to this curacy July 20, 1817. Mr. Duffield is the present curate.
 Mr. William Herring is the parish-clerk.
 Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 23.

THE remains of that pious, charitable, and truly worthy divine, the late Rev. Robert Potter, whose death is recorded in your Magazine, vol. LXXIV. p. 792, were interred in the church-yard of Lowestoft, where till very lately they were without either monument or inscription, as he had decidedly expressed an aversion to both during his life-time, as well as to the too frequent practice of interring in churches, which he never permitted when he could with propriety prevent it. His memory however continues to be gratefully cherished by his parishioners, who have erected a plain table monument in the church-yard against the North wall of the chancel, with the following inscription:

"Near to this place are interred the remains of the Rev. ROBT. POTTER, A.M. a Prebendary of NORWICH, and also Vicar of Lowestoft and Kessingland, with which preferment, his highly-deserved literary fame, as "the learned and elegant Translator of Æschylus," and other Greek dramatic Poets, was nobly rewarded.

Endeared to the inhabitants of this Parish, by his open, manly, and generous attachment to their general welfare, and earnest zeal for their spiritual improvement, let this stone, placed at their expense,

* 1778. "Memorandum. Rev Mr. Clough, late vicar, died Aug 20. Buried in Sabam-Toney Church-yard" Parish Register.

† "Anno 1714. Matrimonium solemnizatum fuit inter Samuelem Rudland hujus Parochiæ Clericum et Margarettam Ayton, Augusti 2dæ.

Anno 1715. Margareta Rudland sepulta fuit Decembris 24^{to}.

Anno 1717. Sam. Rudland sepultus fuit Feb. 21^{mo}." Parish Register.

attest

attest how warmly they cherish
the remembrance of
their late Pastor,
who died 9th August 1804,
in the eighty-fourth year
of his age."

Yours, &c.

W. L.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.
(Continued from p. 17.)

THE FOUNTAIN.—A Fountain of Water appears to be rather an inappropriate sign for a seller of "wine and spirituous liquors;" yet it seems, nevertheless, to be a favourite; and Cary mentions seven posting-houses decorated with this device, viz. at Canterbury, Cowes, Huntingdon, Margate, New Shoreham, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

Artificial fountains, though now of rare occurrence, were formerly the common and principal ornament of every stately garden. Hentzner, in his Tour through England in 1598, describes the sumptuous fountains at Nonesuch in Surrey; and the illustrious Lord Verulam,

"The wisest, greatest, meanest, of mankind,"

has left directions about them in his 46th Essay on Gardens.

Warton says, "Hardly any thing is described with greater pomp and magnificence than artificial fountains in Romance. A glorious one in Ariosto, '42. 91, and Spenser's fountain in 'The Bowre of Blisse,' was
"Of richest substance that on earth
might bee,

So pure and shiny, that the silver floode
Through every channel one might run-
ning see,

Most goodly it with pure imagerie
Was over-wrought, and shapes of naked
boys, [litie

Of which some seem'd with livelie jol-
To fly about, playing their wanton toys,
Whilst others did themselves embay in
liquid joyes."

From these circumstances we need not wonder at the frequency of the sign.

The Fontinalia were celebrated among the Romans on the 13th of October, in honour of the nymphs of wells and fountains, when nosegays were thrown into the fountains, and crowns of flowers placed upon the wells. Horace has celebrated the Fountain of Blandusia in the 13th Ode of Book 3. In this kingdom there are many sainted fountains or holy wells, which are still regarded by the vulgar with superstitious veneration.

Under the statue of a sleeping Naiad, of exquisite sculpture, in the subterranean grotto at Stourhead, the seat of that eminent Antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, is a white marble tablet, inscribed with Pope's translation of Cardinal Bembo's lines:

"Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia
fontis, [aquæ.

Dormio, dum placidæ sentio murmur
Parce, precor, quisquis tangis cava mar-
mora, somnum

Rumpere, sive bibas, sive, lavere tace."

"Nymph of the Grot, these sacred
streams I keep,
And to the murmur of the waters sleep;
O spare my slumbers, gently tread the
cave,
And drink in silence, or in silence lave."

To the same Cardinal's epitaph on Raphael,

"Ille hic est Raphael; timuit quo so-
pitate vinci [mori;"

Rerum magna Parens; et moriente,
Pope was indebted for the concluding lines of his epitaph on Sir Godfrey Kneller:

"Living, great Nature fear'd he might
outvie [die."
Her works; and dying, fears herself may

The beauty of the following inscription induces me to insert it, although the sole connexion it can claim with a fountain is, that it too was intended to ornament a garden. It was written by Thomas Warton, to be placed under the statue of Somnus, in the garden of his friend James Harris, esq. the Philologist, at Salisbury.

"Somne levis, quanquam certissima
mortis imago

Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori,
Alma quies, optata, veni, nam sic sine
vitâ [mori."

Vivere quam suave est; sic sine morte

Of this I have seen, I think, not less than 20 translations; but I consider the following, by Dr. Wolcot, the well-known Peter Pindar, as the best:

"Come, gentle sleep, attend thy votary's
prayer, [pair;
And tho' Death's image, to my couch re-
How sweet thus lifeless, yet with life to
lie, [die."
Thus without dying, O how sweet to

Probably, Mr. Urban, most of your Readers have seen these extracts before, but a re-perusal, as they are short, cannot induce fatigue; as they are beautiful, may re-excite pleasure.

The

The following is a list of the most remarkable natural fountains in the counties of England and Wales.

Bedford. Near Leagrove, the source of "the gulphy Lea," memorable for the capture of the Danish fleet by Alfred, who diverted its waters from their original channel.

Berks. Cumnor and Sunninghill medicinal springs.

Buckingham. Near Ivinghoe the head of "the Fruitful Thame."

Chester. The most important salt springs in this kingdom are at Nantwich, Middlewich, and Northwich. The names of those places in other counties where salt streams are found have generally the same termination, from the Saxon vic, vicus, as Shirleywich in Staffordshire, and Droitwich in Worcestershire; but the learned Antiquarian brothers, Lysons, say, "We cannot learn that the word *wick* has ever been defined as having any meaning connected with the circumstance of brine being found at these places." On Molecrop-hill are two fountains, which, with New Pool, near Biddulph in Staffordshire, unite in forming the head of "the smug and silver Trent," the third river in England in the length of its course.

Cornwall abounds in holy wells more than any other county; the most celebrated are those of St. Agnes, St. Cubert, St. Euny, St. Leven, St. Mawer, St. Neots, St. Nun, and St. Piran; and, above all, of St. Keyne, whose miraculous fountain has been celebrated by the muse of Carew, the historian of the county, and is the subject of a very lively little tale by the present Poet Laureat. Near Camelford is the head of the Alan or Camel, on whose banks the famous Arthur and his traitorous nephew Mordred were slain. The Tamer and the Torridge, though running in directly opposite directions, and falling into different seas, rise near each other in Moorwinstone parish, near the border of Devon.

Cumberland is famous for its numerous and beautiful lakes; the cascades of Airey Force, Scale Force, Lowdore, and the Howk, and the medicinal fountains of Gilsland and Melmerby. The South branch of "The Coaly Tyne" and the Wear have their rise near Alston Moor.

Derby. Of its numerous medicinal springs the most frequented are the

thermal founts of Buxton and Matlock, and the sulphurated water of Kedleston. The Derwent and the Dove have their sources in the High Peak. Tideswell derives its name from its ebbing and flowing well; one of the "Seven Wonders" of the vulgar of this county.

Devon, according to some authors, obtains its name from its numerous streams, *quasi D'Avon*, by our Roman conquerors changed to Danmonium, which province included Cornwall also. On Exmoor is the fountain of the Exe, which gives its name to the capital of the county; and on Dartmoor are the sources of the Dart, Oke, Plym, Tavy, and Taw, which confer their names on the important towns of Dartmouth, Okehampton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Tawton, and several others. Near Brixham, ebbing and flowing well.

Dorset. On East Axnolla Hill are the fountains of three rivers, the Axe, Birt, and Simene; the Char, Frome, Ivel, Nadder, and Piddle rise in the Dorsetshire Downs. Nottingham sulphureous spring.

Durham. Heads of the Tees (some of which spring in Westmoreland), not far from its cataract of Cauldron Snout, below which is its other famous cataract of High Force. Birtley and Butterby saline springs.

Essex. Witham and West Tilbury medicinal fountains. Its rivers: the Chelmer, which gives its name to the assize town, Chelmsford; the Colne, which designates the ancient borough of Colchester (Camalodunum, the capital of Roman Britain); the Blackwater, and the Stour; all have their origin in the North-west part of the county.

Gloucester. Near Cotes, is THAMES-head, the source of the noblest of British rivers:

"Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet
not dull; [ing full."]
Strong without rage, without o'erflow
Clifton, commonly called Bristol,
Hot Wells, Cheltenham, and Gloucester
Spas. Near Tetbury is the source
of the Bath-Avon; near Painswick of
the Stroud.

Hants. At Chilton Conover, head of the Itchin, and near High Clere of the Test, which unite in forming the Southampton Water. In this county is the source of

"The Loddon slow, with verdant alders
crown'd,"

the subject of Pope's fable of *Lodona*; and also the head of

"The chalky Wey, which rolls a milky wave."

The *Medina*, the principal stream of the Isle of Wight, rises on St. Catharine's down. Pitland and Shanklin medicinal springs.

Hereford. Malvern Holy Wells, Richard's Castle Bone Well. The head of the Munnaw, which leaves its name with the town, and consequently with the county of Monmouth, rises on the Herefordshire side of the Hatteril mountains.

Hertford. Chadwell, and Amwell, the sources of the New River, brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton in 1613. Nine Sisters Spring, the fountain of the Cam, so called from its crooked course:

"O Camus, Phæbo nullus quo gravior amnis."

Near Bishops Hatfield, the head of

"Cole, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave."

Near Market-street the spring of the *Ver*, which gave its appellation to the Roman *Verulam*, the modern St. Alban's, so called from the proto-martyr of Britain.

Huntingdon. Hailweston and Somersham medicinal waters. Wittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg Meres.

Kent. Tunbridge Wells, Bromley, and Sydenham medicinal waters. The greater and lesser *Stour* both rise in the Weald.

Lancaster. Windermere, Coniston, and Esthwaite Lakes. Cartmel, Latham Park, and Wigan medicinal waters. The *Calder* and the *Irwell* are the two most important rivers that rise in this county.

Leicester. About half way between Lutterworth and Hinckley is the head of the *Soar*, which, under its ancient appellation of *Leir*, gave name to the county town. In this county also rises the *Guash*:

"What river ever rose from bank or swelling bill, [licater rill?]"

Than Rutland's wandering wash, a deburton Lazars, Dalby, Nevill Holt, Moira baths, Gumley, Sapcote, and Shearby medicinal springs, and Hinckley holy well.

Lincoln. At Port Witham, rise of the Witham. About 2 miles from Sleaford, source of the pellucid *Slee*. Bourne, Cawthorpe, Grantham, and anfield medicinal springs.

Middlesex. Clerkenwell, so called from the "mysteries" acted near it by the Company of Parish Clerks. Shadwell, a corruption of St. Chad's Well. Sadler's Wells, so named from one Sadler, who discovered the Spa in 1683. Acton, Bagnigge, Hampstead, Hoxton, Kilbourn, and Pancras mineral springs.

Monmouth. Trelech medicinal water.

Norfolk. At Lopham Ford, the sources of the *Waveney* and the *Little Ouse*, within 3 yards of each other. Head of the *Nar* at Nitcham, the *Wensum* at West Rudham, and the *Yar* near Attleborough.

Northampton is singularly independent as to water, for all its rivers take their rise within its boundaries; and not a single stream, however insignificant, runs into it from any other county. The *Ouse*

"Slow winding through a level plain
Of spacious meads, with cattle sprink'd o'er,"

rises at *Ousewell* near Brackley; the *Welland* near the vicarage house, *Sibbertoft*; the *Charwell*, near *Charwelton*; the *Leam*, near *Halidon*; the *Tow*, from four wells at *Sulgrave*; the *Warwickshire* or *Shakpeare's Avon*,

"Ever full be thy stream, like his fame
may it spread, [low'd his head;]"

And the turf ever hallow'd which pill at *Avonwell*; and the *Nen's* "bargeladen wave," from *Chapelwell*, both in the parish of *Naseby*,

"Where hapless Charles beheld his fortunes cross'd, [lost,"

His forces scatter'd, and his kingdom
Astrop Wells.

Northumberland. *Eglingham*, *Halwell*, *Snowhope*, and *Thurston* mineral waters. *Halystone* and *Jesmond* holy wells. On *Sweethope*, source of the "solitary *Wausbeck* limpid stream," on whose banks *Akenside* composed his "Pleasures of *Imagination*." Near *Bygate Hall*, and on the *Cheviot hills*, celebrated in the old song of "*Chevy Chase*," are the sources of the *Coquet*. In this county also are the heads of the *Aln*, on whose banks at *Alwick* one King of Scotland was slain, and another, with his son, taken prisoner; of the *Bramich*, which gave name to the kingdom of *Bernicia*, and on which is the cataract of *Linhope Spout*; and of the *Till*, on whose banks was gained the vic-

victory of Flodden, admirably described in Scott's "Marmion," when James IV. of Scotland was slain.

Nottingham. Medicinal wells of St. Ans near Nottingham, of St. Catherine at West Thorpe, and St. John at East Retford. The principal head of the Idle, on whose banks Ethelfrith, King of Northumbria, was slain, is near Mansfield.

Oxford. Chadlington and Clifton mineral waters.

Rutland. Tolthorpe medicinal well.

Salop. Pitchford and Broseley bituminous springs; Saltmore, Sheriffhales, and Sutton medicinal waters.

Somerset. Thermal fountains at Bath, the *Aquæ Solis* of the Romans. Alford, Lincomb, and Queen's Camel mineral waters. Source of the Axe in Okey, or Wokey Hole; of the Breat, or Brere, in Selwood forest; and of the Parret, near Crewkerne.

Stafford. The slow majestic Tame, which bestows its name on Tam worth, where the heroic Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, died, rises from several heads near Walsall and Dudley; the Sow, West of Newcastle; the Penke, near Featherstone. Codsall, Dosthill, Ingestrie, and Willoughbridge mineral wells. Aqualate mere.

Suffolk. The Deben and the Orwell rise near Mendlesham; the Ald, near Framlingham; the Blyth, near Laxfield.

Surrey. Epsom saline waters. Jessop's Well at Stoke, Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields, Cobham, and Streatham medicinal waters. From several springs in the South-east part of the county rises

"The sullen Mole, that hides his diving flood;"

and at Carshalton, near Croydon, is the source from which the Wandle, "The blue transparent Vandalis appears."

Sussex. The Arun, the Adur, and the Ouse rise in St. Leonard's Forest; the Rother, at Rotherfield; the Lavant, near East Dean; the Medway, in the Weald. Brighton mineral spring.

Warwick. Leamington Spa. Ilmington, and King's Newnham medicinal waters. Near Burton Hastings is the origin of the Anker, celebrated in two sonnets by Michael Drayton, author of "The Polyolbion;

"Whose bounding muse o'er every mountain rode,
And every river warbled as it flow'd."

Westmoreland. Numerous beautiful lakes, whence flow several rivers, as the Eimot from Ullswater, the Ludden from Broadwater, and the Ken from Kentmere. Betham Park dripping well. Kirkby-Thower, and Shapmore mineral springs. Head of the Lon, or Lune, near Kirkby Lonsdale; of the Ure, in the wilds near Yorkshire.

Wills. The sources of the Salisbury Avon, and of

"The Kennet swift, for silver eels renowned,"

near Devizes; of the Willey, near Warminster. Melksham Spa.

Worcester. Malvern and Abberton Wells.

York. Sources of the Aire, Nid, Ribble, and Wharfe, among the Craven hills; of the Eden and the Swale, on Huseat Morvil Hill; of the Derwent, near Whitby; of the Don and the Etherow (which is the principal stream of the Mersey), near the Cheshire border; and of the Hull in York Wold. Scarborough chalybeate, and Harrogate sulphureous waters; also Broughton, Croft, and Wigglesworth mineral springs. Giggleswick ebbing and flowing well. Knaresborough dropping well.

Anglesea. Sources of its principal streamlets, the Caveny, Alan, Fraw, and Dulas.

Brecon supplies not only herself but the neighbouring counties with rivers;

"For almost not a brook of Morgany or Gwent, [their high descent." But from her fruitful womb doth fetch

The Usk rises from Van Voel, the Tawe from Van Gaeryg, the Neath, on whose contributory streamlets are several celebrated waterfalls, North of Pont-neath-rechan, and the Taff, near the Brecon beacon.

Caermarthen. Near Carreg Cennin Castle is the source of the Loughor, which issues at once in a large beautiful stream.

Caernarvon. Llyn Pris, head of the Seiont river.

Cardigan. The sources of the Tivy, once famous for beavers,

"in her strong banks that bred,
Which else no other brook of Britain nourished,"

and of the Towy, which washes the base of Dyer's "Grongar Hill," are near each other, and not far from Strata Florida Abbey. The fountain of the Ystwyth is close to the border

of Montgomeryshire, and of the Rhidol, on the Cardiganshire side of Plynlymmon.

Denbigh. The head of the Cluyd, famous for its beautiful vale, is close to the border of Merionethshire.

Flint. St. Winifred's, or Holy Well, where the water boils up like a cauldron, and turns a mill at a very short distance from its source.

Glamorgan. Spring of the Ogmore, from which the water gushes out in equal quantity with the famous St. Winifred's well. Newton ebbing and flowing well.

Mertoneth.

"The pearly Conway's head, as that of holy Dee, [in me." Renowned rivers both, their rising have The Dee from the mountain Aran Ben-lynn, whence it runs through Llyn, Tegid, or Pimblemere, the largest lake in Wales; and the Conway (called "pearly" from the pearls in the large black muscles found in it), celebrated in Gray's "Bard," from Llyn Couway.

Montgomery. On Plynlymmon mountain are the fountains of the Severn, the second river in Britain, whose Naiad is beautifully introduced in Milton's "Comus;" and of the Wye, the most picturesque of all our streams,

"Meander, who is said so intricate to be, Hath not so many turns and cranking nooks as she."

Pembroke. The head of the Cled-dan, the principal spring of the classic Milford Haven, is in Blaengors in Manachlogddu parish.

Radnor. Llandrindod and Llan-wityd, medicinal waters. Sources of the Arrow, Luff, and Teme.

Inscription for an artificial fountain intended to be erected at Blenheim, on which was to be represented the chief rivers of the world, by Prior:

"Ye active streams, where'er your waters flow, [know, Let distant climes and furthest nations What ye from Thames and Danube have been taught, [borough fought." How Anne commanded, and how Marl-

The following scale, taken from Major Rennel's Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, shews the proportional length of the most considerable rivers already known.

EUROPE.	
Thames 1.	Danube 7.
Rhine 5½.	Volga 9½.

ASIA.

Indus 6½.	Oby 10½.	
Euphrates 8½.	Amoor 11.	
Ganges 9½.	Lena 11½.	
Burrampooter 9½.	Hoanho in China	} 13½.
Ava 9½.	Kian Ken in China	
Jennisca 10.		} 15½.

AFRICA.

Nile 12½.

AMERICA.

Mississippi 8. Amazon 15½.

I shall conclude this long account with Southey's beautiful inscription for a tablet on the banks of a stream:

"Stranger! awhile upon this grassy bank Recline thee. If the sun ride high, the breeze,

That loves to ripple o'er the rivulet, Will play around thy brow, and the cool sound [how clear

Of running waters sooth thee. Mark It sparkles o'er the shallows, and behold Where o'er its surface wheels with rest- less speed

Yon glossy insect; on the sand below How the swift shadow flies. The stream is pure

In solitude, and many a healthful herb Bends o'er its course, and drinks the vital wave;

But passing on amid the haunts of man It finds pollution there, and rolls from thence [ness?

A tainted tide. Seek'st thou for Happy-Go Stranger, sojourn in the woodland cot [there."

Of Innocence, and thou shalt find her

Mr. URBAN, Cobridge Potteries, Jan. 1.

IN the Spring of last year a very interesting discovery was made at Dieulacres Abbey, near Leek, in this county. This Abbey, according to Camden, "was founded for Cistercians, in the year 1214, by Randolph the third, surnamed De Blundeville, Earl of Chester, who translated the monks of Pulton in Cheshire hither, by order, it is said, of the ghost of his grandfather. Upon relating the vision to his wife, she said, "Dieu l'encrese" (God increase it), which became the name of the place, now corrupted to Dieulacres: it was valued at 227*l.* 5*s.* per annum*.—Previous to last March very few traces of the edifice could be seen; but at that time, as some labourers were digging for stone, they came to the

* Camden's Staffordshire. Gough's edit. base

base of a pillar: this circumstance was the cause of the adjoining land being excavated; in consequence of which other pillars and foundations of walls were discovered. At this period no doubt a ground-plan of the building might easily have been taken, which is not now practicable, as many of the foundations have been pulled up to furnish materials for a range of cow-houses, stables, &c. that have been erected on the site of the Abbey. The only part that can be ascertained with any degree of correctness is the Church, where are the remains of seven clustered columns, one of which is nine feet high, and two others about six or seven (so that during the last three centuries the adjacent ground must have accumulated to the height of 12 or 13 feet); near one of these, on the South side, are the fragments of an arch; to the West, and in a line with this, the bases of two more columns were discovered, at regular distances; and to the West of the opposite column, on the North side, parts of three others, all of which were destroyed for the purpose I before mentioned. From this and from an admeasurement of the ruins, the church seems to have consisted of five intercolumniations of 22 feet each; the greater diameter of the columns is 12 feet; thus the whole length of the fabric would be about 160 feet; the breadth of the body and side aisles is 63 feet, and of the choir or chancel (where there is a wall in the intercolumniations to divide it from the side aisles) 29 feet. The Church does not seem to have had any transepts, at least no traces of such are to be seen. On the South side the foundations of several offices of the monastery may be discerned.

Over the doors and windows of the new building (which are pointed) are inserted a variety of sculptured stones that were found amongst the ruins; two of these are bosses or orbs of the groining (in all probability) of the church; one represents the lamb and cross, very skilfully executed, the other two fanciful animals; there is likewise a corbel head: all of them very perfect.

On the North side of the chancel there is a stone coffin, near which lay a human skeleton, and at no great distance a grave-stone (now inserted

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in the new building), on which are a cross and sword, the ensigns of a temporal abbot. A variety of other things were also found, as part of a wooden comb, a key, &c. some floor tiles, and many pieces of painted and stained glass, consisting chiefly of different ornaments: these are in the possession of Mrs. Cruso of Leek. The tiles are painted with what potters call slips*, and are glazed apparently with lead ore; on one of them is depicted a fish, on another a stag, on a third two dogs, &c. being curious specimens of the arts of those days. On the premises is an old house of the Elizabethan age, the materials for building which were probably obtained from the Abbey.

Most of the fragments that remain of this once beautiful edifice are of the second order of the Pointed style of Architecture†, such as the clustered columns, (the clusters or shafts being formed out of the same stone), the orbs of the groining, &c. which order existed from the latter end of the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century‡; consequently this Abbey must have been rebuilt (having perhaps been destroyed by fire) sometime during that period. This event probably took place towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, about 100 years after its first erection. A further proof of its having been rebuilt is the circumstance of many sculptured stones having been found in the middle of one of the walls that were pulled down, one of which was the intersecting of two ribs without a boss, a distinguished mark of the first order which prevailed in 1214§, the year that Camden says the Abbey was founded.

The Cistercian order of Monks was of a very severe institute; it first began at Cisteaux, a village in Burgundy, where they had an abbey, and from whence the name is derived. The abbots of this place were always Generals of the Order. They first

* See Dr. Plot's History of Staffordshire, ch. III. sec. 23-29.

† For a description of the three orders of the Pointed style of Architecture, improperly termed Gothic, see Dr. Milner's "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages. 1811."

‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

settled

settled in England towards the conclusion of the eleventh century at Taunton in Somersetshire.

Yours, &c. J. A. BLACKWELL.

Journal of a Tour taken in 1701, from LONDON to PARIS.

(Continued from p. 32.)

ST. DENIS.

1701. **W**E took a carriage, which 9 *Sep.* might be called a kind of cart, to the Fauxbourg of St. Denis, two leagues from Paris on the road to Calais. In our journey we passed the house where St. Denis stopped to rest himself, in his walk to the next village, with his head under his arm, after having had it cut off at Paris; from which circumstance that village has ever since borne his name. How he found his way so far, after such a direful event, was not explained; but we were told it was a miracle which occasioned him to be made the tutelary Saint of the kingdom.

The town of St. Denis is inconsiderable; but the Church of the Monks is large and fine, full of stately monuments of the dead, especially of the Kings of France; for this is their burial-place, and will be, they say, for ever. Here lies in his coffin placed above ground with a velvet pall over it and canopy, Lewis the Thirteenth, father to the present King; and in this position it has been with a lamp constantly burning before it ever since his death, now 59 years ago, and it will so continue until the now reigning monarch die, when the body of Lewis XIII. will be laid in the vault, and that of Lewis XIV. be put in its place, and so successively it will be with future Kings. Possibly the same method of interment is intended to be practised in relation to King James and his successors whilst in France; for, several times afterwards, whilst we remained in Paris, we saw his coffin in the Convent of English or Scotch Benedictines in St. James's-street, lying publicly to be viewed through grates, with a velvet pall over it, and thereon were placed a crown and sceptre. Upon the pall was worked in silver a long cross; and large wax tapers were burning, three on each side of the coffin. The place was hung round with escutcheons of the arms of Eng-

land and France, quartered. We commonly observed several monks praying by the corpse, and were even told that he would be made a saint; but we could not hear of any miracles wrought by him before or after his death, which it seems are necessary to obtain that elevation. However, such things were whispered about. His heart is buried at Chalier, a Convent of Nuns, about a league down the river from Paris, where King James's Queen and the young Princess his daughter commonly reside.

Besides the numerous tombs which this Church abounds, there is a treasury of reliicks. These are particularized in two books, which young girls stationed at the door present to strangers on their entrance. One of them contains the particulars of the tombs of all the French Kings, especially of Dagobert who founded the Church. This is on the left hand of the entrance. It also gives the description and history of the monuments erected to the memory of other great and famous persons. The other book comprizes the inventory of all the treasures there. In this Church is interred the famous Joan of Arc, called La Pucelle; who at the head of a small army, defeated the numerous bands of the English, and recovered from them a large portion of the country. By one party she was called a saint—by the other a witch. In reality, she was a brave enthusiast. Her history and cruel fate are well known.

ST. CLOUD.

Sept. 10. We took a boat down the Seine to St. Cloud, two leagues from Paris. Here is a neat and compact house of free-stone, situate on the top of an hill, and now belonging to the Cardinal Duke de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, who let it to the Duke of Orleans, the French King's brother, lately deceased. In the front is a pretty cascade and some fish-ponds. This, though small, is very regular, of an oblong square, and paved with free-stone at the bottom and sides. It is so situated that standing up by the front of the house, and looking over the stone balusters, you may see the fish playing in it, especially in a sunshine day. Behind the house are very large gardens, in which are many water-works and cascades, constructed at a great expence: and

and yet the gardens themselves cannot be deemed fine, being used chiefly for airing in a coach. The parks commence near the house, and extend many miles, in which the amusement of hunting is the constant practice.

VERSAILLES.

From St. Cloud we walked to Versailles, a distance of two leagues, through pleasant parks and woods. The road-ways were paved in the centre with a good breadth of stone, for the convenience of the King's travelling with his attendants in their coaches, all round his palaces; we arrived just at the time when his Majesty and his Court came back to Versailles, from a complimentary visit of condolence to King James the Third of England, as the King of France had proclaimed him to be.

Of the Palace of Versailles, erected by his present Majesty, I will attempt no description. In size it is prodigious, and in magnificence, I suppose equal, if not superior, to any in Europe. The stables, which are detached, have the appearance of a second palace. The gardens are of great size, and adorned with vast water-works, fountains, cascades, canals, statues, walks, groves, alcoves, seats, and all things that can be imagined to be in the finest gardens in the world, to a prodigy. The front next the garden, which is of astonishing extent, jets out in the midst for a considerable space, adorned with pillars and pilasters of marble, from whence by a descending wide walk you come a considerable distance to a canal of great breadth and length, whereon were several galleys and a sort of brigantines for sailing upon it for pleasure. It so happened that at the time we entered, the water-works were playing all over the gardens, which we understood was a rare thing; for a considerable charge to the King is incurred every time they play, there being no water there but what is brought up over hills from Marli by vast and expensive works. Being well satisfied with what we had this afternoon seen, we went into the town to seek for lodgings, which we soon procured.

Versailles is a very regular town. The houses are uniformly built, but not lofty, in number about 2000. The

market-place is spacious, and the streets are of considerable width.

Sept. 11. We went again to the palace, and viewed more of the gardens and parks. We were informed they were twelve miles or more in circumference. The latter are well shaded with woods, and have long avenues cut through them, a league and an half, and sometimes more in length. This day we went to chapel, and saw the King, who is very tall and lusty, at mass, attended by three Bishops and many other great men. The music was grand and fine; and the performers, instrumental and vocal, amounted to one hundred and fifty—and here, whilst I was gazing at the King, inattentive to the ringing of a little bell which denoted the elevation of the host, and not thinking of kneeling, a sentinel came behind and knocked me down with the butt-end of his musket; and, had I fallen forwards, instead of backwards, my bulky body would have gone over the rails of the gallery down among the priests and people; where, as I should by my fall have certainly interrupted both music and ceremonies, great must have been the confusion. The staircase leading to the chapel is of marble, and the chapel itself strikingly fine and beautiful.

It being understood that the King would this afternoon go to Fontainebleau with the whole Court, we waited until they took coach, when we saw the King again with his jolly red face and dark brown wig. Next came the Dauphin, thick and short, with a wig of fair-coloured hair. He was followed by the Duke of Burgundy, crooked and meagre, wearing his own dark brown locks; and last in order appeared the Duke of Berry, a lively handsome youth, with his own hair of a light colour. The Duke of Anjou, a younger son of the Dauphin, was gone into Spain, having been proclaimed King there. We saw also the Duchess of Burgundy, a pretty young woman with a dark but ruddy complexion. There were many great persons who followed in carriages, but unknown to us. I cannot conclude my observations on this enormous house without remarking, that the rooms which we saw, were in general of small size, and not one that might be called large and stately; but

but there may be others to which we had not access.

We walked into the park to look at the Menagerie. Here are kept lions, tigers, wolves, vultures, ostriches, storks, cranes, and a great variety of other beasts and birds. In the park also is the Duchess of Burgundy's dairy-house, &c. newly built, where she comes and milks cows and makes butter and cheese with her own hands for her amusement, and takes, it seems, great delight in it. She also raises poultry here; and the butter, cheese, and fowls are from hence sent to the King's table.

We proceeded to view the famous machine that throws up the water from Marly to Versailles. It was designed by Monsieur de Ville, a native of Liege, who lives in a neat house contiguous to the machine, and to whom the King allows a pension of one thousand pounds sterling *per annum* for the invention. The water is drawn up from the River Seine by the force of many wheels, which the stream turns without the help of horses or men, and is forced up to the top of a hill 540 feet in height accounting it perpendicularly, through great iron pipes or canals, and from thence, sometimes under ground and sometimes through aqueducts, constructed on the tops of walls very thick, and 60 or 80 yards high, along a distance of two leagues to Versailles. The whole is a prodigious work, carried on and completed at an unlimited expence, and which, from the excessive labours incurred in its progress, and endless fatigues consequent thereon, cost the lives of an incredible number of men.

MARLY.

Sept. 12. We rested at a small village here last night, and this day went to Marly, hard by. This is an house to which the King retires from business, and consults with *Madame Maintenon*. The house is circular, of no great size. In the centre of the interior is a saloon, crowned by a lantern to admit the light, and wherein the stair-case is placed. All around this space are lodging-rooms. It is devoid of all state-apartments, and is merely an house for pleasure in the Summer; but the gardens are large and fine, and have in them here and there some small buildings appropriated for the

use of a few of the great men who wait on the King when he makes his excursions here. The exterior of the house seems to be rough cast. The lodgings within are lofty, and very finely furnished. The person who shewed the house refused to take any fee.

The water-works in the gardens here are many, with cascades, fountains, and statues, the whole far short of those at Versailles in size or stateliness, yet beautiful; but we had not the good fortune to see the water-works here play, as was the case at the former place.

ST. GERMAINE EN LAYE.

Our next route was to St. Germaine's, a large town, filled at present with English, Scotch and Irish, who followed the fortunes of King James; the greater number poor wretches, with hardly shoes on their feet or cloaths to their backs. English is of course talked in almost every house.

We took a view of the palace, a large lofty old building in the manner of a castle, encompassed with a dry ditch. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and the gardens fall down with terraces below it. This is one of the most ancient houses of Lewis the XIVth, and he himself was born here. At present all looks melancholy; and we saw no guards about it.

RETURN TO PARIS.

From hence we returned to Paris, distant four leagues, and reached our lodgings about eight in the evening, much pleased with what we had seen, but very tired, though not yet satisfied.

Sept. 13. We visited the College of the Sorbonne, an University founded by the Cardinal Duke of Richelieu, who lies buried in the middle of the Chapel, with a fine marble monument over him, on which is his figure in a recumbent posture of excellent sculpture; from thence we stepped to La Sainte Chapelle, remarkable for its curious and finely-painted glass; and so on to the Palais Royal, where is a large Exchange of shops, and where the Parliament of Paris sits as a Court of Justice.

Sept. 14. This day was spent in viewing some hotels or palaces of the nobility, particularly that of Luxembourg (now Orleans). This is a noble edifice, with fine large gardens, well frequented in an evening like
 hos

those at the Tuilleries. We concluded our afternoon's amusement by another visit to the Chapel of Val de Grace; where we again heard very fine music.

Sept. 15. Proposing to go to Fontainebleau by water, we bought a cold roast turkey for fifteen pence, and a halfpenny extraordinary for salt, which is very dear here. With this provision we went on board a boat called *La Coche Royale par Eau*, for Fontainebleau, where the Court was, and commonly is yearly about this time for two months. This coach, as they call it, is drawn up the Seine against stream by six horses, and I believe will carry 150 persons. In it are small boxes on each side, with benches and tables in them for the passengers; and between them is a path-way through the middle of the boat. Above is a deck covered with a tarpaulin canopy; and every one carries his own provision, though wine is sold in the boat, but very dear. About a league up the river, on the left hand, we passed by Charenton, a considerable and well-built village, where is a palace of the Archbishop of Paris, with large gardens; and farther on we also passed the following places; St. George, Villeneuve, Ablon, Chatillon (a town), Melun (a city with 6 Churches therein), Fontaine-le-port, Barreau, and Samois. About nine at night we arrived at Valoin, distant from Paris about 20 leagues. From thence we went to an adjoining village, called *La Basse Loche*, where we slept at an auberge newly built, it being too late to proceed that evening to Fontainebleau, which was a league further.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

Sept. 16. This morning early we continued our voyage to Fontainebleau, which we found to be an old town, not so big or neat as Versailles. The chateau is large, built of stone, but old and irregular, with additions made thereto by several Kings at various times. Here are four large Courts or Squares. The Chapel is very fine and rich, and far superior to that at Versailles, though the latter is a newer building. We were shewn this palace by a person who said he was a very old servant, and the only one of the King's domesticks allowed for such a purpose to take money. So his Majesty rewards an-

cient services at the expence of strangers, whom curiosity may draw to Fontainebleau.

We were shewn the bed wherein the Dauphin was born; which, as are also all those of the King and Princes, was very rich. We had another view of the King as he went out to shoot partridges, and of the Duke of Burgundy; and heard the latter pay his compliments to Madame the Duchess of Noailles and two of her daughters, whom he met in the gallery, and to all of whom he seemed very free and complaisant. This gallery is large, but not long, curiously wainscoted, and painted after the old fashion. It is said that the King intends to make great alterations, and to have every thing here more modern and ornamental. On a corner of the wainscot by a window are several notches to denote the progressive growth of the King year by year when he was young. I pulled off my shoes and measured myself there, and found that I wanted about two inches of the uppermost notch. I am six feet high without shoes; and therefore, considering the height of his Majesty, and that he is a bulky man, you may conclude he is what we vulgarly call a *swapper*.

This is the King's country-house, to which he retires for the express purpose of diverting himself with shooting, hunting the wild boar and stag, &c. He goes out almost every day on some sport or other. The situation is in a forest, and wild, enclosed with mountains and rocks, and much resembling that of Chatsworth in Derbyshire, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. From the top of one of these rocks, about three quarters of a league off, comes the water that serves the water-works in the gardens. These are not very fine or large, save that in them is a great cascade adorned with rock-work, which we saw play, as did all the other water-works for the amusement of several strangers who had this day come to Court; but the gardens are so little valued that the coaches of the King and of the Nobility and attendants drive through most of the walks. Our guide told us that he had every day for forty-two years past fed a couple of swans, male and female, with bread; and he called them to him, and they ate out of our hands. He shewed

shewed us likewise a small round building in a little island in the garden, where Henry the IVth of France used to give audienceto Ambassadors; and in a balcony surrounding this building, musick was customarily performed. There is no access to it except by a boat.

We were next led to the stables, where was abundance of fine horses from Barbary, Germany, Poland, Spain, &c. and particularly from England, which are much prized here, especially for hunting. We were informed that the King has in all for coach and saddle 500 horses, a prodigious number, if true; but every thing Royal must in France be on a scale of boundless magnificence and extravagance! They have, it seems, an odd custom here, that if any enter the stables, not being strangers, (though even princes of the blood) with both gloves on, they forfeit 50 pistoles each; and, if strangers, then only a piece of money to drink. Having received due caution from our guide, we each put one glove in our pockets. The park of Fontainebleau is very large, and contains abundance of game well preserved; and the country seems calculated for sports of the field. We had here at our dinner the best Burgundy we had yet tasted; and after our refreshment we walked to the summit of an high rocky mountain in the park, about half a league from the palace; from thence we had a pretty prospect of Fontainebleau and of the castle and country round. This appeared to be generally woody, but well planted with vineyards, as was the country through which we should have passed if we had journeyed by land. I forgot to mention that at the back of the stables is a nice mall, planted with rows of trees on each side; but it is neither so long nor so wide as that in St. James's Park in England.

PASSAGE BACK TO PARIS.

Sept. 17. Intending now to return to Paris, we went to Valoin, where the Coche d'Eau was stationed, and there embarked for the capital; at which we arrived in good time, going now with the stream, though we had only two horses to draw the boat. In this our passage back we observed several things which before had escaped our notice from being sometimes under deck, such as many

chateaux or country seats of gentlemen, and particularly the very fine house on this river with large gardens, belonging to Madame de Montespan, one of the King's mistresses. The Seine was, throughout our passage, generally as wide as the Thames at Kingston. For breadth and length, of course it is supposed to be the second river in France. The wood with which Paris is supplied for fuel is floated down in parcels, bound together four or five feet in thickness, in vast quantities, swimming in the water, and guided by men without boats.

Sept. 18. This day we spent in making purchases of a few odd things, in reviewing some places which we had seen before, and slightly looking at others of no great note, and likewise in conversations of inquiry. We were informed that there are in Paris 3200 houses, 260 parishes, 60 convents and seminaries of men, and 50 nunneries. There are nine bridges, four of them with houses built upon them as on London Bridge. The Parisians use very big language, talking of their City. They say 5000 infants are born in a night, a gross absurdity! perhaps they may dispute our landlord's assertion that there are not less than 50,000 rogues in it.

Sept. 19. This day, here called the 29th and the Feast of Saint Michael, we spent all the morning in hearing the musick at Notre Dame; and in the evening went to see the Fair of St. Laurence, at the further end of the town, near Porte St. Denis. It is here kept in a large inclosed place, and is holden three or four times a year, continuing three weeks each Fair. The rows of shops for sale of articles of every kind were numerous; with diversions of all sorts, consisting of bull-baiting, bear-baiting, shows of wild beasts, puppet-shows, drolls, &c. &c.; and when the Fair is over, the gates are shut up.

But now the propriety of a speedy return to England could not but present itself to our minds; for the expectation of war increased, by reason of the French King having proclaimed the son of the late King James, King of England, and in a solemn manner by heralds at arms, likewise by the rise in value of English coin, and by several other circumstances. We thought it therefore prudent to bend our course homewards, though sooner than

thus we had intended, and accordingly prepared to leave Paris without delay.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 3.
THE late Gilbert Wakefield de-
em'd the following extract from
Persius, one of the finest moral pas-
sages in antient literature. It is in the
3d Satire; and he quotes it, as he says,
for the gratification and admonition
of the Reader.

"Non pudet ad morem discincti vivere
Nattæ, [opimum
Sed stupet hic vitio, et fibris increvit
Fingue: caret culpâ; nescit quid perdat,
et alto [undâ.
Demersus, summâ rursus non bullit in
Magne pater Divum, sævos punire Ty-
rannos [bido
Haud aliâ ratione velis, cum dira Li-
Moverit ingenium, fervente tineta ve-
neno; [lictâ."

Virtutem videant, intabescantque re-

Next follows that fine prosopopœia,

"Imus,
Imus præcipites, quàm qui sibi dicat, et
intus
Palleat, infelix quod proxima nesciat
uxor."

Brewster, in his translation of this
passage, has spun out the 13 lines of
Persius to 32.—It wants nothing but
compression to give the English
Reader an idea of the original. Cas-
saron's notes are familiar to the
learned, and deserve the attention of
every scholar. The Delphin edition
has some good observations. Refer-
ences might also be given to the sa-
cred writings, e.g. to Psalm 17. v. 10.
—of which see the different interpre-
tations in Mant's Bible: see also in
that useful edition the notes on Deu-
teronomy 32. v. 15, "that most highly
wrought lyric composition."

The title of the above Satire was, in
some MSS. "Against the Luxuries and
Vices of the Rich."—Neville's trans-
lation may more properly be called an
"Imitation;" for he mentions mod-
ern instances, such as Lewis the
XIVth; and also the Duke of Aveiro,
who suffered for his conspiracy against
Joseph King of Portugal in 1758.
The meaning of Persius is, "Do you
feel no shame, you who are boasting
of your birth and quality, &c. and yet
lead the life of a low mechanic?"

Neville's lines are these:

"Without a blush can he his Sire's great
deeds [ceeds?
Vaunt, who loose Natta in loose life ex-
Natta so lethargied, so lost to shame,
Who does not pity? for he's past all
blame.

See him in Sin's abyss insensate drop;
He sinks, nor sends one bubble to the
top.

Ye pow'rs of vengeance! when ye would
confound [round,

Some Lewis, running mad Ambition's
Give him to see fair Virtue's form divine,
And while he shuns her, feel his loss, and
mine.

The purpled parasite, when o'er his
head, [thread,

The steely death hung trembling by a
Aveiro agonizing on the wheel,
Felt not such horrors as the wretch must
feel,

The gulph of vice wide-open'ing to his
eyes, [cries;

Gone, gone for ever! to himself who
Rack'd with remorse, wastes silently
within,

His friend, his wife, unconscious of his
sin."

Neville keeps up the metaphor ap-
plicable to a diver, who when he rises
from the bottom of the water causes
a bubbling on the surface. He also
retains the prosopopœia of the ori-
ginal "I go, I go headlong," and
preserves the instance of Damocles,
yet entirely drops that of Phalaris's
Bull.

But without further criticism upon
other writers, I submit to your
Readers the attempt of a living ad-
mirer of Persius, in the following
new version of the passage in ques-
tion:

"Liv'st thou like Natta with no sense
of shame?

Yet his stupidity may pardon claim.
Callous with Vice 'each fibre of his
heart,*

To all the joys that Virtue can impart,
In profligacy sunk so deep he lies,
'No bubble shews one effort made to
rise*.'

Father of gods! when men thy ven-
geance dare [spare.

By all that's vicious, still thy thunder
Let them, too late, of ev'ry good bereft,
Pining behold the virtue they have left.

Thy Bull, Perillus, caus'd not half the
pain,

Or sword, suspended by a single skein,
As feels the wretch, who lost beyond
recall*, [I fall*,'

Cries, "down the headlong steep of vice

* Brewster.

Whilst crimes lie rankling in his breast
conceal'd,
Never, not even to his wife, reveal'd."

The character of Persius as a man was excellent. He withstood the temptations of a corrupt age, high birth, and great riches. See the preface to Madan's prose translation, and the short account of him prefixed to the Delphin edition. Compare it with Shakspeare's character of Count Roussillon,

"Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times."
—*All's Well that end's Well*,
Act I. Scene II.

As a writer too, Persius was highly esteemed by some of the best judges, both Heathens and Christians. Among the former, by Quintilian and Martial; among the latter, by Lactantius, St. Jerome, and St. Austin, the last of whom refers to the very passage of which we have been speaking. Persius died about the 30th year of his age.

Yours, &c. H. I.

Historical Essay on Sculpture in Italy.
(Continued from p. 22.)

ABOUT the year 1783, ANTONIO CANOVA, a Venetian artist of extraordinary talents, appeared at Rome, where it may be asserted, that for many previous years there had been no sculptor. For Cavaceppi, who had passed his life in restoring the Albani marbles, under the guidance of Winkelmann and Mengs, acquired no knowledge of the antique, as a Statue of Flora, which he exhibited, most lamentably proved. It was merely an exaggeration of Bernini's style, and his execution, as poor as the conception, possessed only the merit of mechanical labour.

The genius of Canova soon exceeded the happiest efforts of Bernini, in point of delicacy and high finishing; and for strength and character, M. Angelo would have had a formidable competitor, had he been his contemporary. He was soon regarded as the Statuary destined to revive good taste, and to restore sculpture to its grand principles. Although not absolutely self-taught, he has enjoyed the advantage of arriving at the study of the antique, without any method previously adopted or borrowed from any school.

It will be likewise admitted, that there is neither servile imitation, pla-

giarism, nor compilation in his works. They are entirely his own. Possessing none of the jealousy of M. Angelo, who would not allow even his friends to see him work, Canova makes no secret of his mode of operation. Many can witness with what extraordinary promptness he is capable of producing even a colossal model, and of defacing and re-composing in the space of a few days. He admitted those who were visiting Rome to see his *Studio* with great freedom; and in 1796, I was so gratified, when he had just finished his group of Cupid and Psyche, for Lord Cawdor, and was engaged upon his Hercules and Lychas, two of his most celebrated performances, and which are admirable examples of the extent and variety of his talents.

In his twenty-fourth year, Canova made his first appearance in Rome. He then exhibited a group of Theseus, sitting on the Minotaur, which he has just slain. It is of Carrara marble, and the size of life. Although the countenance of the Hero be sufficiently characteristic, it is not otherwise sufficiently energetic; but on examining the several parts, the antique taste and style which Canova then strove to adopt, may be discovered. He preferred tender and pathetic expression to that of the stronger passions, in which the antients had not attained to that high degree of excellence which they display in many other subjects. This Artist resolved to vie with the antients in the observance of their best principles, as influencing rather than controlling his own genius. A new and original reputation was acquired by him, for his mausoleum of Pope Ganganelli. During a long period, the sculpture intended for the embellishment of Churches had formed for itself a distinct style, of which, Profane Antiquity had left no models; and this particular mausoleum was destined to fix a new æra, and to exalt its author above the erroneous and exhausted taste of the school of Bernini. This mausoleum has certain defects of composition and expression to which a first attempt will be ever liable, which were corrected in another that Prince Rezzonico erected for his Uncle Clement XIII. in St. Peter's Church. As all the proportions of that edifice far exceed the ordi-

caused by the extreme vanity of the artist, which had given general disgust. It will not be now denied to possess very considerable merit.

MICHEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI.

Born 1474—Died 1564.

Group of the Madonna della Pietà, in a North Chapel of St. Peter's at Rome. Two Slaves chained, originally intended to form a part of the Mausoleum of Julius II. Statue of Moses, in the Church of St. Pietro in Vincolo, at Rome, attached as the central figure to the monument of Julius II. This statue gave rise to a literary production, which has been considered as scarcely inferior, in point of sublimity, to the statue itself, a sonnet by Zappi, translated by Roscoe, *Life of Leo X.* vol. IV. p. 302. Duppa's *Life of M. Angelo*, p. 192. Statue of David in the Piazza del Gran Duca at Florence, 16 feet 6 inches in height, which he produced from a large block of marble, to which Simone da Fiesole, a Florentine sculptor, had unsuccessfully attempted to give a human figure of gigantic size, and which had remained neglected for more than a hundred years, and was supposed to be irremediably deformed. Four figures on the Tombs of the Dukes Giuliano and Lorenzo de Medici, representing Day, Night, Morning, and Evening, in the Mausoleum of St. Lorenzo at Florence. Statue of Bacchus in the Florence Gallery; copied by Wilton, and now at Sion-house. Unfinished Bust of Brutus; ditto*.

LORENZETTO.

The statue of Jonas attached to the Mausoleum of Augustino Chigi, in the Church of St. Maria del Popolo, at Rome, said to have been designed by Raffaele.

GUGLIELMO DELLA PORTA.

The legs for the Statue of Hercules Farnese. The figures of Prudence and Justice for the tomb of Paul III. in St. Peter's, designed by M. Angelo.

GIOVANNI DI BOLOGNA.

Born 1524—Died 1608.

Statue of Neptune at Bologna. Group of a Roman and a Sabine girl at Florence. Equestrian Statue of Cosmo I. Grand Duke. Group of Hercules and Nessus.

* See Duppa's *Life of M. Angelo*, 4to. 1807, in which the outlines of his works in Sculpture are given with spirit and elegance.

FRANCOIS DU QUENOI FIAMINGO.

Born 1594—Died 1646.

St. Susanna, in the Cathedral at Loretto. Apollo and Mercury, 3 ft. high.

BENVENUTO CELLINI,

Principally famous for his works in embossing. See his *Life*, written by himself, and translated by Nugent, 2 vols. 8vo. 1775, in which they are enumerated.

ANDREA CONTUCCI.

Bas reliefs of the life of the Virgin Mary in the Chapel of Loretto, finished by Bandinelli and other artists. "Ma quanto in questa parte appartiene ad Andrea, questi suoi lavori sono i più belli e meglio condotti di scultura, che mai fossero stati fatti, fino a quel tempo." Vasari, T. II. p. 170.

GIOVANNI LORENZO BERNINI.

Born 1598—Died 1680.

Group of Apollo and Daphne in the Villa Borghese, near Rome. David preparing to slay Goliath, ditto. Fountain in the Piazza Navona, at Rome. Mausoleum of Urban VIII. in St. Peter's. Ditto of Alexander VII. Group of Neptune and Glauco, once in the Palazzo Negroni, now in the collection of Lord Yarborough. Bust of Charles I. destroyed in the fire at Whitehall in 1691. Statue of Urban VIII. in the Capitol. Equestrian of Louis XIV. at Versailles. St. Theresa, one of his most admired works. There is a great effort to produce an effect very uncharacteristic of a Saint.

ALESSANDRO ALGARDI.

Born 1602—Died 1654.

The Bas-relief of Attila, King of the Huns, with the Apostles Peter and Paul, and St. Leo in his pontifical habit, placed in the portico of St. Peter's, by order of Innocent X. It measures 32 French feet by 18, and employed Algardi four years. The Tomb of Leo XI. sitting and giving the Benediction in St. Peter's. A bronze colossal statue of Innocent X. in the Palace degli Conservatori. A statue of Summus, as a boy, in black marble, in the Villa Borghese.

CAMILLO RUSCONI.

Born 1658—Died 1728.

The Tomb of Gregory XIII. in St. Peter's. Copies of the Apollo Belvidere and the Hercules Farnese for an English Nobleman. It is not certain that they are now in England.

ANON.

AMASLO DA ROSSI.

Born 1671—Died 1715.

The Bas-relief on the tomb of Alexander VII. It represents the canonization of Saints, by that Pontiff, and is among the most admired sculpture in St. Peter's Church, but for which he was so poorly recompensed, that it preyed on his spirits, and he died at the early age of 44 years.

ANTONIO CANOVA OF VENICE.

Born 1757—Living.

Group of Theseus and the Minotaur, 1783. Mausoleum of Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) 12 feet in height, with the figures of Temperance and Courtesy of 10 feet, erected in the Church of the Santi Apostoli at Rome in 1783. Statue of Psyche for Lord Cawdor, now in the collection of H. Blundell, Esq. from a design by Trebbam. Group of Cupid and Psyche, at Paris. Mausoleum of Clement XIII. (Rezzonico) 17 feet high, accompanied by two figures, as types of Religion and Genius. A Bas-relief of Justice, with two couchant lions on the plinth. He is represented not as pontifically seated, but kneeling, 1792. Clementi XIII. Rezzonico P. M. Fratri Filii. Group of Hercules and Lychas. The pugilists Creugas and Damoxenos, in the Museum of the Vatican. They are mentioned by Pausanias. The Mausoleum of the Arch-Duchess Christina, at Vienna, 1806. It is composed of a solid Pyramid, surrounded by eight figures larger than life, in a funeral procession, "Conjugi Optimæ Albertus." Statue of Perseus, in the Vatican. Statue of the King of Naples, 1803. Colossal Statue of the Emperor Napoleon, in a martial character. Statue of the Empress Josephine, sitting in the style of the Agrippina. Theseus vanquishing a Centaur, who is represented as thrown down on his fore-legs, and is endeavouring to rise again by the exertion of the hinder. Theseus preases with his knee the human body of his antagonist, and is preparing to strike him on the head with a club. This group has been preferred to the others of Hercules and the Pugilists. In 1817, two female figures were exhibited at Somerset House; 1. Musa Terpsichore; 2. Hebe presenting Nectar to the Gods. These statues, which are the size of small life, had been previously shown at Paris. C. M. D.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

THE following Memoir of a gallant Veteran, who died on the 13th of last month, in his 110th year, are so interesting, with respect to their actual connexion with many remarkable events in the British annals, that you will probably think them worth copying from the *Dublin Correspondent*. M. GREEN.

"John Dorman, or Diermott, was born at Boigh, or the Bullock-house, in the parish of Clonlee, and county of Donegal, on Aug. 24, 1709; and he was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Dunwith, rector of that parish, who then lived in Lifford, on the spot where the gaol has been since erected. His father, after whom he was called John, was a labourer, and lived to the age of 111 years. His mother's name was Margaret Sharkey; she lived to be nearly 113 years old. These circumstances, combined with his own great age, seem to favour the opinion of those who think longevity is hereditary; he was, however, the youngest of twelve children, none of whom, except one female, lived to any great age. His grandfather, Bryan Diermott, of Temple Douglas, near Letterkenny, lived to be a very old man, and had a considerable property in that neighbourhood, which he forfeited to the Crown in the rebellion of 1641. The wife of this Bryan Diermott was Giles M'Gennis, who was of a reputable family, and the cousin german of a Major Stafford, a gentleman of some property in the county of Donegal, at that time. His father was brought up to be a Roman Catholic Priest; but as the term is, he was spoiled in the making, for he fell in love with Margaret Sharkey, and married her. By this step he displeased his family, and was obliged to earn his bread, as a day-labourer, until he got into the service of Dr. Nicholas Forster, Bishop of Raphoe, whom he served for many years in the capacity of land-steward. In the year 1721, Bishop Forster confirmed this John Dorman, then twelve years old; and the boy was sent to school, to John Campbell, of Clonlee, where some of his relatives lived. Here he was taught to read, but neglected to learn to write, which afterwards proved a heavy loss to him, as his inability to keep accounts prevented his rising in the world, as he might otherwise have done, from the opportunities that occurred to him. After he arrived at the age of manhood he joined in his father's labours, and remained at home till the year 1736, when he resolved to try his fortune in France,

France, where he had an uncle by his father's side, a Captain of Lord Clare's regiment in the Irish brigade.

"With this view, he traversed the coast of Ireland, from Donaghadee to Dingle, and back again, without being able to procure a passage, an embargo having at that time been laid on all the Irish ports, in consequence of the apprehensions of a rupture with Spain. Still determined to push his way, he passed from Donaghadee to Port Patrick, and thence to Dumfries, at which latter place his money failed him; in consequence of which, he gave up his intention of proceeding to France, and enlisted in the 12th regiment of foot, then commanded by General Durea, a Dutchman. The officer with whom he enlisted was Capt. Conyngham, of Crauford, in the county of Donegal. This gentleman behaved very kindly to him in his distress at Dumfries, and offered him a guinea to bring him home, if he should not wish to enlist with him. But Dorman was ashamed to return, as he had left home contrary to his parent's wishes, and he found such a friend in Captain Conyngham, with whom he hired as a servant, that his situation was very comfortable. With Capt. Conyngham he lived eight years, and was in his service when that gentleman died of a pleurisy in Limerick, and was buried in the Church-yard of St. Mary's, in the year 1744.

"Soon after Dorman enlisted, the regiment in which he served was ordered on foreign service; and he passed with his master through London to Holland, landing at the port of Helvoet Sluys; from this he proceeded with the regiment to Amsterdam, after he had spent the winter of 1736, in quarters, at Bergen-op-Zoom.—The British army on the Continent at this time was commanded by John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair. He remained with the army on the Continent, till the beginning of the year 1739, when a draft was made of seven men from each company in every regiment, to form a body of marines: with those Dorman volunteered, and went with Admiral Vernon's squadron, of seven ships, to the coast of Spain. Here he was engaged at the taking of Porto Bello and St. Serengo, and the bombardment of Carthage. At the same time a strong armament was sent to the West Indies under the command of Lord Cathcart, to curb the insolence of the Spaniards. The frost, this year, was extremely severe even in Spain. He returned to Plymouth, under the command of General Hobson, and shortly after rejoined the 12th regiment, then

quartered at a village within eight stones (24 miles) of Fontenoy. For six years he remained either in Hanover, or the neighbourhood of it, and was frequently engaged in skirmishes, and out on guards. His health was firm; he was seldom indisposed, except after drinking excessively of *foozle*, a liquor somewhat like our whiskey; he was, however, in general, a temperate man, and all his life an early riser.

"In the year 1743, he was engaged with his regiment at the battle of Dettingen, in the Netherlands. The order of this battle was directed by King George the Second, who commanded his army in person. The King advancing to the front of the line, gave fresh spirits to the soldiers. The British troops fired too soon this day upon the marching up of the enemy, on which the French black musqueteers, detaching themselves from their lines, and galloping between the allied foot, were all cut to pieces. The firing now became general; when the presence of his Britannic Majesty, who was in the posts of the greatest danger, and behaved with the noblest intrepidity, decided the fate of the day. Marshal Noailles shewed great bravery in this battle. The Duke of Cumberland being in the hottest of the engagement, was wounded in the calf of the leg. After losing the flower of the French army, hewn down in every direction by British valour, Marshal Noailles ordered a retreat. In this battle the French lost 6,000 men and a multitude of officers, and the English 2,500. Had the enemy been properly pursued, before they recovered themselves from their first confusion, in all probability they would have sustained a total overthrow. The Earl of Stair proposed that a body of cavalry should be detached on this service; but his advice was over-ruled. The English Generals, Clayton and Murray, were killed in this battle, and the Earl of Albemarle, General Huske, and several other officers of distinction, wounded. The battle of Dettingen was fought on the 26th of June, 1743. The hostile armies remained after the battle on each side of the river Mayne, till the 19th of July, when the French general, receiving intelligence that Prince Charles of Lorraine had approached the Neckar, he suddenly retired, and re-passed the Rhine, between Worms and Oppenheim. On the 27th of August, the allied army passed the Rhine at Mentz; and the King of England fixed his head-quarters in the episcopal Palace of Worms. Here the forces lay encamped till the latter end of September, when they advanced to Spire, where they were joined by

90,000 Dutch auxiliaries from the Netherlands. In the month of October the King of Great Britain returned to Hanover, and the army separated. The troops in British pay, marched back to the Netherlands, and the rest took their route to their respective countries.

"On the 30th of April 1745, John Dorman was present and engaged at the battle of Fontenoy. The King of France had resolved on conquering the Netherlands, and assembled a prodigious army for that purpose, under the auspices of Marshal Saxe. The King, and the Dauphin, on their arrival at the camp, near Tournay, in the latter end of April, laid siege to that strong town. The Dutch garrison there, consisting of 8,000 men, commanded by old Baron Dorth, made a vigorous defence. The allies were resolved to prevent the loss of the city, by a battle; their army was much inferior to that of the French; the Duke of Cumberland took the command, having the Earl of Stair second in command under him. The Duke, having made the proper dispositions, began his march towards the evening. At two o'clock in the morning, a brisk cannonade ensued, and about nine o'clock, both armies were engaged; the village of Antoine being on their right—a wood on their left, and the town of Fontenoy before them. The French had very great advantages in their position. Notwithstanding this, the British infantry pressed forward, bore down all opposition, and for near an hour was victorious. Dorman, with the 12th regiment of foot, was in the hottest part of this action, and received a flesh wound in the right shoulder. So closely were the two armies engaged, that the muskets of each clashed against those of their respective opponents. Marshal Saxe was, at this time, sick of the same disorder of which he afterwards died. He visited all parts in a litter; and saw, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, that the day was his own.—One circumstance occurred, which the subsequent historians were unwilling to record, of the Duke of Cumberland, which was, that in the midst of the battle, he resigned the command to the Earl of Stair; and Dorman alleges that if he had not done so, the whole allied army would have been cut to pieces. The gallantry of his Royal Highness, however, could not be doubted; and it shone forth as conspicuous in this battle, as in that of Dettingen. The English column having driven the French beyond their lines, advanced so far as to pass the several columns of the enemy, which had opened and made an avenue for

them, and closed behind them, as they passed on. The French artillery then began to fire upon them: and though they continued a long time unshaken, yet being wholly unsupported by the other wing, and exposed back and front, flank and rear, to a dreadful fire, which did great execution, the British were obliged to make the necessary dispositions for a retreat, which was effected in tolerable order, about the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon. This was one of the most bloody battles that had been fought for a century before. The allies left upon the field near 12,000 slain, and the French bought the victory with nearly an equal number. Among the many British officers killed in this battle, were Lieut.-gen. Campbell, and Major-gen. Ponsonby; the latter commanded a squadron consisting of the Scotch Greys, Ligonier horse, and Enniskillen dragoons. He fell in the rear of General Sperkins's brigade, and not far from the spot on which John Dorman was then engaged.

"Although the attack on the French army at Fontenoy was generally judged rash and precipitate, the British and Hanoverian troops fought with such courage and perseverance, that if they had been properly supported by the Dutch forces, and their flanks covered by a sufficient body of cavalry, the French, in all probability, would have been obliged to abandon the siege of Tournay, which, after a gallant resistance, surrendered to them on the 21st of June. After dismantling Tournay, and surprizing Ghent, the French army invested Ostend, which, though defended by an English garrison, and open to the sea, was, after a short siege, surrendered on the 14th of August. Dendermonde, and afterwards Newport, and Weth, underwent the same fame, while the allied army lay entrenched, beyond the canal of Antwerp; and the King of France having subdued the greater part of Austrian Netherlands, returned to Paris, which he entered in triumph.

"Flushed with his successes on the Continent, and resolved, if possible, to humble the pride of England, the King of France furnished the young Pretender with a supply of money and arms, and sent him into Scotland for the purpose of recovering the Crown which his family had forfeited. On the 14th of July, 1745, he sailed in a small frigate from the port of St. Lazare, accompanied by the Marquis of Tuilbardin, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and a few other Irish and Scottish adventurers. Off Belleisle, he was joined by the Elizabeth, a French ship of war, mounted with 60 guns, as his

convoy

convoy. Their design was to sail round Ireland, and land in the Western part of Scotland: but falling in with the *Lion*, an English ship of the line, a very obstinate and bloody action ensued. The *Elizabeth* was so disabled, that she could not proceed on the voyage, and with difficulty reached the harbour of Brest; but the *Lion* was shattered to such a degree, that she floated like a wreck upon the water. The Pretender, in the frigate, continued his course to the Western Isles of Scotland, and landing on the coast of Lochaber, on the 27th of July, brought with him seven officers, and arms for 2,000 men. In a short time, he found himself at the head of 1,500 men; and he invited others to join him, by manifestoes scattered through the Highlands. Sir John Gope was then sent to oppose his progress. A requisition was made of 6,000 auxiliaries, and six British regiments, which had remained with the Duke of Cumberland in Flanders, after the battle of Fontenoy. With one of these regiments (the 12th foot, the same in which he had originally enlisted,) Dorman returned, and was engaged at the battle of Culloden, where, in less than half an hour after the first shot was fired, the rebels were totally routed, and the field covered with their wounded and slain, to the number of above 3,000. In this engagement, Dorman was so situated in his regiment, that he had the opportunity of firing but one shot. Smollett says, in his continuation of Hume's History of England, that Lord Balmerino was conveyed, with the Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, and Macleod, by sea to London, to be tried for joining in this rebellion. John Dorman, when living, said this was a mistake in the historian; and alleges, that he was one of the guard that accompanied them by land the whole way, under the command of Capt. Eyre, who was afterwards made Governor of Galway for his services at that time. Dorman also said, that a person of the name of M'Kenzie, the nephew of Lord Balmerino, and an Officer in Sir John Bruce's battalion, conceiving that his uncle had been used harshly by Capt. Eyre, followed him to Galway, and remained there for a considerable time, endeavouring to get a shot at him, but was obliged to leave it, without effecting his purpose.

"After the rebellion in Scotland had been suppressed, the 12th regiment, and Dorman with it, marched for Portsmouth, and there embarked for Flanders, where the veteran remained with the Duke of Cumberland's army till the peace, which was concluded at Aix-

la-Chapelle, on the 7th of October, 1747.

"Immediately after the conclusion of peace, Monsieur Duplex, who commanded for the French in the East Indies, began, by his intrigues, to sow the seed of dissention among the Nabobs, that he might be the better able to accomplish certain designs which he had formed. His head-quarters were at Pondicherry, from whence he supplied the deposed Nabob of Arcot, Sundah Sabel, with 2,000 sepoy, 60 kafres, and 420 French soldiers, which enabled Sabel to defeat his rival, Anaword Khan, whom they killed in battle. He then re-possessed himself of the Government of Arcot, and, according to a previous stipulation, ceded to the French the town of Velur, in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, with its dependencies, consisting of 45 villages.

"Mahommed Ali Khan, son of the deceased Nabob, Anawerde Khan, fled to Terucherapall, and solicited the assistance of the English, who gave him a reinforcement of money, men, and arms, under the conduct of Major Lawrence, a brave and experienced Officer. Thus commenced the celebrated war in India, which terminated in the reduction of the province of Arcot, after the army of Sundah Sabel had been completely routed, and its unfortunate Commander put to death by the Nabob of Tanjour, an ally of the English Company, who struck off his head, to prevent any disputes about the manner of disposing of him. Among the reinforcements sent out to the East Indies, on this occasion, was a draft from the 12th regiment of foot, and with it John Dorman. The vessel in which he sailed, stopped for water at the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at her destination in eleven months, which was then reckoned a good passage. Eight ships sailed under the same convoy, and in each of them about 100 soldiers. He was at the taking of Madras and Pondicherry, and received no wound at either place. He remained with the British army for three years, between Madras and Pondicherry, and the climate agreed with him; but neither he, nor any of the privates, could acquire any share of the wealth which was there accumulated by the Officers of this army. Their food was chiefly rice, and they drank arrack with their water. Those who perspired profusely, as Dorman did, enjoyed good health; but those who did not, were sickly, and many of them died. The uniform consisted of ~~white~~ ~~trousers.~~ ~~The~~ ~~arrack~~

ral death, in the European armies. The successes of Colonel (afterward Lord) Clive, at this time, in India, were almost incredibly great, and laid the foundation of the present amazing extent of riches and territory, which the English possess in the East Indies.

"In the year 1752, Dorman returned to the King's service, and to Europe, with about 30*l.* prize money, which he had shared on the taking of Pondicherry. The vessel in which he returned to Europe, stopped for water at St. Helena. On his being discharged at Charing Cross, from the service of the Company, Adjutant-general Napier, who then commanded the 12th regiment, inquired if there were any men there who had belonged to it. Dorman replied that he was one, and immediately re-enlisted in it—upon which, the General gave him five guineas, which, with the 30*l.* he had brought to England, he dissipated in a very short time, reserving only what bore his expences to Aberdeen, where the regiment was quartered.

"In the month of May, 1756, the King of England declared war against the French, on account of the infringements and encroachments made by them upon the British territories in America, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and in the ensuing month, the French King, in his turn, declared war against his Britannic Majesty, in terms of uncommon asperity. On the 20th of September, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, after driving the French out of Hanover, by an army which his Britannic Majesty had authorized him to raise in that country, took possession of Leipzig, for the purpose of forwarding the King of Prussia's designs upon Poland. A sharp war ensued, in which the King of Poland was deprived of his Electoral Dominions, his troops, arms, artillery, and ammunition. In the latter end of this year, the Hanoverian auxiliaries were transported from England to their own country, which was, at this time, in great danger of invasion. After various successes and reverses, the French, on the 24th of July, 1757, laid part of Hanover under contribution, which led to the action of Hohenbeck, in which the allied army, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, were obliged to retreat. After which the French took possession of the whole of the Electorate of Hanover, and also of Hesse-Cassel.

"Dorman was on the Continent during the whole of this war, and often-times engaged in different battles and skirmishes, the particulars of none of which he remembers, except those of ~~1757~~ ~~1758~~ ~~1759~~ ~~1760~~ ~~1761~~ ~~1762~~ ~~1763~~ ~~1764~~ ~~1765~~ ~~1766~~ ~~1767~~ ~~1768~~ ~~1769~~ ~~1770~~ ~~1771~~ ~~1772~~ ~~1773~~ ~~1774~~ ~~1775~~ ~~1776~~ ~~1777~~ ~~1778~~ ~~1779~~ ~~1780~~ ~~1781~~ ~~1782~~ ~~1783~~ ~~1784~~ ~~1785~~ ~~1786~~ ~~1787~~ ~~1788~~ ~~1789~~ ~~1790~~ ~~1791~~ ~~1792~~ ~~1793~~ ~~1794~~ ~~1795~~ ~~1796~~ ~~1797~~ ~~1798~~ ~~1799~~ ~~1800~~ ~~1801~~ ~~1802~~ ~~1803~~ ~~1804~~ ~~1805~~ ~~1806~~ ~~1807~~ ~~1808~~ ~~1809~~ ~~1810~~ ~~1811~~ ~~1812~~ ~~1813~~ ~~1814~~ ~~1815~~ ~~1816~~ ~~1817~~ ~~1818~~ ~~1819~~ ~~1820~~ ~~1821~~ ~~1822~~ ~~1823~~ ~~1824~~ ~~1825~~ ~~1826~~ ~~1827~~ ~~1828~~ ~~1829~~ ~~1830~~ ~~1831~~ ~~1832~~ ~~1833~~ ~~1834~~ ~~1835~~ ~~1836~~ ~~1837~~ ~~1838~~ ~~1839~~ ~~1840~~ ~~1841~~ ~~1842~~ ~~1843~~ ~~1844~~ ~~1845~~ ~~1846~~ 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sensive weapons of iron were much more common than might be supposed from the writings of Homer, who chose, in most cases, to furnish his heroes with *brazen* arms, for the sake, probably, of giving to his poems a more venerable air of antiquity.

However that may be in general, he has, in particular instances, noticed various weapons or instruments made of *iron* or *steel*, viz. *Arrow-points*, ll. 4, 123—*Swords* or *Knives*, ll. 18, 34—*Spear-points* (Ulysses had left several in his house, when setting out for Troy), *Odys.* 16, 294, *Od.* 19, 13, compared with *Od.* 22, 25; though again described as of brass or copper. *Od.* 22, 92, 125, 259, 276, 295—*Maces* for battle, ll. 7, 141, 144—*Axes* and *Hatchets*, ll. 14, 485; 23, 30; *Od.* 9, 393—*Ploughshares*, ll. 23, 834—*Bills* and *Sickles*, *Hymn.* 3, 109; 4, 269—*Chisels* or *Scrapers*, *Hymn.* 3, 41.

With respect to Hesiod, although he was attentive to arm the heroes of anterior days (Perseus, Hercules, Cycnus, &c.) with *brazen* swords and spears, for the sake, no doubt, of preserving the propriety of *costume*; yet neither he nor his contemporary Greeks were unacquainted with the use of iron; since we see, that, to illustrate a description in his *Theogonia*, v. 864, he introduces, as a simile, the *melting of iron-ore*—a simile, which must have been unintelligible to his readers, if the Greeks of his time had not been well and generally acquainted with the iron manufacture.

Besides, in describing the third generation of men, who had lived prior to the Theban war and the siege of Troy, he carefully informs his reader, that “*Those men, being unacquainted with iron*” (Μῆλα; δ' οὐκ εἶσι βραχίονα, *Op. & D.* 150), “*had used brazen arms and brazen tools:*” whence it is not unreasonable to conclude, that brazen arms and tools were no longer, or at least very rarely, used by the Greeks of his day; but that iron was generally employed by them instead of brass: otherwise the important information respecting the brazen arms of earlier times would have been altogether nugatory.

MR. URSAN, Jan. 20.

IN your Obituary for March 1817, wherein you noticed the late Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, of Jesus College,

Cambridge, you took occasion to mention two Sermons published by him, which you say, “*whoever reads will lament that the Author has not explained his sentiments more fully on many other parts of Scripture.*” For these Discourses I have made diligent but fruitless inquiry, and shall therefore feel obliged by information where copies of them may be procured. In the Memento alluded to, you gave an outline of Mr. Tyrwhitt's character, that does credit to your accustomed intelligence and candour; but my reverence for the memory of that most excellent man, led me to hope that ere now I should have seen it illustrated by some anecdotes, or perhaps a Memoir of his most benevolent but unostentatious career through life. You have truly said that “*his benevolence was not confined to any sect or party,*” as one proof of which (if I have been rightly informed) he contributed largely towards the repairs of his College Chapel, although he had long ceased to frequent that sacred edifice on account of his dissent from the Church Liturgy: he appears, however, to have been decidedly favourable to a National Establishment in Church affairs, and to have given his support to the existing order therein, as far as his well-known tenets would permit; and accordingly we find he occupied the University pulpit, and adorned it by his good sense and learning as often as the cycle for that purpose called upon him to preach there. Perhaps you can prevail with some of your Cambridge friends to comply with the foregoing suggestions; and as he passed nearly all his long life in that celebrated University, there must still be many of her sons competent in every way to perpetuate various honourable traits of him by means of your pages; and the noble legacy which he bequeathed them for the furtherance of biblical criticism, seems to demand some such grateful tribute at their hands. It will be very gratifying also to many of your Readers to be informed, what steps have been taken by the legatees to promote the said pious intentions of the Testator.

Yours, &c.

Neros.

P. S. Some slight notices of Mr. Tyrwhitt are preserved in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. IX. p. 527.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14. *History of the Island of St. Domingo, from its first Discovery by Columbus to its present period.* 8vo. pp. 446. Fenner.

DURING the administration of Lord North it was observed, that of the British troops sent to America, only one half proved effective upon landing: the length of the voyage had so baneful an operation in crowded transports. It is also known, that if a distant colony, of extent sufficiently large, chuses to proclaim itself independent, faction, treachery, or interest, can alone restore it to the parent country. It is impossible to ship forces adequate to its subjugation, especially if the country be wild. Yet, with the knowledge of this fact, did France send out an army to subdue an island of about 150 miles broad, and 400 long, inhabited by a population of 455,000 negroes, and the climate West Indian! The Blacks had only of course to do, what we have been informed by naval authority they actually did, bring the French to action in the heat of the day (not for victory), and continue the practice for a few successive days. The hospitals were soon overloaded. The American war suggested another plan, where the force was strong; fight one battle; that diminishes a certain number; let them besiege, and even take a town; a greater decrease ensues; and, when from incidental or excited causes, a sufficient loss has taken place, bear down upon the remainder with a far superior army. It was by this means that Lord Cornwallis was defeated; and it is a safe method where disciplined troops are to be engaged by raw militia. Pichegru relieved France by the same methods.

The value and scarcity of colonial produce in France, through the loss of their islands, and the risk of shipment, became enormous. An impatient feeling under privation goaded them to a measure, which the national vanity, from their military success, could alone deem feasible. Reason and Experience did not, however, accompany Fortune in the project; and the result will furnish an oppor-

tunity to Philosophers of knowing, whether Gibbon's position of inferior physiological character in the Natives of Africa is, or is not, founded in fact.

We consider this Work as an excellent compendary narrative. The sentences are flowing, and the matter judiciously selected; and though only one volume, it contains sufficient information to be quite satisfactory to the reader of history, as such, who has no political or local particulars to explore, which require minute details. After describing various cruelties practised on both sides, we have a curious account of blood-hounds:

"To complete the climax of more than savage cruelty, they [the French] resorted to the use of blood-hounds, which they obtained chiefly from the island of Cuba. These dogs were trained with great care and much perverse ingenuity, to inspire them with an attachment to all persons of white complexion, and with an insatiable thirst for the blood of the blacks, whom they were afterwards employed in hunting down with unrelenting fury, like so many wild beasts of the forest."

"On more than one occasion some of the prisoners, whom their merciless oppressors were pleased to denounce as criminals, were thrown alive to the blood-hounds. Of this unparalleled enormity the authors made no secret, at the scene of its perpetration, giving public notice of the time and place at which the horrid spectacle would be exhibited. The ordinary day for such exhibitions was Sunday. A large ring was lined with the military under arms, the ferocious dogs were in the centre, and the human victims were delivered naked to their rage." P. 279.

"Nor were the ravages of these brute auxiliaries limited to the particular missions assigned them by their employers. Being but slenderly fed, in order to sharpen their voracity for the required service, they would frequently break loose, and devour infants from the public way. At other times they would hasten to the neighbouring woods, and, surprizing a family of harmless cultivators at their homely repast, or during their nightly repose, would involve them all in one common destruction." P. 280.

"When Rochambeau was reduced to the extreme of distress, it is (says our Author) one of those remarkable events, which

which sometimes almost disclose to mortal view the invisible hand of a righteous Providence, that the French were actually obliged, for several weeks, to subsist on those very blood-hounds which they had procured for the purpose of hunting down the negroes." P. 286.

We shall close this account with noticing one famous absurdity. After Christophe was crowned King in 1811, whose Christian name was Henry, among the new monarchical institutions was "the royal and military order of Saint Henry." We speak thus under the presumption that there is no Saint Henry in the Romish Calendar; and that it is a singular blunder of the Blacks upon the subject, that the Christian name of a King was alone the groundwork of the appellations of the European orders.

15. *A Letter to a Friend, relative to the present State of the Island of Dominica.* By Langford Lovell, Esq. 8vo. pp. 39. Winchester, Robins.

IT has been often noted, that wherever governments interfere with Commerce, the results are unfortunate. The old story of "Let us alone," is well known; and it is certainly a most iniquitous consequence of war, that tradesmen, whose interest and inclination it is to be at peace, should be made the principal sufferers, at least in the question of property. It may be even doubted whether the system of taking prizes, beyond a reference to certain articles, is not highly injurious to the nation which practises it; for, if the captures from the enemy be more numerous than your own losses, you only introduce foreign commodities to compete with your own; and if the balance be against you, the Underwriter pays in the main, from capital. However, the full discussion of this question is beyond our limits, and therefore, admitting the fact, that the practice is founded, upon its tendency (by producing *inter alia* much distress) to shorten the duration of war, we shall only observe, that its *real operation* is merely to augment the prices of articles, and produce restrictions upon commerce.

When war broke out with America, traffic was prohibited with our colonies. The object of Mr. Lovell's Pamphlet is chiefly to shew the injury thus done to the Island of Dominica after the hurricane by this restriction;

and he writes both with loyalty and temper. The fact is (see p. 28) that the measure doubled the price of necessaries, in a country where, by the hurricane, the proprietors and inhabitants were ruined.

16. *Reformation in the Catholic Church of Germany, and the Downfall of Papal Authority, detailed in a Correspondence with the Court of Rome, on the subject of the Nomination of the Vicar-general Baron Von Wessenberg, as Successor in the Diocese of Constance, and Diocesan Administrator. Accompanied by the various Documents referred to in the Correspondence; a Prefatory Memorial, giving a brief Account of the extraordinary Proceedings of the Court of Rome, on this occasion; and the measures adopted in consequence by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden; and an Introduction, written expressly for this Translation, by the Attorney General of the King of Bavaria. Translated from the Original German.* pp. 215. Ackermann.

THOUGH this is a Pamphlet peculiarly adapted to excite public attention, we think those who are immediately interested in the subject of it will choose to judge of it for themselves by perusing a work so fully described in the title-page.

17. *Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century.* (Continued from p. 42.)

THE particulars of Mr. Hardinge's Life we have not abridged, or adverted to in this place, as there is reason to expect that we shall meet with them again, prefixed to an edition of his Works, now in the press. We can recollect none of Mr. Hardinge's productions which does not deserve republication: but in *correspondence* he certainly excelled. In this respect we are inclined to prefer him to the late Lord Orford, (whose letters have been very justly praised, and are accounted the best of his works) not only because Mr. Hardinge is *sincere*, which Lord Orford never was; but because amidst all Mr. H.'s wit and vivacity, he never fails to draw upon his memory (a very accurate one) for some fact, or piece of information. This, unlike Lord Orford's, carries his correspondence beyond the mere "entertainment of the moment."

Mr. Hardinge's Memoirs are followed by those of his nephew, George Nichols

Nicholas Hardinge, a young naval hero of great promise, who fell gloriously in March 1808, in the 28th year of his age. So much had he distinguished himself in the short period of his brave and manly career, that the House of Commons unanimously voted a monument to him, which has since been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and of which there is a drawing in Mr. Ellis's excellent edition of Dogdale's History of that Church. These memoirs, the production of Mr. Justice Hardinge, are admirably contrived to stimulate the ambition of the young adventurer, and to show by what spirit and by what steps an enterprising youth may become the greatest of heroes, and reach the summit of fame.

In the Appendix to the Memoirs of the Hardinge family, are various poetical pieces and other documents illustrative of the preceding narrative; but of all the serious documents, that which in our opinion confers most honour on Mr. Justice Hardinge, is his humane interference in behalf of women suspected of child-murder. It is too well known that our Judges on former occasions, in their charges, were influenced by certain erroneous opinions respecting the signs by which it may be known whether a child was born alive or dead. The popular, and indeed the professional opinion was, that if the lungs floated in water, the child must have been born alive: but if born dead, they would sink. This opinion, which had been generally acted upon as infallible, and as a very easy criterion, Mr. Justice Hardinge was, from better information, inclined to doubt, and had his doubts resolved first by the perusal of a lecture of Dr. William Hunter, and lastly by the written opinions (here published) of three of the most eminent men of their day, Messrs. Cline, Home, and Cooper. Previously to this, the crime of child-murder had so frequently occurred in the Welsh circuit, over which Mr. Hardinge presided, that he was induced to write the following letter to the late Bishop Horsley; and one more replete with information on the subject, or with more just reflection, we know not where to find.

To the Right Rev. Dr. HORSLEY, Lord Bishop of St. ASAPH.

"My dear Lord, April . . ., 1805.

"With many apologies, and with trembling hope that you will honour the

inclosed with your attention, I lay them before you, and have nothing more at heart than to obtain a few hints from you upon so awful and so alarming a subject. In our part of Wales it is thought *no crime* to kill a bastard child. We had two cases equally desperate. One of the culprits (and perhaps the worst of the two in a moral view) escaped. Both of the offences were proved by irresistible evidence.—In the case of the girl at Presteigne, circumstances transpired which are of a most affecting and peculiar nature. Her countenance was pretty and modest; it had even the air and the expression of perfect innocence.—Not a tear escaped from her, when all around her were deeply affected by her doom; yet her carriage was respectful, her look attentive, serious, and intelligent.—Short as the interval before she perished, her use of it was most wonderful.—It appeared that she had no defect of understanding, and that she was born with every disposition to virtue—but of her *crime* she had not the faintest conception; and there was not a single trace of *Religion* to be found in her thoughts. Of *Christianity* she had never even heard, or of *The Bible*; and she had scarce ever been at Church.

"A servant in a most profligate family attracted the notice of her young master, who intrigued with her. Her office was that of under-cook; and she killed her child, the moment after its birth, with a pen-knife, nearly severing the head from the neck. It was the same knife, and the same use of it, which had been her implement and constant habit in killing chickens. This murder, it appears by her confession (the most ingenuous and complete imaginable), that she committed in *mercy to the child*.

"The young Squire, though her favourite gallant, was not the father; but she did him justice in reporting, that, when he was apprized of her pregnancy he offered her to maintain the child when born, if she would only say that he was the father. Such was her sense of honour, that, although it would have saved her child's life and her own, she would not purchase these two lives by a falsehood. The father of the child, before its birth, (admitting the fact) refused in peremptory terms to maintain it when born. 'I determined, therefore, to kill it, poor thing!' (she said) *out of the way*, being perfectly sure that I could not provide for it myself.' These were her words and the substance of them was often repeated.

"Before she was tried, she solicited her young master's help in the gift of a single guinea to her, for a Counsel, to do the best for her that he could—but *her prayer was refused*, and she would have

have been undefended if the High Sheriff had not, in compassion to her desolated situation, see'd Counsel himself. She took it for granted that she would be acquitted; had ordered gay apparel, to attest the event of her deliverance; and supposed the young gentleman (whom I well knew) would save her by a letter to me.—She embraced the Gospel Creed, and its mercies, with enlightened as well as fervent hope; took the sacrament with exemplary devotion; marked a perfect sense of remorse; and met her fate in the most affecting manner, with calm intrepidity, and with devout resignation. The Minister who attended her told me that a feather of Religion would have made an Angel of this girl.

“To wind up the characters in this Provincial Tragedy, though to the end of her life she spoke with romantic affection of her young master (whom yet she indirectly accused of seducing her); when she was no more, he gave the lie to all that she had asserted, and without a shadow of interest. It must not be forgot that her fellow-servant, the father of the child, when she complained of her sufferings from pregnancy, gave her an herb, which he told her that he had gathered, and advised her to take it; which she would never do, believing that it was intended by him to kill her child in the womb.

“As the Law now stands, concealment of pregnancy and birth is punished with two years imprisonment at the most! though it is in that concealment that all these murders originate. I never yet heard of the Divine, Philosopher, Statesman, Judge, Moralist, or even Poet, who has written professedly upon this topic. There is, I believe, no allusion to it in Scripture. It never happens in high life; is the vice of the poor; and generally in the pale of domestic servitude. I believe that, in every instance of the kind, a total want of religious conceptions or habits will be found one of the features—and a neglected education the other. In proportion to the undisciplined and savage characters of the poor, this offence is more or less prevalent.

There has not been a conviction at the Old Bailey for this crime during a period of twenty years, and the cases of trial for it have been very few.—In Wales they have been twice as numerous, and very often fatal. In Ireland, I am told, the habit of exposing children, most of whom die, rages like a pestilence.

“I wish to have your Lordship's opinion how you would correct the law upon that subject, and what expedients you would recommend for prevention of the mischief. I will do myself the hon-

our to wait upon you whenever you will appoint me. It will be my turn a Brecon to deliver the Charge* in the Summer; and I wish to do as much good as I can, by admonition from the Bench. I remain, with highest respect,

“My Lord,

“Your most grateful and obedient servant,
“GEORGE HARDINGE.”

The issue of Mr. Hardinge's inquiries on the symptoms of natural violent death, in children supposed to be murdered, was an excellent charge intended for the grand jury in April 1816, which, however, he did not live to deliver. What he left is here published, and is a document of great importance.

(To be continued.)

18. *The Banquet. In Three Cantos, 8vo. Baldwin & Co. pp. 144.*

WE believe it will be pretty generally acknowledged by our Readers, that it is too much the custom of the poets of the present day to try to gain the temple of Parnassus and the *Sacra Sedes Musarum* rather by a *coup de main* than a regular approach;—by scaling the precipitous heights that guard this dangerous eminence, rather than by pursuing the beaten road which has been pointed out and trodden by the most favoured disciples of Apollo.

It is not surprising, therefore, that their giddy heads have soon been turned by the sudden and unnatural elevation, and that so many have fallen headlong in the hazardous and presumptuous enterprize, and are now sinking in the gulph of oblivion, to rise no more. The eye that was at first dazzled by the hardy attempt, contemplates without pity or surprise, the fall of these democrats and anarchists of the empire of the Muses, and turns with disgust from the mangled relics of the victims of their own ambition and conceit. They make their entry into the Pierian territory, in the same way as Satan into Paradise, by overleaping the barriers, or rising in a fog; and their success when arrived is pretty much of the same nature. They pluck unripe and forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge with which they tempt the credulous fair, inflame their pas-

* This admirable Charge is printed in our vol. LV. p. 833.

not corrupt their hearts. But allured by the voice of truth, misled by the ethereal and unpoint of enlightened judgment, and confessed in their native lity. We do not mean to insist that such censure applies inimately to every poetical pro- of the present day; far from re are doubtless many that do l within the scope of these versions; and that which we w to announce, forms a fresh ourable exception. It is less quiet of sense than the feast on, and is so served up as to b without cloying the appe- d we trust, may afford a lively, l, and lasting entertainment to ader.

ough deprived of the means of g an interest by the gradual pement of a continued story, ject is throughout sufficiently ed and embellished by occasion- fotes and strokes of satire. igh the form is that of a di- eam, it is not filled with for- les and tiresome description, plete with strokes of delicate nd good-humoured pleasantry, g lightly at the most promi- arts of the subject, without g tediously on any: to use the 's own illustration,

: on the wasp—with covetous de- ight [light; / parterres he guides his wanton laging—the surreptitious theft what's pilfer'd known, but what s left."

first Canto, after a playful ad- the minor poets, is principally p with the customs of the an- eating; and the simplicity of re times is thus illustrated:

Ruths of early times the field ould glean; r rounder fingers, the round rain would screen, sting wheat from the rough cat- in draw m its calyx segregate, and straw, eawn'd barley from its wiry coat, m its nodding panicle the oat; ddy lips the ready air excited, f away the withered ears or lighted, as they blew the prickly husk round, nder chin, the bristly beard ould wound.

The housewives too would grind their flour, and bake, And on the embers torrify their cake.— 'Twas for such arts, that women then were wed, But some would burn their fingers,— some their bread.—

The story of the Spartan Cook from Cicero; that of Lucullus, and of Domitian's turbot, &c. are not forgot; we take the following as the shortest:

"We read one evening, as he took his wine, [tongue.] Marc Anthony—(mark! not Marc An- Whose cook would half the Roman em- pre stew, In honour of a delicate ragout, That pleas'd the palate of the Egyptian Queen, [seen], The finest thing perhaps that had been Presented, to the artist that had made it, (An author of veracity has said it.) A spacious city, with its streets and houses, [spouses, All its inhabitants — and all their A free Imperial Borough, on the spot, With all dependencies, both scot and lot; Such was the grandeur of the Roman name, [same? What Boroughmonger now would do the But rather for a seat on Stephen's wall, Barter his dinner, stews, his cook, and all."

The second Canto relates more im- mediately to culinary preparations; and the third to the table of the mo- derns.

The opening of the second is grace- ful and spirited.

O ye, in Nature's liveliest mood, who born [morn, Bask in the sunshine of your smiling Whose souls entranc'd, no banquet own besides That illusory feast which love provides, Who feed on sentiment, or fasting sit, To win the fair by poetry or wit; Ah, little heed ye, as ye pleasure quaff, The grinning masks that round the gob- let laugh; Nor think, until the potent beverage works, [lurks." Beneath the visor'd face, that treachery

In the end of third Canto, is very elegantly related the fatal catastrophe which an over delicate sense of honour brought upon Vatel, the Maitre d'Hotel to the famous Prince of Condé. We extract the story from the lively Letter of Madame de Se- vigné to Madame de Grignan, and refer our Readers for further parti- culars and pathetic reflections to the poem.

"The

"The King arrived on Thursday afternoon; for the evening's refreshment there was a collation laid out in an alcove, strewn with roses and jonquilles—all this was excellent.

"Supper-time came—there were some of the tables where the roasts were wanting, on account of the number of dinners which had been unexpectedly called for; this irregularity hurt poor Vatel, who was heard several times to exclaim—'My honour is tarnished; I shall never be able to get over this business.' He said afterwards to Gourville—'My brain is absolutely turning; I have had no sleep for these twelve nights; I must beg you to help me in giving the necessary orders.'—Gourville lent him all the assistance in his power. The dishes in question which had been wanting, though not at the King's table, but at the twenty-fifth from it, seemed to haunt his imagination.

"Gourville mentioned it to the Prince—the Prince went himself to Vatel's room, and said to him in the kindest manner, 'Vatel, every thing has been done in the first style; nothing could be better arranged than the King's supper.' He answered 'Your Highness's condescension overpowers me; I know that two tables were neglected.' 'Not in the least,' returned the Prince; 'make yourself perfectly easy; all was exactly as it ought to be.' Midnight came; the fireworks did not succeed; an envious cloud destroyed all their effect. They cost 16,000 francs. At four o'clock Vatel, already on the alert, finds the rest of the household buried in sleep. He meets a purveyor who brings him a very scanty supply of sea fish. 'Is this all?' asks Vatel, alarmed. 'Yes, Sir,' answered the man, not knowing that messengers had been dispatched to put all the sea-ports in requisition. Vatel waited, however, a considerable time—no sign of the other purveyors—distracted and bewildered, his imagination represented to him it was in vain to expect any further supplies in time: he went to Gourville, and said to him: 'My dear friend, I never can survive this disgrace.' Gourville smiled at him. Vatel goes immediately to his chamber, and shutting himself in, fixes his sword against the door; twice he rushes on the point ineffectually, but the third time he falls dead. In the mean time the fish arrive from all quarters—the servants hunt up and down for Vatel—they call him on every side—they run to his room—they knock—no answer—at last the door is burst open, and he is found weltering in his blood. They Prince was

immediately informed of the catastrophe, and was much shocked: the Duke was greatly affected, even to tears. Vatel had been his right-hand man in the Burgundy expedition.

"The Prince related the melancholy event to the King; it was said that it evinced a nice sense of honour in his way. He was much commended; his courage was praised and blamed at the same time."

Prefixed to the Poem is a Frontispiece, the subject of which is taken from the above story; and there is also a handsomely engraved title-page, which with fine paper hot-pressed and good type, are no small recommendations, according to the taste of the elegant Readers of the present day.

Annexed to the poem is a variety of notes, extremely entertaining, and illustrative of the annals of the more celebrated gourmands of ancient and modern times.

We have derived considerable amusement from the perusal of the poem, and in our opinion, it is throughout perfectly moral, frequently interesting and instructive, and will, no doubt, prove generally acceptable to its Readers.

19. *Three Sermons.* 1. *On the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales.* 2. *For the Benefit of the Schools of Quebec Chapel.* 3. *On leaving Bethesda Chapel, Dublin.* By the Rev. W. Thorpe, A. M. late of Trinity College, Dublin, Minister of Ely Chapel. 8vo. pp. 87. Seeley.

ANIMATED discourses in the Evangelical form; but, to the Author's high credit, strongly enforcing the union of Works with Faith.

20. *The Christian Embassy: a Sermon preached at Gainsborough, May 31, 1816, at the Visitation of the Rev. Caley Illingworth, D. D. Archdeacon of Stow; and published at the request of the Archdeacon and Clergy.* By the Rev. S. Smallpage, M. A. Vicar of Whitkirk, Yorkshire; and of Laughton with Wildsworth, Lincolnshire, 4to. pp. 19. Longman and Co.
21. *The Christian Covenant; a Sermon preached at Gainsborough, July 24, 1818, at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and published at the request of his Lordship and the Clergy.* By the Rev. S. Smallpage, M. A.

N.A. &c. &c. as above. 4to. pp. 15. Loughman and Co.

TWO discourses highly Scriptural, by a well informed Divine, and good Biblical Scholar.

22. *A Plain Answer to the Important Question, "What must I do to be saved?" with an earnest and affectionate Address to the Reader. By Joseph Freeston, Hinckley. pp. 37. Ward, Hinckley, Lond. Mann and Conder.*

AN impassioned Address on the principles denominated Evangelical, viz. the production of Christian duty by simple religious impressions only.

23. *Remarks on the Design of the Gospel, intended to illustrate the Christian Character, and to refute some of the practical Errors which have been attached to the Faith. Lond. 8vo. pp. 82. Stockdale.*

THIS is an excellent little book. It exhibits the effects of Fanaticism in the best form, its tendency to corrupt, and ultimately destroy, the real object of Religion, and the happiness of Man. All this is done with the utmost meekness, in a style of writing fine and elegant, and with that high reason, which rejects passion, except as supplying the emotion necessary to add eloquence to argument. We solemnly think, that this admirable pamphlet should form part of the Library of every Orthodox Divine, because it may warn the well-informed from lending their sanction, under good intentions, to those innovations in religion, which are popular among the vulgar, and menace with ruin the best institutions of civilized society. We give the following admirable conclusion, as a masterly piece of writing, verging occasionally on the fine, though too loose and general:

"The Religion of Enthusiasts has often very attractive features. It is like the argument of Infidels, calculated to produce unwarrantable effects; it does not deal fairly or honestly with mankind." P. 67.

And again, pp. 68, 69.

"In ten thousand different forms will religion operate on the human soul: itself is a steady and tranquil fire, that would injure nothing appertaining to piety, or goodness, or peace; that would direct and influence, that would comfort and enliven—that would be the source of every good—of every thing that is beneficial to man, and lovely in

his character. But its effects are not always these. If it meet with unmanageable passions, with a gloomy temper, or with a contrary flame of evil, that which should direct us, involves us in errors; that which should comfort, overwhelms us with gloom; that which should sustain us becomes our ruin. This is what has dishonoured God, and been the cruellest scourge of man. Thus mistaken, disconsolate, and inflamed enthusiasts, have caused the world to blaspheme the Gospel: they have perverted its object, rejected its happiness, and made it the ministry of evil; they have rendered it the foundation of error and the instrument of wrong.

"Let us, then, as we would serve God, and promote his glory—as we would be happy ourselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—let us study to obtain, not only the pious, and virtuous, and spiritual temper of the Gospel, but also its sober, practical, cheerful, and humanized spirit. Do we find, that our views of religion leave a gloom or sadness on the mind? Let us be assured this is not the character of the seed, but of the soil into which that seed has fallen. It is as much our duty in this case to study to be cheerful, as it is the duty of a frivolous spirit to study to be serious."

Speaking of the contracted, illiberal views of Fanaticks, he says, p. 72,

"Let us always remember, that, if what one person adopts as religion in all its various and multiplied bearings, were obligatory on others to the same extent, and precisely in the same manner, no man could benefit by the Gospel, who was not of that individual's own situation, age, and temperament."

We think this fatal to the lank hair costume.

24. *A Sermon on the Advances in Knowledge, Freedom, and Morals, from the Reformation to the present Times. Preached to Young People at the Meeting-house in Monkwell-street, on the 4th of January, 1818. By James Lindsay, D.D. Lond. 8vo. pp. 43. Hunter.*

Dr. Lindsay gives us the following pleasant picture of the results of the improving systems lately adopted:

"As far as my observation goes, even with regard to the Metropolis, which of course is the common receptacle of infamy and vice, there has been a great change for the better, within my own remembrance. There is less of drunkenness among the lowest class; more of intel-

intel-

intelligence and civility among those immediately above them : and, generally speaking, the middle rank of tradesmen and shopkeepers are, beyond comparison, more regular and more domestic in their habits ; more desirous of gaining information for themselves, and of giving it to their children ; and, as I verily believe, more attentive to all the duties of social and private life than they were forty years ago. We now see, on the sabbath, but few of those disgusting scenes of low debauchery, which were so common in our younger days : and in those parts of the country, where the means of instruction have begun to operate extensively, through Sunday-schools, and the new system of education, the change is still more remarkable. Places of public worship are better attended both by young and old ; and though the religious principle appears to some to be verging towards fanaticism, even this has its concomitant good in preventing the progress of indifference, and restoring that zeal, which, though it may sometimes take a wrong direction, soon returns to moderate opinions and rational devotion." pp. 32, 33.

We are happy to see that this Sermon is written upon principles of literary taste.

25. *Psyche, or the Soul. A Poem. In Seven Cantos.* By John Brown, Esq. Cr. 8vo. pp. 244. Souter.

MR. BROWN is a successful imitator of Hudibras, and we have only to regret, that, instead of chusing such a subject as *Dr. Syntax, &c.* he has taken one, where he cannot display his powers, nor produce an interest in the reader, adequate to the merit of his poetry. We recommend to him for a future thesis, some of our popular Demagogue-Orators, where election events will furnish ludicrous incidents.

We shall give some specimens :

" For Controversy, like a drum,
Sounds *iterumque iterum.*" P. 35.
" If love of truth be to impel us
He wants the *verè aureum vellus*,
He has not that (but this between us)
Æquabile dicendi genus ;
Which Tully counts (*de oratore*)
The font of literary glory ;
Yet rarely found—unless indeed
With writers—Northward of the Tweed.
Doubtless he deems it mighty airy
Sursum deorsum cursitare ;
But spite of all his frisk and curvet,
We cry not *sanguen illi feruet.*
He has not that *divinior mens*,
Which drives along Scotch authors' pens,

And doubtless, from their oaten cates,
And pure spring water, pullulates !
The wretch, if we a bard may call so,
Deceptus est cupid' ne falso ;
For ever from his purpose turning
To show his demi-semi learning ;
On follies that himself displays,
He seems admiringly to gaze,
As, with the tumbles of the tippy,
Lo ! *ante omnes stupet ipse.*" Pp. 65, 66.

26. *The Gentleman, a Satire.* 8vo. pp. 100. Baldwin and Co.

THIS is the nervous and sensible production of a Writer, who fills the station of life which he professes to pourtray. The term *Gentleman* is indefinite, but well understood. It seems to mean a character, in which strict honour and liberal sentiment are united with correctness of deportment ; and the coarseness of nature is filtered through the fine laws of education, so as to exhibit only a pure pellucid fluid. A *Gentleman* is always clean in his person ; graceful in his address ; temperate in his habits ; mild in his language ; never indulges remark, not founded on experience ; rarely, if ever, argues ; converses, not declaims ; and is always uniform and the same. He distinguishes rank by attentions which do not degrade him ; and he restrains familiarity without offence. How to acquire this art of self-conduct is not to be easily taught ; perhaps, as is usually affirmed, it is only to be derived from good society. It might be more correct to say, necessity and experience, according to station, will confer the essentials, though not the grace and ease. We have observed many a footman, elevated by the esteem of a good family to the station of an innkeeper, of very correct gentlemanly deportment, though in mind unrefined ; and we therefore conclude, that good sense and good company, are the chief tutors in the science of gentlemanship.

The Author, under consideration, treats severally the degradations which, from fashion, have completed a character, that certainly never was universal, and cannot be so, because man is always influenced by situation and circumstance.

The first error which he attacks is the rage for cookery ; he speaks of our British youth,

" Lords of the Pan, and Regents of the Pot."

He

Next proceeds with the Military:

"I oft have mingled with the sons of arms,

(No social tie my satire's edge disarms),
And heard, with sorrow, in their festive room,

[groom;
Language, for which I would discard my
Base ribaldry, which unadorn'd by wit
Princes nor porticoes will e'er admit;
Insipid converse, bets, parade, or dress,
And oaths, which made each little no-
thing less." p. 13.

The Satire upon the mean and sordid spirit introduced by farming habits, is well portrayed:

"We've heard, from lips patrician and pure,
Great talk of turnips, greater of ma-

What is adopted upon the principle only of amusement, instruction, or example, ought not certainly to grow into a habit, no more than a gentleman, who possesses agility, ought on that account to turn tumbler. The necessities of a farmer's situation require minute attentions, which become meannesses, in a man, whose duties are

"To mend the morals of each subject swain,
And spread the virtues o'er the smiling
To know and to enforce his country's laws,

Protect the weak, and plead the poor man's cause." p. 17.

The last point which we shall notice, is the just reprobation of the great, who upon mean principles, let out their houses furnished in London.

The times are not those which will permit the great (i. e. the rich) to degrade themselves with impunity. They ought to call character to their aid, in support of the best authority, that of influence.

To this Satire, notes are annexed, of the same instructive tendency as the Poem. We particularly approve of that in p. 76, "concerning the introduction of some freedom and vivacity into female education."

27. *Observations on Ackermann's Patent Moveable Axles, for four-wheeled Carriages, containing an Engraved Elevation of a Carriage, with Plans and Sections, conveying accurate ideas of this superior Improvement.* 8vo. pp. 54. Ackermann.

THE following extract from the Preface will convey some information many of our Readers:

GENT. MAG. February, 1819.

"There are two ways of taking out a Patent; by invention and by communication. In the former act, the inventor must appear in person to make affidavit that he actually is so: but, in the absence of the inventor, the agent takes it out with the same form of an oath, as the person to whom the invention has been communicated. In the latter situation I have acted for Mr. Lankensperger, and for that reason, the patent must unavoidably stand in my name.—It is my duty therefore to act for him as I would for myself, and promote to the utmost the object of the trust reposed in me: being fully persuaded that when this invention is once introduced to the publick, it will make its way from its own intrinsic merit."

The Pamphlet is handsomely printed, illustrated with Plates, and merits public attention.

28. *Little Lessons for Little Folks; containing, 1. The Little Sweepers; 2. The Mistake; 3. The Widow and her only Son; 4. Ask, and Learn; 5. Village Annals; or, Truth and Falsehood.* By Mary Belson. 24to. pp. 216. W. Darton.

OUR "little Friends" will undoubtedly be delighted with these pretty "Little Lessons."

29. *Food for the Mind, adapted to the Mental Capacities of Children of tender Years.* By a Mother. 24to. pp. 176. W. Darton.

IN this little Volume the Author has endeavoured to gratify the wishes of such young persons as are anxious for information, by simplifying and reducing to the capacities of Children of six or seven years old many interesting relations extracted from the works of our most intelligent Travellers.

30. *Grecian Air, with Variations for the Piano Forte.* Composed and respectfully dedicated to the Right Honourable Viscountess Ashbrook, by Samuel Webb.

THIS pleasing Air was presented by Viscountess Ashbrooke to the Academy of Messrs. Logier, Webbe, and Kalkbrenner; and harmonized by the Pupils in the presence of a large party of Nobility.

31. *Advice from an Eminent Professor on the Continent, to a Nobleman in this Country, on the manner in which*

his

his Children should be instructed on the Pianoforte; with precise Directions as to their Mode of Practice, and many Lessons for playing that Instrument in the most finished Style of Elegance; with Observations on the New System of Musical Education, and Occasional Remarks on Singing. Translated from the French, by a Lady of Rank. 12mo. pp. 62. Hunter.

"THE perusal of this Essay will require about three quarters of an hour, and for three quarters of an hour a finishing master would require a guinea; and would not, it is presumed, in that one lesson, give more information than will be found in these humble pages."

32. *Dr. Bownde's Theological Tracts. 1. The Unbelief of St. Thomas the Apostle, laid open for the Comfort of all that desire to Believe; which armeth us against Despair in the Hour of Death. 12mo. pp. 152. 2. A Treatise full of Consolation for all that are afflicted in Mind, or Body, or otherwise; which armeth us against Impatience under any Cross. 12mo. pp. 127. J. Nichols and Son.*

THE Religious World is much indebted to the Republishers of the two scarce and excellent Tracts of Dr. Bownde.

The *second* of these Tracts was the first selected for republication by the present Editor, and has been fully noticed in our Volume LXXXVII. i. pp. 429. 503. 597. It received such honourable testimonies from persons highly competent to judge of its merits, as has induced the Editor to republish the *first* Tract also. The two appear to have been jointly edited originally by the Author; and as we think them equally calculated to serve the purest practical Christianity, we are glad that they are again united, and hope they may be productive of much good.

They are singularly edifying to all Readers who study them, because they exhibit in a strong light, the peculiar Philosophy of Christianity, as differing from Reason, which is a thing rarely comprehended, though the very soul of all the temporal happiness derived from Religion. Readers who consult these important and instructive little works, will learn from them how much their felicity depends upon the principles, inculcated in a few rules, deduced from

Scripture, which Revelation *could* alone furnish, and faith alone *would* adopt. That misery and narrow scope of action peculiar to Infidelity are finely exhibited, as well as the evils with which it is clogged, in the first tract; and in the second, p. 30, we are told,

"This is then a most notable comfort in all afflictions, that we believing in Christ, and made thereby partakers of his Holy Spirit, it shall so help us in all our infirmities, that when we cannot tell what or how to pray as we ought, it shall teach us so to do it, as we may have hope and comfort of being heard."

33. *Commentaries and Annotations on the Holy Scriptures: containing, I. Various Prolegomenous Essays, and short Disquisitions on the following Subjects: The Manuscripts and ancient Copies of the Holy Scriptures—Ancient Versions—The Talmudic Writings—The Jewish Calendar—Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures—Various Sects—and other Matters connected with the Sacred Text. II. Introductions to the Books of the Old and New Testament, and the Apocrypha. III. A Series of Critical, Philological, and Explanatory Notes, partly original, and partly compiled from Writers of the first Eminence in every Age and Country. IV. A Chronological Index, accompanied with Synchronisms of the most important Epochs and Events; a copious Index to the Subjects of the Sacred Text; an Index to the principal Matters of the Commentaries and Annotations; and four Maps. By the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. Chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent; Morning Preacher at the Foundling-Hospital; and Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Vedast-Foster, and St. Michael Le Quern. 5 vols. 8vo. Longman & Co.*

"THE Scripture," it has been justly observed, "is not one summary of doctrines regularly digested, in which a man cannot mistake his way. It is a most venerable, but most multifarious, collection of the records of the Divine economy; a collection of an infinite variety of cosmogony, theology, history, prophecy, psalmody, morality, apologue, allegory, legislation, and ethics; carried through different books, by different authors, in different ages, for different ends and purposes." Such was the opinion of Mr. Burke respecting the Sacred volume; and
such

such will be the opinion of every man who seriously reflects upon the contents of his Bible.

These records of the Divine economy detail the most stupendous transactions that any records have preserved;—the creation, the fall, and the redemption of mankind. This Cosmogony teaches, and that upon the authority of Him who made us, the origin and the arrangement of our globe, and of all the sentient beings by which it is peopled. This Theology declares the existence, and displays the attributes, of the Creator and Ruler of the universe: this History describes a state of men and manners, and of our earth itself, very different from all that our experience has shewn, and all that our imagination could have suggested: this Prophecy foretels, in order to substantiate its authenticity, many of those extraordinary events, which essentially affect the everlasting interests of our race: this Legislation contains the decrees of the Almighty, respecting a peculiar system of polity addressed to a peculiar people; but directed to the ultimate benefit and blessing of all the families of the earth: these Ethics comprise the universal rules of human duty, without error and without alloy: this Psalmody abounds with thanks and prayer, and praise, addressed exclusively to the one true God. These Apologues and Allegories illustrate articles of faith and principles of action at once immaculate and immutable: and these momentous doctrines and events are contained in a volume, not only published by different authors, in different ages, and for different ends and purposes, but in a volume so ancient, that little light can be thrown upon it from any contemporary Literature; and in a language in which no other volume now speaks to us. This Book is altogether as superior in importance to every other, as Divine wisdom is superior to human error, and eternity to time.

When to the difficulties, inherent in the subjects themselves of which the Bible treats, we have added the perplexities which have arisen from the ignorance, the negligence, and the presumption of critics and transcribers; from the uncertainties occasionally unavoidable in the use of words; and the fluctuating nature of every

language; from the changes and injuries produced upon manuscripts by the lapse of two or three thousand years; and from the false glosses, the fanciful interpretations, and forced constructions imposed upon us by the credulity or the zeal, the superstition, the prejudices, or the infidelity of various sects and various individuals, far from complaining of the obscurities that impede the study of the Holy Scriptures, we shall rather be disposed to wonder, and to be thankful, that they are not more frequent and more important. We must still conclude, however, with the eloquent writer already quoted, that in the interpretation of these Scriptures it is "necessary to sort out what is intended for example, and what only as narrative; what is to be understood literally, and what figuratively; where one precept is to be controlled and modified by another; what is used directly, and what only as an *argumentum ad hominem*; what is of temporary, and what of perpetual obligation; what is appropriated to one state and to one set of men, and what is the general duty of all Christians."

It appears, then, that the Bible is, of all books, not only the most necessary, but in some respects the most difficult to be correctly understood and explained. We see clearly the use and value of the numerous Commentaries that have already been written, or may yet be written upon it, by wise and good men of almost all ages and nations: nor can we wonder that, for its due interpretation, those, who believe it to be of Divine authority, have availed themselves of every aid that could be derived from the various departments of literature and science; from the investigations of the philologist, the disquisitions of the theologian, and the theories of the metaphysician; from the researches of the antiquary, the experiments of the naturalist, and the observations of the traveller. We acknowledge the importance of annotations adapted to the taste and capacity of every description of Readers; of annotations, either learned or popular, either voluminous or concise, either speculative or practical; of all such as are necessary or profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness;

ness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good work.

A very numerous and very active association amongst us at present, however, not only distribute these Scriptures without a note or a comment; but endeavour to justify such distribution on a very extraordinary principle; on a principle which they would not themselves in any other case admit to be either rational or conclusive. To suppose an interpretation to be necessary, they tell us, implies a reflection upon the proceedings of the Supreme Being; for it supposes that he has left his own word and work imperfect: or, in their own language approaching to a quibble, that he has given a Revelation, which requires yet further to be revealed. On the same principle, if this were just, they might reproach the Creator, because instead of giving us habitations built and furnished for our accommodation, he has given us only the stone, the timber, and the ore; not one of which can be employed to the best advantage without the skill and labour of the workman;—because, if we wish to eat bread, he has made it necessary for us to plough the field and sow the grain;—or because, if we desire to attain the full benefit of our faculties, we must cultivate the mind. When the Deity gave corporal and intellectual powers to man, he left almost every object of his creation, whether animate or inanimate, in a state to require the exertion of those powers in obedience to his commands; in a state to require the improvements of human art before they are fit for human use. His Revelation is, in this respect, on a level with many other acknowledged blessings of him “who made the world.”

To engage in any disquisition on the general principles or general merits of the Association, to which we have just alluded, would lead us too far from our immediate purpose. We have adverted to the subject, not because we can have any objection to the most extensive dispersion of the Christian Scriptures—not because we can pretend to have discovered the most convenient mode of carrying so important a project into effect, but because we think the proceedings of the Association may ultimately affect

the soundness of the faith of our countrymen, and the security of our Ecclesiastical Establishment. If that Establishment be deemed, for whatever reason, not worthy of our support in preference to every other, let it be amended, or let it fall to the ground. But if, as we believe and maintain, it deserves our best care and best exertions for its continuance, let its members be cautious how they betray and how they teach indifference to its stability, its interests, and its creed, by encouraging every man, who happens to have read the Horn-book at a Sunday-school, to interpret the Scriptures for himself, without any deference for the judgment of a more learned and more experienced instructor. If the opinion of the late Mr. Burke be well founded, such a man is very likely to *mistake his way*; and not to form a sound system of faith, or to extract correct principles of conduct from his own interpretation of the Bible. We would by all means encourage freedom of inquiry, and support liberty of conscience. But we would in this case, as in all others, wish the illiterate to be instructed by those who are better informed; those devoid of science by those who possess it; those who can only read by those who are able to write. From our conviction of its excellence, we are anxious for the peace and permanence of our National Church; and we beg leave to suggest to the Clergy in general, and more especially to those who are members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that for the exclusive support of the creed, and the discipline of this church, they were educated by their friends; that to this they are bound by their own solemn engagement; and that for this they are by public authority appointed and protected.

So sensible, indeed, have many wise and good men amongst us been of the justness of these observations, that a charge, or a complaint, has been frequently heard against the immediate Ministers of this Establishment on account of their lukewarmness, indolence, and indifference; a charge, or a complaint, founded upon a fact, which will not easily be disproved; that for the last fifty years at least no work deserving the name and character of a Commentary on the Bible has been edited by any sound member

ber of the National Church. This charge, whether just or unjust, has been repelled, and the complaint, whether well or ill-founded, may now cease. Such an edition of the Bible has now appeared; and by a Member of the clerical profession, whose learning, soundness of faith, and sufficiency of talents, his former publications had already established. The observations that have been now made are intended to introduce the present work, which is printed in a larger character, without the Text, but containing all the Prolegomena, Introductions, Notes, Indexes, and Maps. The whole forms, what the Editor very properly denominates it, a *Variorum Edition of the Bible*: an Edition with various annotations selected from various authors; and, in the present instance, enriched with many valuable additions of his own.

In announcing the publication of these octavo volumes to our readers, we may venture to affirm, that they contain a most valuable body of biblical criticism; particularly when we consider that it is adapted for the general use of English readers, comprised within a moderate compass, and offered at a reasonable price. This distinguished commendation would not have been too high, had the present work contained only a transcript from Mr. Hewlett's quarto edition of the Bible; but the learned author has availed himself of that leisure, which was scarcely to be expected in the course of a periodical publication, but which seemed absolutely necessary, for the purpose of enabling him to revise his elaborate work, and to render it more perfect. Accordingly, we find, on minute examination, that there are many valuable additions in these volumes, particularly in the Pentateuch, the book of Job, and in the Psalms. Many of the Notes are altered and enlarged; the few *errata typographica* are corrected, and we find that Mr. Hewlett has attended to every suggestion that was offered in a former review of his splendid quarto volumes: so that it may be said, on a moderate calculation, that one fifth of the present publication will be found to consist of entirely new matter.

It may be generally remarked, that the shorter notes usually give the best explanation of the passages to which

they refer: but, occasionally, novel and ingenious interpretations are suggested, and very ably supported. In justice to the general merit of these notes, we must remark, that, without any explicit avowal of such a purpose, the aim of the author has constantly been, on one hand, to refute the cavils of the Infidel or the Sceptic, and on the other, to oppose that tide of Calvinistic fanaticism, which, under the character and appearance of superior sanctity, threatens to overwhelm the Religion of the Nation: and in all cases to vindicate, on sound Scriptural principles, the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England—that he never shrinks from what his duty requires, nor passes over any difficulty without discussion. Every thing abstruse in language or doctrine, in history or physics, is fairly stated and examined; and on such occasions the reader will generally find additional authorities or original observations in more than the usual proportion. Many of these notes contain the substance of learned and voluminous dissertations; and are evidently the result of much reading and reflection; exhibiting only so much of the argument as is absolutely necessary to support the interpretation adopted; and sometimes merely referring to the authors by whom that interpretation was suggested; they are selected or abridged with judgment and candour from every quarter to which the author had access, and from which the most rational explanations could be derived; from the Jew or the Greek, the Christian or the Heathen, the Churchman or the Dissenter, the foreign or the domestic commentator. We may add, that even the style of these elucidations deserves commendation, as being greatly superior to what is usually seen at the foot of Family Bibles. It is what in such a case it ought to be, neat and unaffected, temperate and firm, perspicuous and concise.

If Mr. Hewlett cannot boast, like Socrates or Addison, that he has brought Philosophy down from heaven to dwell among men, or from schools and colleges to the tea-table and the drawing-room, he may justly claim the honour of having reduced, by his introductions, his prolegomena, and his annotations, a large mass

of sound Biblical learning, to a level with the capacity of the mere English Reader; of having brought it from scarce, ponderous, and expensive volumes within the purchase of a moderate purse, and the perusal of moderate leisure. For this he has our thanks, and deserves the thanks of the publick: and such do we deem the utility of his publication, that we hope never to find one of our younger clergy, or a respectable family library without a copy of his Bible; or the Commentaries and Annotations in their present form.

34. *Speech of Lieut.-gen. Thornton in the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 7th of May, 1818, on his Motion to repeal the Declarations against the Belief of Transubstantiation, and asserting the Worship of the Church of Rome to be idolatrous, with Authorities and Illustrations, Deduction and Conclusion.* 8vo. pp. 253.

THIS Speech does Lieut.-general Thornton much honour for the luminous and masterly manner in which it is composed, the precision with which it is written, and the temper with which the point is argued. The General contends, that the Declarations in question had an especial relation to events connected with the reigns of Charles and James the Second, and are now therefore unnecessary. We are not inclined to contest the matter, but we must maintain, that the Catholic Question is not understood in its true bearing. The object sought is political privilege, and the question one of prudence and State affairs. We believe the principles of the Roman Catholic religion to be inimical to civil liberty and the authority of the magistrates; to be an unwarrantable and inconsistent support of acknowledged barbarism, and a substitution of Superstition for true Religion; the effects of which cannot be removed but by employing Infidelity, which demoralizes the people. Popery, in the opinion of all Protestants, is a bad thing; in the opinion of Philosophers, a subject of unequivocal contempt. Though the Heroes of Waterloo are refused interment in their cemeteries, it is more blessed in their ideas to receive than to give: introduce a noxious weed into your garden, because it happens to grow in Ireland; and three millions only

out of seventeen in the United Kingdom are for it; whereas the rule is, for the sense of the majority to settle the religion of the establishment. We are known to be a country before the Irish in civilization, gallant and generous as they are; but they claim to be equal where equality is impossible, in any view of prudence; for who would put a bad thing on a par with a good one?

35. *Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea; with Tables, designed to facilitate the Calculations.* Translated from the French of M. De Rossel, by Thomas Myers, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, &c.; to which are subjoined, an extensive Series of Practical Examples, an Introduction to the Tables, and some Additional Tables by the Translator. 8vo. pp. 263. Introduction to the Tables xli. Tables 115. Robinsons.

THIS is a most elaborate and well-written Treatise, of two-fold object; 1st, to furnish mariners with an accurate work, containing the most simple and commodious methods of calculating their position on the globe at any given instant, with the assistance of the Nautical Almanack only. 2d, to supply the young Navigator with an extensive series of new and practical examples, the solution of which will gradually unfold the scientific principles of his profession, and familiarize him with their application. The immense utility of the Work therefore speaks for itself.

36. *Annals of Ireland, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the 23d of October, 1641, to the 15th of September, 1643.* By the Rev. John Graham, A. M. Vol. II. Sidney.

THIS Volume is a sequel to the Annals of Irish Popery, already published by the Compiler of it under the signature of John de Falkirk, and noticed in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 143.

These Annals have excited a great sensation in Ireland, and are certainly very interesting. They illustrate the History of Popery, and prove the truth of Mr. Plowden's claim of Popish immutability.

The Numbers are given as they originally appeared in one of the Dublin prints, at a time when shameless misrepresentations of seditious newspapers were published and circulated through

through the country, with a degree of violence which threatened the extinction of the professors of it, and proved to demonstration the necessity of maintaining those laws which the wisdom of our ancestors, taught by dear-bought experience, had enacted for the preservation and extension of it.

"The Reader," says Mr. Graham, "will find in the following pages a more exact, circumstantial, and satisfactory account than has hitherto appeared, of the first and most interesting stage of the warfare which commenced in Ireland, with the massacre of the British settlers, and the destruction of all their habitations, churches, towns, and improvements, with very few exceptions, on the 3d of October, 1641. Sir John Temple's work on this subject contains an account of the transactions of little more than two months after the breaking out of the rebellion, as he concludes it with the arrival of Sir Simon Harcourt and the English forces at Dublin, on the last day of December, in the same fatal year. The substance of his work is given in this compilation as far as it goes. The authenticity of this melancholy narrative is indisputable, for Sir John Temple's character for integrity and talent was well known to the public; and holding the high offices of Master of the Rolls and Privy Counsellor, he had opportunities of making extracts from the very originals, or authentic copies of the voluminous examinations taken by the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the sufferings of the Protestants of Ireland at this disastrous period. The dispatches and letters from suffering gentlemen in the several provinces, representing to the Lords Justices and Council the sad condition of their affairs, lay open to his inspection; and from all these important documents, he tells us, he has, for the benefit of the age in which he lived, and for the use of generations unborn, communicated, in his History of the Irish Rebellion, so much as he conceived necessary for public information, and consistent with his trust as a Privy Counsellor. Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland,' the Earl of Clanrickard's 'Memoirs,' Dr. Borlase's 'History of the dismal effects of the Irish Insurrection,' and Sir Richard Cox's 'Hibernia Anglicana,' have been all out of use for many years; and, together with their large size and high price, which confined them to the libraries of the learned and wealthy, they are liable to the following objections.

"The Earl of Clarendon's treatment of the affairs of Ireland appears to have been but cursory, for which the noble Author apologized to the publick, by observing that a full relation of all material passages from the beginning of the rebellion, including his own administration, would be found in the 'Memoirs' of the Earl of Clanrickard, which Work, though dignified with the title of 'Memoirs,' is but a voluminous and uninteresting collection of letters, warrants, orders, and other loose and incoherent state papers, in which the anonymous publisher discovers a strong inclination to lay most of the bloodshed of these dismal times at the door of the English Protestants, a disposition which has since been evinced by Dr. Curry, Mr. Plowden, and other Popish writers, in their attempts to justify the sanguinary persecutions of 1641.—Dr. Edmund Borlase published his History in defence of the administration of his father, Sir John Borlase, who was the colleague of Sir William Parsons at the breaking out of the Rebellion; and he is accused, in Dr. Nalson's Collections, of having misrepresented King Charles the First and his Ministers in it, and bestowed some unmerited praises on certain parliamentary rebels. Sir Richard Cox's 'Hibernia Anglicana' was published at London in the year 1689, when Ireland was the seat of war and desolation under the tyrannical government of the bigoted and unfortunate King James the Second. An extraordinary curiosity in inquiring after the affairs of this country prevailed in England at this time, which induced the author to hasten the publication of his second volume, in which the transactions of the period comprised in the present volume occupy but 60 pages; and it was recommended to the press early in the year 1690 by two Secretaries of State.

"Such encouragements as these are said to have pushed the work a little too fast forward; so that it came into the world in somewhat of a looser dress than was at first intended by the compiler of it.

"From these different authors, with Harris's enlarged edition of Sir James Ware's Works, the Histories of Rapin, Warner, and some later writers, and from the biographers of the learned and truly patriotic prelates Abp. Usher and Dr. William Bedel, Bishop of Kilmore, the collector of these Annals has formed what he hopes will be considered an useful and authentic compendium of the History of Ireland, during a period of all others most awfully instructive to the succeeding governors and legislators of this part of the British Empire.

"The

"The future Historian will find in this Work a great number of important facts, which have been hitherto but little known; he may use it as an index, with the addition of accurate dates, to direct him to topics, authorities, and sources of intelligence which might otherwise escape his notice; and the Political Economist will also discover in it a direct and satisfactory solution of the important question, *what has retarded the prosperity of Ireland, and frustrated all the efforts of the British nation to civilize and improve it, for the last three hundred and fifty years?*"

37. *A Second Letter to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M. P. on the Means of Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, and reducing Parochial Assessments, by adapting the Poor Laws to the present State of Society.* By Samuel Banfill. 8vo. pp. 28. Longman and Co.

WE do not agree with Mr. Banfill in ascribing the high price of provisions, and consequent increase of poor-rates, to the operation of the taxes. We think the events of the years 1815 and 1816 support our opinion, that excessive population and the war occasioned so high a demand, as to create oppressive rents; for, notwithstanding the taxes, the plenty produced cheapness. But, as every measure taken for rendering more easy the subsistence of the population destroys itself by promoting its increase, we see no remedy, but the encouragement of colonization. Mr. Banfill leans to the Report of the House of Commons, as to the remedies; and he is both a profound and philanthropic writer.—In p. 10 is a deep calculation, showing that the quantity of coals remaining in the Northern mines is sufficient to supply the Metropolis for 825 years to come, without any aid from the Western collieries.

38. *Thoughts on the Poor Laws, in a Letter to a Friend, attempting to shew the Causes of the Increase of the Poor Rates, as well as pointing out who benefited or who suffer by such Increase.* By Andrew Bolton. 8vo. pp. 27. Kirby.

THE jet of this Pamphlet is in the main to expose the fraudulent practice of making up by parish pay the just wages of the labourer, and to shew that he could support himself were

he to work by the job, not by the day. There is, unfortunately, no power of competition in the lower classes; so that they are easily oppressed in this cruel form. There are two methods of stopping the custom, but which we do not pretend to say may be right. One is, by an assize of labour, like that of bread, made by the magistrates; the other by the French custom (where there are no rates), of employing all persons who want labour upon the public works, and paying them by a national assessment. This would at once create a competition; but there are serious objections to an assize: one arises from day work, the other is this;—in times of scarcity famine alone is prevented by the high price occasioning great care and restriction in the use of the article, till it becomes more plentiful. But we are satisfied of one thing, that in numerous parishes the poor rates may be reduced by the simple allotment, on every farm, of a certain portion of arable land to the growth of potatoes. The seed and ploughing must be found by the farmers. These, under the inspection of the acting overseer, should be dealt out in rations, according to the family, weekly. Many farmers, in order to have their lands cleaned, now give a foul piece of arable to the poor for this purpose, and let them have the potatoe crop. Another method also proved sound by experience is, the abolition of parish apprenticeship, so far as concerns males, in an agricultural parish. It is better to let the boys live at home, and give them so much a week. They carry the money home; and thus, if a labourer has a large family, the weekly receipts from each boy go into hotch-potch, and amount, with his own earning, perhaps to 18 or 20 shillings, or more. Now, by the present system, if the boys are apprenticed in a gentleman's house, they do not live in a manner sufficiently hardy for the profession of a labourer; they become careless, because they know that they must be maintained, and the parents are deprived of the augmentation of their weekly receipts, so beneficial upon the mess principle. It is well known that though twenty soldiers singly could not live upon their pay, yet by junction of funds they have more than enough. We shall state facts which we know to be

an-

theistic, and which were experiments made by the writer of this article: they tend to show that enormous profits have been the leading cause of the high price of provisions. In the year 1816, when money was scarce, he bought a certain number of small wether sheep (perfectly sound) at 9s. each, not more. The price of mutton where he resides was then 6d. per lb. He bought the sheep at Midsummer, put them in good grass, and killed them at Michaelmas for his own use, successively: the price of each pound of mutton was five farthings. In 1817 he repeated the same experiment, when the prime cost of each sheep was from 16s. to 20s.: the butcher's price was then 7d. per lb.: these sheep furnished mutton at 3½d. We do not pretend to determine the various intricate bearings of political circumstances upon markets; but this we know, that in cheap and plentiful years the profit is greatest, if there be a market; and that the return is often not less than cent. per cent. Take another experiment: the writer of this bought, in November 1816, a Welch steer for 2l. 1s.; he kept him on coarse grass, a little hay, and some straw; in March 1817 he sold him for 4l. 15s. Now, deducting rent, taxes, interest of capital, &c. the net profit was not less than 75 per cent.

In talking, therefore, of the high price of provisions, and the consequent increase of poor rates, we should consider that the increase of luxury, and the desire of making fortunes, create a wish to live comfortably and die rich. Tradesmen are so numerous that they could never obtain sufficient custom to support themselves and families upon small profits: the population being excessive always creates a market. They who can raise prices upon each other, in order to meet high demands, sail down the stream easily; but the poor cannot augment the price of labour in proportion; and were provisions very low, there would again commence a proportionate increase of population. Add to this, that the construction of the Poor Laws is in system so bad, that it prevents the magistrates and people from applying methods of correcting the evil in the form most eligible. Men of fortune might locally do much, but they are in general

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mere men of pleasure. Add to this, numerous scribblers writing down the efforts of charitable people, and recommending huge and alarming projects. The philosophical sect of Quakers daily do wonders in the difficult work of reformation, and they have no poor. The evil lies in the principle of compulsory relief, which is only kept in check by the fear of the workhouse. But it might also be checked in a more amiable way, by task-work; and here we adduce an excellent case, brought forward by our worthy and feeling Author, p. 25.

"You remember the case brought forward by S— of a labourer digging gravel. He had in three weeks dug a certain quantity at one shilling per day; the surveyors having occasion for more to finish a job, agreed to pay him by the load; the man dug the same quantity, as before, in one week, and earned a pound. This was triumphantly brought forward as a proof of the fellow's idleness and rascality; indeed there were no bounds to the abuse poured on him, and for what, I ask? So far from taking advantage of the parish, we find he actually did more for his money when working by the week than the load: the first quantity cost eighteen shillings, the latter a pound."

Now here is a most important fact for the magistrates to act upon. "Do you employ your people by the day or the job?" might be a proper question put to the overseer; for, in the former case, it is *improbable* that the pauper will earn his livelihood. Besides, as it is a law of business, that a profit always accrues to the employer from the labour of his dependants, it is an injury, both private and publick, to substitute day-work for piece jobs, because the product is less.

39. *Counter Protest of a Layman, in reply to the Protest of Archdeacon Thomas against the Formation of an Association at Bath, in aid of the Church Missionary Society. The Third Edition, corrected. By George Pryme, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.* Hatchard. 8vo. pp. 16.

IN Religion and Politicks most men have made up their minds; and, for this reason, arguments upon such subjects are declined in genteel society. They terminate only in irritation. Where a legitimate authority

rity is acknowledged, the dignified and orthodox Clergy expect it to take the lead; and such authority may not choose to commit itself, where it does not see its way clear, or has not the previous sanction of Government. Another party takes the matter, as merely a public concern, and denies the professional bearing of the question. This is the jet of a controversy, which we shall be glad to see closed. Mr. Pryme writes with shrewdness; and treats the subject with the habits of a gentleman. But there is candor on neither side. In controversy it is ruin: viz. admission.

40. *A Defence of the Poor Laws, with a Plan for the Suppression of Mendicity, and for the Establishment of Universal Parochial Benefit Societies.* By Samuel Roberts, Author of "The State Lottery," a Dream. 8vo. pp. 52. Longman & Co.

THIS pamphlet, which is of considerable length, and deserving of very serious consideration, thus concludes:

"While the subject remains awaiting the awful decision of the Legislature; ill qualified as I am, in some respects, for the task, I have thought it my duty thus to contribute my humble, but best efforts, towards affording the little light which I have been enabled to elicit, by much thought, from some little experience. Faint as this light may appear, at second hand, to others; to me it seems so clear, that I could almost fancy 'he who runs, might read.' This then must be my apology to the publick, should nothing be found in the work to repay the trouble of the perusal. For myself I feel assured, that I shall, at least, enjoy the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of having endeavoured, in this instance, to do my duty, to the utmost of my power."

41. *The Question of the Poor Laws considered, and the Causes and Character of Pauperism, in connection with the Laws and Principle of Population, briefly explained and illustrated.* By Henry Booth. 8vo. pp. 48. Longman & Co.

A WELL-WRITTEN pamphlet; containing many observations the result of mature reflection, and well deserving an attentive perusal. For example, Mr. Booth remarks, that

"Amongst the manufacturing classes, the dissolute habits which are too prevalent in such districts, are the occasion

of a great increase of population, under very unfavourable circumstances. When the foreign demand for manufactures is great, the wages of the labouring manufacturers advance, and a man may earn in three days, what will support him through the week: *one-half* of the week, in consequence, is too often consumed in squandering the earnings of *the other*. But, as the factory must not stand still, more hands are required, and a double population is collected in the manufacturing neighbourhoods: that is, *two thousand* men are employed to do the work, for which *one thousand* would suffice, if they would work the *whole* instead of *half* the week. The consequence is, (in aggravation of the evil of increased dissoluteness and depravity) that when a period of stagnation arrives, there is a double population to support, and double distress to be alleviated or endured."

42. *Remarks on two Articles in the Edinburgh Review on the Causes and Cure of Pauperism.* By the Author of "Letters from Scotland." 8vo. pp. 35. Manchester: Cowdray.

WE have often had occasion to admire the masterly writing of our Northern brethren; but taking Pauperism as a question of fact, and the cure of it, as one of business, we certainly cannot comprehend, directly or indirectly, how mere going to Church, or becoming licensed mendicants, can effect the cure of an evil, which mankind have hitherto never attempted to remove but by industry and parsimony. It is but candid to admit, that the Reviewers were speaking only in reference to the introduction of the Scotch system (where there are no poor-rates) into England. Our gallant and learned fellow-countrymen on the other side the Tweed, however, practise much more efficient methods of relieving themselves, than those which they recommend to us. They are men of head; live low, do not get drunk; and are a saving people.

As to Pauperism, we do not think it possible to prescribe with success any remedy, the operation of which a law of nature is perpetually counteracting. If a number of cattle be turned into a field, and confined there till only coarse sour grass remains, they will break through the fences, into the adjoining land; and a hive of bees regularly discharges the young swarms. If, as Mr. Malthus incontrovertibly states, subsistence pro-

ceeds in arithmetical, and population in geometrical ratios, extension of territory is the natural mode of redress, in other words, colonization. We well know, that political economists have represented the number of people as the strength of a nation; and colonies, as drains upon the parent state: but we believe these to be positions of much limitation, and implying mere mal-administration. If, as is said, every person who eats meat, consumes annually the produce of five acres and a half of land; if only wheat, nearly two acres; and potatoes, about one; taking into calculation besides, the quantum of land devoted to the growth of wood, and the keep of horses, as well as roughets and bogs, it will not appear too extravagant to state, that ten acres per human head is not too much for the comfortable subsistence of the population. If the quota of people becomes disproportionate to this ratio, the evil may be alleviated, but it cannot be cured, by commerce and the accumulation of wealth. Nothing will avail but wider dispersion; and to expect relief by any other means, is just as absurd, as to think, that a farmer can support a double stock on his estate by barter of the produce or importation of keep, with a prospect of such a system being permanent or profitable—even not absolutely foolish.

The Author of this pamphlet seems to think, that to support the population, it is only necessary for the rich to part with their luxuries. The products of Agriculture, says Gibbon, are the materials of art, and Providence certainly intended the dispersion of luxuries to be the means of correcting the evils of unequal dispensation. In the reign of Henry VII. the Commons rose against inclosures, (*i. e.* changing lands from tillage to pasture,) under the idea, that the quantum of human support was thus diminished. They were not aware of one fact, that the more plentiful the quantum of subsistence, the faster does the population increase. In the cheap years of 1815, 1816, the marriages were doubled all over the kingdom. Upon the same principle, in plentiful years of grass and turnips, farmers augment their stock. This remedy is therefore only temporary; and as the poor have nothing to offer but

time and labour, we do not see what benefit a diminution of luxury would do them *in the end*; we say *in the end*, because the evil of the increasing population would thus continue till it involved all in one equal misery. Mr. Malthus is ill-used by our Author, because Mr. M. has not spoken from ill-nature, but with a strict regard to fact, and the laws of philosophizing, which imply those of truth only. At the same time, it is but justice to our Author to state, that Dr. Franklin thus supports his idea, when, speaking of the influence of manners upon states, he observes, that it promotes population, when there is not a greater sum expended on subsistence than ought to be consumed. That Philosopher, however, wrote before the publication of Mr. Malthus's work, when the promotion of population was deemed a good; whereas, it is, in excess, an evil which baffles every effort of legislation and morals to correct it.

Our Author has judiciously remarked, that poor-rates prevent some vices, which would inevitably ensue without them. We seriously believe that, with respect to people inclined to help themselves, assistance is there turned to profitable account; and we also know, that such has been the evil of population in excess, that the competition of labour has lowered it beyond its natural standard, according to the price of provisions: but still it can never be wise to remove the fear of want from those who have only their industry to support them, especially in a rich and luxurious Nation, where the temptation to improvidence is stronger in proportion. We certainly approve of aid to the poor, especially in the articles of education, relief in sickness, clothing, and other assistances, founded upon circumstances, but certainly not any form of benefit which removes a necessity of self-reliance. We believe that no poor sensible father, who intended his sons to do well in the world, would tell them, you need not trouble yourselves, you have a parish to go to. There is much good sense in Franklin's rule, that the best way to manage the poor is to do as little as possible for them; to do more is to offer a premium for idleness. We know what false humanity will say. It will substitute the exceptions for the

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the general rule; but we persist in its correctness; and we add, that the inducement to save, because the parent of many virtues, ought never to be weakened, except upon religious grounds, if prompting unfeelingness. As to mendicity in any form, its tendency is most aptly exposed by the writer of the pamphlet under consideration. As a licensed means of subsistence, what state could sanction it, which State acted upon principles of common sense, much less that high reason which policy implies! It would corrupt the character to such an extent, that nothing would have any influence but bribery, or any thing be thought worthy of esteem but indolence and indulgence.

It is not to be expected, that we can possibly enter into all the details which this copious but momentous subject requires. We sincerely believe that colonization is the law of Nature, and that the evil can be cured in no other form. We think, under judicious management, that the Parent State would derive no evil from it; and that one-third of the sum now raised by parochial assessment, would effect this purpose in such a manner, and so short a time, as to render the utter abolition of poor-rates an easy and an eligible measure. We know, that many illustrious individuals have founded flourishing colonies during their lives; why may it not be done more effectually with ampler means? and is not this better than to starve the poor at home in work-houses? We care not what others may think in opposition to us; not from arrogance, but because we sincerely believe, that colonization is the law dictated by Nature to correct the evil of excessive population, and that therefore that, and that only, will be the efficient cure of Pauperism; every alleviation in any other form being vain.

We do not think all the positions of our Author tenable, nor do we commend his rough manner of treating his opponents; but he is in places highly triumphant; and wags, who know how unsparing are our Northern brethren, may amuse themselves with the retaliation which our Author administers in p. 27, as to the "licensed vagrancy" prescribed by the Author of the Review (Dr. Chalmers) as a cure for Pauperism! We fear, that it will turn out to the manifest ruin of his re-

putation as a man of business, though possessed of talents, learning, and piety, which we are bound to revere.

43. *A Defence of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; in answer to certain Observations passed on his Life and Writings, in the Fifty-third Number of the Edinburgh Review. 8vo. pp. 67. Nichols and Son.*

FEW characters have been more universally extolled, and few have met with severer censures, than that of the Dean of St. Patrick's.

The sweeping charges of the Edinburgh Reviewers exceed those of any former writer; but in the "Defence" now before us, Swift has found a zealous and an able advocate. The Deacon is fully vindicated in every point on which he has been assailed; and the vindication is in general given in the words of the most unexceptionable testimonies of Pope, Gay, Arbuthnot, Steele, Addison, Sheridan, Delany, Grattan, with the Lords Bolingbroke, Carteret, &c. &c.

That our Readers may the better judge of this "Defence," we exhibit a summary of the Charges:

"1. No man could be found half so profligate or unprincipled as Swift.—2. He was not only despicable as a politician, but hateful as a man.—3. His entire conduct was made up of political profligacy and political rancour.—4. A man who stooped to the dirtiest and most dishonourable part of a partizan's drudgery.—5. A brutal libeller of all his early friends and benefactors.—6. One who spoke of women with unvaried rudeness and contempt; and rails indeed at the whole human race, as wretches with whom he thinks it an indignity to share a common nature.—7. He murdered two, if not three of the women with whom he was connected, by his barbarous and savage treatment.—8. In Ireland his sole object was not to do good to the country, but to vex and annoy the English Ministry."

To each of these Charges, we hesitate not to say, a full and unanswerable exculpation is adduced; and the learned and zealous Counsel for the Dean thus sums up his evidence:

"Under the authority of Mr. Sheridan, to fill up the measure of all we have written in favour of the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, we will, for the present, in full confidence of success, dismiss our defence by making this one final observation:

"To judge fairly, and pronounce justly of Swift, as a man and as an Author,

thor, we should examine the uniform tenour of his disposition and conduct, and the general nature and design of his writings; and if this examination is performed with due reverence and critical candour, he will be found to be in the latter great, and in the former good. His character and writings will improve in the exact proportion in which they are known; and whenever prejudice and ignorance, malice and envy, meet together to injure his fame, their combined force will prove, as in the present instance, totally unsuccessful."

This pamphlet is a suitable Appendix to the Octavo Editions of Swift's works; by Faulkner, Hawkesworth, Sheridan, Nichols, or Walter Scott.

44. *Human Life, a Poem; by Samuel Rogers.* 4to. pp. 96. Murray.

IF "The Pleasures of Memory" had not long since obtained for Mr. Rogers a conspicuous rank among the most eminent of our modern Bards, this Poem would have effectually insured to him that enviable distinction. The language of it is elegant and unaffected; the sound is an echo to the sense; and that sense is manly and pathetic.

We cannot take our extract amiss; and shall begin, therefore, at the birth of the infant:

"The hour arrives, the moment wish'd and fear'd, [endear'd]

The child is born, by many a pang
And now the mother's ear has caught
his cry;

O grant the cherub to her asking eye!
He comes—she clasps him: to her bosom press'd [rest]

He drinks the balm of life, and drops to Her by her smile how soon the stranger knows, [shows]

How soon by his the glad discovery
As to her lips she lifts the lovely boy,
What answering looks of sympathy and joy! [word]

He walks, he speaks, in many a broken
His wants, his wishes, and his griefs are heard.

And ever, ever to her lap he flies,
When rosy sleep comes on with sweet surprize. [flung]

Lock'd in her arms, his arms across her
(That name most dear for ever on his tongue,) [clings]

As with soft accents round her neck he
And cheek to cheek, her lulling song she sings, [heart]

How blest to feel the beatings of his
Breathe his sweet breath, and kiss for kiss impart. [ing dove]

Watch o'er his slumbers like the brood-
And, if she can, exhaust a mother's love!
But soon a nobler task demands her care.

Apart she joins his little hands in prayer,
Telling of Him who sees in secret there!
And now the volume on her knee has caught [thought,
His wandering eye—now many a written
Never to die, with many a lispng sweet,
His moving, murmuring lips endeavour
to repeat."

In a manner equally pleasing are the different stages of life, from the cradle to the grave, delineated; and we shall lay before our Readers one pleasing allusion to the Author's private friendships, in exemplification of "Retirement from active life:"

"And now once more, where most he loved to be,

In his own fields, breathing tranquillity,
We hail him—not less happy, Fox, than thee! [guil'd]

Thee at St. Anne's so soon of care be-
Playful, sincere, and artless as a child!

Thee, who wouldst watch a bird's-nest
on the spray, [by day]

Through the green leaves exploring, say
How oft from grove to grove, from seat
to seat, [treat]

With thee conversing in thy lov'd re-
I saw the sun go down! Ah, then 'twas
thine

Ne'er to forget some volume half divine,
Shakspeare's or Dryden's—thro' the
chequer'd shade [stray'd]

Borne in thy hand behind thee as we
And where we sate (and many a halt we
made)

To read there with a fervour all thy own,
And in thy grand and melancholy tone,
Some splendid passage not to thee un-
known, [has toll'd]

Fit theme for long discourse: thy bell
But in thy place among us we behold
One that resembles thee."

45. *Thoughts on the Funding and Paper System, and especially the Bank Restriction, and Resumption of Cash Payments, as connected with the National Distresses; with Remarks on the Observations of Mr. Preston and Sir John Sinclair. Addressed to the Landed Interest.* By N. J. Denison, Esq. 8vo. pp. 96. Hone.

MR. Denison, by strong and ingenious arguments, recommends the speedy resumption of cash payments, and deprecates the continuance of a paper currency. Desirable, however, as the resumption is acknowledged on all hands to be, the fit period is a point on which many wise men differ. But the question is under Legislative consideration; and we look forward with confidence to their judicious decision. [The Pamphlet is not by the Representative for Surrey.]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford.—The following subjects are proposed for the CHANCELLOR'S Prizes for the present year, viz.—For Latin Verses, *Syracusa*.—For an English Essay, "The characteristic differences of Greek and Latin Poetry."—For a Latin Essay, *Quænam fuerint præcipue in causa quod Roma de Carthagine triumphavit?*

Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Prize—*The Iphigenia of Timanthes*.

Cambridge, Jan. 29. The subjects for Sir W. BROWN'S gold medals for the present year are: For the Greek Ode, *Reginæ Epicædium*.—For the Latin Ode, *Thebæ Ægyptiacæ*.—For the Epigrams, *Discrimen obscurum*.

Cambridge.—The passage fixed upon for the POINSON prize of the present year is from Shakspeare's *Coriolanus*, Act V. Scene 3. part of Volunnia's speech, beginning

"—— Thou know'st, great son,

The end of war's uncertain ;"

and ending with,

"Let us shame him with our knees:"

which is to be translated into Iambic Acatalectic Trimeters, according to the laws laid down in the Professor's preface to the *Hecuba* of Euripides.

Cambridge, Feb. 5.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25l. each, to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. JOSHUA KING, of Queen's College, and Mr. GEORGE MILES COOPER, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.—The subjects for the prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for this University for the present year are, for the SENIOR BACHELORS, "*Quænam fuerit Oraculorum vera indoles ac natura?*"—MIDDLE BACHELORS, "*Inter veterum philosophorum sectas, cuius potissimum tribuenda sit laus veræ sapientiæ?*"—The subject of the SEATONIAN prize poem for the present year is, "Moses receiving the Tables of the Law."

Nearly ready for Publication :

A valuable Collection of Letters, relative principally to Public Events during the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, from the original Papers in the archives of the RAWDON family in Ireland; with an Introduction, and illustrative Notes.

The concluding Numbers of Mr. DYER'S *Lives of illustrious Men*.

The *Life of William Lord Russell*. With some Account of the times in which he lived. By Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The "*Oedipus Romanus*," or an attempt to prove, from the principles of reasoning adopted by the Right Hon. Sir

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, in his "*Oedipus Judaicus*," that the Twelve Cæsars are the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac. Addressed to the higher and literary classes of society. By the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSEND, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Fourth and last Part of the Architectural perspective Views of every London Parish Church, being an elucidation of the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Metropolis.

Discourses on some of the most important Doctrines and Duties of Christianity. By PETER SMITH, A. M. of the University of Edinburgh, 8vo.

Introductory Greek Exercises to those of Neilson, Dunbar, and others, arranged to assist the Learner. By A. HOWARD, author of Greek and Latin Vocabularies, &c.

A Voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over land from India to England, in 1817, containing an Account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserts, Persia, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Bagdad, Koor-dostan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c. By WILLIAM HENDE, Esq. of the Madras Military Establishment, in One vol. 4to. illustrated with Plates.

Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever at present prevailing in the Metropolis, and in most parts of the United Kingdom. With remarks on some of the opinions of Dr. Bateman, in his late treatise on that subject. By Dr. CLUTTERBUCK.

The Lament of Napoleon; Misplaced Love; and Minor Poems, by S. R. JACKSON.

The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. JOHN LEYDEN. With Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. J. MARTON, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Young Arthur; or, the Child of Mystery, a Metrical Romance, by C. DIDDIN, Esq.

The Humourist; a Collection of Entertaining Tales, Bon Mots, Epigrams, &c. with coloured Plates, by CRUIKSHANK.

Leolin Abbey, a new Novel, by Miss LEFANU, Author of *Strathallan*.

Zeal and Experience; a Tale.

Preparing for Publication :

A Churchman's Second Epistle, with Notes and Illustrations, by the Author of *Religio Clerici*, 8vo.

Collections for a Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive Account of Boston and the Hundred of Skirbeck, in the County of Lincoln, by Mr. PIRKEY THOMSON; royal 8vo. and royal 4to.

A Series of finished Etchings of the Ecclesiastical and Castelled Antiquities of Normandy, from Drawings made by J. S. COTMAN, of Yarmouth, who has engraved and published "*Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk, and other Works*."

Works. It will be published in 4 parts folio, each containing 25 Engravings with descriptions.

A second improved and enlarged edition of Mr. WERTGARTH FOSTER'S Treatise on a section of the Strata commencing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and concluding on the West side of the Mountain Cross Fell; with remarks on Mineral Veins in general; also Tables of the Strata in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. To which are added, a Treatise on the discovery, the opening, and the working of Lead Mines; with the Dressing and Smelting of Lead Ores. Illustrated with several additional Plates.

A Series of Views in Islington and Pentonville, from original Drawings made in the year 1813, by AUGUSTUS PUGGIN; with a Description of each subject, by E. W. BARTLEY, Author of the "History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," &c.

Illustrations of the Architecture and Sculpture of the Cathedral of Lincoln, consisting of 16 plates by the first Artists, from drawings by C. WILD.

An Historical Account of the University of Dublin, illustrated with coloured plates, &c. By W. B. TAYLOR. The work is to be in the same style as those of Oxford and Cambridge.

An Historical Review of the Maritime Discoveries of the Russians, and of the attempts which have been made to discover a North East passage by sea, from the Atlantic Ocean to China, by Captain JAMES BURNBY, of the Royal Navy.

HUMBOLDT'S Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions.

The History of the Crusades undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land: a view of the Latin States in Syria and Palestine; the Constitution and Laws of the Kingdom of Jerusalem; the military orders which sprung from the wars between the Christians and Mussulmen, and the consequences of the Crusades upon the morals, literature, politics, and manners of Europe. By C. MILL, Esq. author of the History of Muhammedanism.

Sixty Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary Characters; illustrative of the tendency of Credulity and Fanaticism.

A new edition of the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered; by Bishop LAVINGTON, 1 vol. 8vo. With Notes, and an Introduction, by the Rev. R. POLWELL.

Herodiaui Partitiones, Græcè. E codd. Parisinis edidit Jo. Fr. BOISSONADE. 8vo.

A Syriac and English Grammar, designed for the use of British Students, by Mr. T. YEATES, late of All Souls College, Oxford, author of the "Collation of an Indian copy of the Pentateuch," &c. The Work was composed at the request and under the inspection of the late Rev. Dr. BRUCE.

A Popular Course of the Mathematics, by PETER NICHOLSON.

The Collection of Dr. Zouch's Works, in 2 vols. 8vo. including his printed, but unpublished compositions, and others obviously intended for the press; with a Memoir by the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M. A. F. R. S.

A Treatise on Medical Logic, founded on Practice, by Sir GILBERT BLANE, bart. Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Political Essays, by WILLIAM HAZLITT. An enlarged Edition of Speeches by the Right Hon. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

The London Commercial Dictionary, and Sea Port Gazetteer, exhibiting a clear view of the Commerce and Manufactures of all the Trading Nations of the World, with Tables of Import and Export Duties, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c. Collated with the last Acts of Parliament, by WILLIAM ANDERSON. 1 vol. 8vo.

Meditations and Reflections on the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature, by Mr. BURKE, author of "Amusements in Retirement." 4 vols. 8vo.

"London," or a Month at Stevens's, by a late Resident.

The second and concluding Volume of BAYNES'S Ovid's Epistles.

Decision, a Tale. By the author of Correction, in 3 vols.

Dudley, a Novel, by Miss O'KEEFE, in 3 vols. 12mo.

Childe Harold in the Shades, an Infernal Romant.

Dr. SPURZHEIM is preparing for the press a Treatise on the Education of Youth, founded on the Discrimination of individual Character by the Form of the Head. One of the most useful observations made by Dr. Spurzheim in his late physiological work on the Brain, is that on the nature of *Hydrocephalus*, and of the state of the brain in that disease. This is a subject in a great measure unconnected with his Craniology; it is one which is duly appreciated by most anatomists, as having been handled by him; and the anatomists of various countries who have written on the same disorder, have borrowed their most useful observations from his elaborate dissections. The anatomical reader is particularly referred to "Spurzheim's Reply to the Reviewers," recently printed at Edinburgh, and to the Physiog. Syst. article *Hydrocephalus*. A small tract has been circulated lately respecting the opposition which the Doctrine of the Brain met with in England, wherein the author represents the opposition as proceeding on the selfish principle of envy, and the fear of personal observation; and makes the shrewd observation, that "those persons who are most strenuous against Spurzheim's doctrine are conscious of not having the most intelligent heads."

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION in Pall-Mall, the exhibition and sale of the works of British Artists, was opened to the Nobility and Patrons of the Arts, Jan. 30th. Wilkie has an admirable little picture, which he calls *China Menders*; and Collins, in addition to his *Departure of the Diligence from Rouen*, which was so universally admired at Somerset House last year, has a pleasing composition taken from the "*Coast of Norfolk*." "*Shylock*," by Jackson, the Academician, is exceedingly good. The return of *Louis the 18th*, by Bird, is upon a larger scale than the usual pictures of this artist. It will not, however, diminish the reputation he acquired by his "*Chey Chase*." An *Italian Female Peasant*, and *St. Peter paying the Tribute with a piece of Silver found in a Fish*, both painted by G. Hayter, evince great improvement in this artist, since his return from Rome. *The Fall of Babylon*, by Martin, is full of fancy and imagination. *Timon's Cave*, and some other pictures from Shakespeare, by Bonten, are very far superior to the former efforts of this artist. Devis has painted a picture founded on the discovery of *Magna Charta* and the *Meeting of the Barons*, as described by Matthew Paris, and in Hume's History of England. He has happily substituted portraits of the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Tavistock, Lord Erskine, Lord Egremont, Lord Ossulston, Marquis of Huntly, Marquis of Stafford, the Duke of Northumberland, &c. &c. under the name of the original Barons. Stothard, Bigg, Keinsgle, Westall, Cooper, Hilton, and Ward, from the Royal Academy, have each of them contributed pictures of various merit. The exhibition is, upon the whole, calculated to support the reputation of our native artists, and, in its various departments, gives undoubted testimony of gradual and progressive improvement.

R. WATSON, Esq. who purchased the Stuart MSS. at Rome, is arrived in London, from Paris, and has brought with him a valuable collection of literary curiosities; among which is the celebrated MS. Hebrew Bible, that long ornamented the Library at Constantinople. It is beautifully written on vellum, and is supposed to be a work of the fifth century. After the fall of the Greek Empire, it was carried to Vienna, where it was preserved for ages in the private cabinet of the House of Austria, until the capture of that capital by the French troops, when it was transported to Paris by a General Officer, who did not know its value, and sold it to the present proprietor. The most learned men in Europe consider it to be unique in

its kind, and *without a price*.—The intelligent Collector has twenty figures of the actors who performed before Francis, King of France, and Henry King of England, in "the Field of Gold Cloth." It is supposed to be by Parmegiano, and was preserved in the *Gard Mobile*, at Paris, until the Revolution, when it was plundered. It is now in the original cover, on which are the Royal arms of France.—The *Poems of Ossian* are forthcoming, and are supposed to have been carried to France about the year 1715, consequently long before M'Pherson collected them orally.—Many autograph signatures of the Kings of France; the original painting of *St. John in the Wilderness*, by Raphael; and the Brevet Commission of General of Division of Marshal Ney, taken out of his pocket the morning he was shot, signed by Buonaparte, and stating his gradual rise in the French service from a corporal, with an account of his gallantry, and the different battles in which he was engaged, until the 11th year of the French Republic, when he attained the above rank;—are among the valuable collection of Mr. Watson.

CADMIUM.—This is a new metal, which was discovered by M. Stromeyer in the autumn of 1817, while officially examining the apothecaries' shops in Hanover, and is described by M. Gay-Lussac as resembling tin in colour, lustre (but not tarnishing in the air), softness, ductility, and the crackling sound which is heard when this metal is bent.

LAMPIC ACID.—In the course of his experiments on the nature and properties of flame, Sir Humphry Davy made known the curious fact, that certain combustible bodies may be made to combine with oxygen at comparatively low temperatures. Sir Humphrey's discovery was applied to the keeping a platinum wire in a state of ignition by means of a lamp with spirit of wine—the result by this slow combustion is a peculiar acid. To obtain this in larger quantities, J. F. Daniel, esq. employed the head of an alembic, properly supported, to the beak of which he applied a receiver, and under its larger opening placed a small lamp, with a coil of platinum wire.

PLATINUM.—A new method of purifying platinum has been discovered by the Marquis of Ridolfi, calculated to diminish the price of that most useful metal.

WIRE BRIDGE.—A new bridge has been thrown over the river Kelwin, at Garscube-house, Dumbartonshire, the seat of Sir Islay Campbell, bart. wholly composed of iron wire, without any support in the centre. The length is 100 feet, and it is nine feet above the surface of the river.

SELECT POETRY.

Lines written on my Birth-day, Feb. 14, 1819.

ONCE more the Sun's enlivening ray
Illumines this my natal day,
But, ah! how short the term appears,
Of seventy-four revolving years!
The Schoolboy's sport, the Schoolboy's
theme,
Are now but one delicious dream,
While Youth and Manhood quick are flown
With joys and sorrows of their own;
More rapid still the moments glide,
As Age steals on with hasty stride!
Here let me make a solemn pause,
To hail the great Eternal Cause;
To whose benignity I owe
All that I wish for here below;
And hope, from His abundant love,
To share in purer joys above.
"Then welcome Life or Death to me,
I'm will secure, for still with Thee." J. N.

JOHN DORMAN'S

APPEAL TO THE PUBLICK,
IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH YEAR OF
HIS AGE.

(Circulated a short time previous to his Death,
see p. 131.)

"The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Fate by the fire, and talked the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow
done— [fields were won."
Shoulder'd his crutch, and shew'd how
GOLDSMITH.

BORN on the genial soil of Donegal.
When good Queen Anne adorn'd the
British throne; [call,
In life's first bloom I heard my country's
And made her cause and glory all my own.
With Vernon brave, I cross'd the stormy
sea, [nine;
When frost congeal'd the earth in Thirty-
Proud Porto Bello felt a blow from me,
And Carthagen's laurels, too, were
mine.

At Dettingen I follow'd, undismay'd,
King George the Second, in the field of
fame,
While thund'ring cannon round about us
play'd, [flame.
And wrapt the Heav'ns in sheets of livid
Blythe and light-hearted as the shepherd's
boy
Attends his flocks upon the flow'ry plain,
I stood the fiery field of Fontenoy,
While crowds around me felt Death's
icy pain.

When rash Charles Edward raised his flag
on high, [burn'd,
And thousands with rebellious fury
Ready at honour's call, through earth to fly,
From German fields to Britain I return'd.
GENT. MAG. February, 1819.

9

Then o'er old Scotland's hills, through war's
alarms, [foe,
With Royal Cumberland I sought the
Till on Culloden's plain our conqu'ring arms
For ever laid the rebel standard low.

And when in Europe ceas'd the tramp of
war, [hur'd,
Just vengeance on our Gallic foemen
I sought in other climes, from Erin far,
The soldier's laurel, in an Indian World.
'Midst cannon shot, and showers of musket
balls,
While burning Cancer fir'd the torrid sky,
I pass'd the breach in Pondicherry's walls—
Like Wolfe, resolv'd to conquer or to die.

Calcutta's wrongs on Britain's sons, repaid,
And England's realm in Hindostan se-
cur'd, [made.
Homewards my long and weary way I
Nor even then resign'd the well-worn
sword.

The Noble Twelfth in Aberdeen I sought,
And once more join'd with my compan-
ions brave;
On glorious Minden's bloody field I fought,
And felt a wound, where others found a
grave.

And now, near Sixty Years are pass'd and
gone, [and grey,
As worn and wounded, and grown old
I stand amidst a cold wide world alone,
While junior generations pass away.

"Then soothe the sorrows of a poor old
man, [to your door,
Whose trembling limbs scarce bear him
Whose days are dwindl'd to the shortest
span: [your store!"
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless
Lifford, Sept. 8, 1818.

TO MY BARN*,

AN ELEGY.

By Doctor JOHN WOLCOT, olim PETER
PINDAR, Esq.

TO thee the wandering tribes were wont
to roam,
Each jovial Gipsy with his metry mate,
With dark Faturity quite hand on glove,
Foretelling, for a penny, folks their fate.
To thee, through wind and rain, the good
King PARCH †, [trudgeit—
To get a warm straw-bed, was known to
Of simple Knights who never made a
batch, [Budget.
Nor drain'd his people's purses by a

* The Poet had previously addressed
two Odes to his Barn, but had taken no
notice of its frequent tenants, the Gipsies.

† The designation of one of the Gipsy
Sovereigns.

Where

Where are the tribes that worship'd not his name ?

King PATCH—what music to a Gipsy ear !
What Gipsy wishes not for half his fame,
Or reads his dying speech without a tear !

In thee the Royal BAMFYLDE † many a
time, [sleep,
Enjoy'd his feast and dance, and sunk to
Who, like ULYSSES, roam'd from clime to
clime [deep.

In search of Wisdom, on the land and
By Slander, parent of the blackest lies,
The radiant form of Truth was never
courted,

That he for wisdom travell'd she denies,
And swears he only travell'd—when
transported.

Pleas'd have I seen this celebrated King,
With brighter talents than most Mo-
narchs born ;

Pleas'd have I heard him Chase of Cheviot
sing, [born.

And Robin Hood, and wind his bugle-
Tax'd are the Gipsies too, by foul-mouth'd
Slander,

With taking, but without the grace to pay,
Pig, fowl, duck, turkey, gosling, goose, and
gander, [day.

Their fingers fish-hooks, angling every
Say, Truth, if ever once a Gipsy stole
From me, the Bard, the value of a grig,
Goose, gander, gosling, turkey, duck, or
fowl,

Or from the sow purloin'd her baby-pig ?
I, too, have felt the force of Slander's
tongue, [and meter,
And scorn'd her rage, her lying prose
While Hawkins yields a plaudit to my song,
The snakes of Envy hiss in vain at Peter.

Thus have I dar'd defend an injur'd race,
Call'd by a wicked world a thieving crew ;
Here let not Justice blush to shew her face.
What says the proverb ?—" Give the
Devil his due."

Farewell, my Barn ! should man thy frame
destroy,

May birds of darkness on his roof alight,
Owls break his slumbers with portentous
cry, [affright !

And groans of Gipsy ghosts his soul

STANZAS

BY THE LATE WILLIAM HUDSON, Esq.
Of St. John's, in the County of Roscommon,
THE NEPHEW OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

STERN winter's rage the fields deform,
And strips the trees of green ;
Its howling winds, its rustling storm,
Now sadden every scene.

Or now its gurgling torrents flow,
And swell the extended lake ;

Or battering hail, or driving snow,
Wild devastations make.

† The celebrated Bamfylde More Carew,
well known to the Author in early life.

On the known hill forlorn I stand,
Where oft I've stood before,
And pensive view my native land,
Its lake and winding shore.

Where yonder turrets meet my eye,
Now mould'ring to decay,
If legendary tales be true,
An ancient city lay.

(Here two verses have been lost.)

And there unbosom'd in the plain,
Just by yon watery waste ;
Late the retreat of love and peace,
My mouldering mansion's placed.

The ruined Church, with ivy crown'd,
Mark to my streaming eye
Th' hallow'd, venerable ground
Where my dear kindred lie.

There lie the relics of a Sire,
Compassionate and just,
Whom my sad eyes beheld expire,
And mingle with the dust.

A sister, too, whose spotless life
Was clear as the noon day—
Blest as a daughter, mother, wife,
Untimely snatched away.

And there, beneath the lime-tree shade,
The cold turf on her breast,
Are a lov'd wife's sad ashes laid—
And there my own shall rest.

Her beauteous form consign'd to earth—
That form that charm'd each eye—
Her innocence and modest worth
Have sought their kindred sky.

And buried in a foreign land,
The tuneful GOLDSMITH lies :
No kinsman grasp'd his stiff'ning hand,
Or closed his dying eyes.

Consign'd to death, that levels all,
My uncle met his doom ;
And BURKE and REYNOLDS wept his fall,
And JOHNSON grav'd his tomb ;—

As nipping frosts, in luckless hour,
Oft blight the blooming rose ;
While many a weed and baleful flow'r
Beneath its influence blows.

When thoughts like these invade my mind,
They strike my heart like steel—
Oh ! what are clouds, and wintry wind,
Compar'd to what I feel ?

ST. AUGUSTIN'S SEEKING GOD.

An old Copy of verses by an unknown Author.

I SOUGHT Thee round about, O Thou
my God !
To find thy abode.

I spoke unto the Earth, who answer'd me :
I am not He.

I ask'd of Creatures there contained all
In general ;

They with one voice proclaim,
That none amongst them challeng'd such
a Name.

I ask'd the Seas, and all the Deep's below,
My God to know.

I ask'd

I ask'd the Reptils, and whatever is
 In the abyss ;
 Era from the Shrimp to the Leviathan
 My inquiry ran ;
 But in those deserts, where no line can
 sound,
 The God I sought for was not to be found.
 I ask'd the Heav'ns, Sun, Moon, and Stars ;
 but they
 Said : we obey
 The God thou seek'st. I ask'd what eye or ear
 Could see, or hear,
 What in the world I might descry or know,
 Above, below ;
 With voice unanimous all those things said,
 We are not God, but we by him were made.
 I ask'd the World's great universal mass,
 What that God was ;
 Who with a mighty and strong voice replied,
 As stupified :
 I am not He, O man ! for know that I
 By Him on high
 Was fashion'd first of nothing, thus instated,
 And away'd by Him by whom I was created.
 I thought then I might find Him out in war ;
 But was as far
 As at the first : for in Revenge and Rage,
 In spoil and strage *, [might
 Where unjust quarrels are commenc'd, and
 Takes place 'bove right, [sedition,
 Where zeal and conscience yield way to
 There can be made of God no inquisition.
 I thought then I might find Him out in peace ;
 But soon 'gan cease ;
 For in the City there was selling and buying,
 Swearing and Lying ;
 In th' Country craft in simpleness array'd.
 And then I said : [great,
 Vain is my search, altho' my pains be
 Where my God is there can be no deceit.

LINES

On the Commencement of Term.

HOW careless meets our little world
 again ! [fast—
 Sad only that such meeting comes so
 And whether more of pleasure, or of pain,
 Hath o'er the idle interval been cast,
 Is equal now :—the motley crowd throngs
 past ; [scenes engage ;
 Some, whose first wond'ring gaze these
 Some who with calmer feelings look their
 last ; [age,
 And quit the precincts of life's happier
 To play a busier part upon a wider stage.
 And some are gone for ever :—where is He,
 Happy in well-earn'd fame so lately seen ?
 Now taught, alas ! how quick the loss may be
 Of all, which loveliest in our life hath
 been !

He snatch'd the cup of honour ; and be-
 tween [has quaff'd
 None came to dash it from him :—he

* This unauthorized Latinism is to be
 lamented, as the lines are in general good.

EDIT.

That cup, so sweetly, smilingly serene ;
 And then, ev'n then, Death hover'd near
 and laugh'd, [in the draught.
 As if there lurk'd beneath some poison
 They say, in spirit free and frank he shone,
 And warm in heart :—both now are
 quell'd and cold—
 Was gay—but now his gaiety is gone—
 Was fair in looks, which none shall more
 behold
 With pleasure, or with envy :—had unroll'd
 The book of knowledge, yet was skill'd
 and bold [told
 In youth's more manly graces :—why are
 The gifts which, though they deck'd him,
 could not save ? [in the grave.
 Wit, talents, beauty, strength, lie with him
 They say, a mother gas'd upon that youth
 With most maternal fondness ; and would
 pray,
 That, turning all her dearest hopes to truth,
 His rising honours might her cares repay,
 And, ever strength'ning, shed a brighter ray,
 To warm the frost of her declining soul,
 And gild its darkness !—Ye vain thoughts,
 away ! [their goal ;
 Those fond desires shall never reach
 But cheerless to their end her wintery
 years must roll !
 Yet died he, as the wise might wish to die,
 With his fresh fame upon him ; while the
 dear, [eye,
 The approving smile of friendship met his
 The voice of gratulation sooth'd his ear.
 We may die otherwise : our dim career
 May rise and set in darkness ; or may
 give [more drear :—
 Some partial gleams, that leave the rest
 And, oh ! 'tis sad their brightness to sur-
 vive, ['twere well to live !
 And die, when nought remains for which
 N. D.

On the Fate of Genius.

DEEM not the lot of Genius hard—
 But scan aright the gifted Bard :
 On wing of fire—with prescient eye—
 He darts into futurity !
 In after ages reads his doom—
 " Non omnis moriar" on his tomb.
 D. CABANEL.

Address to Unitarians.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS men—unconscious
 of a stain ;
 For you the Son of God expir'd in vain :
 No heaven-taught Christian on himself re-
 lies :
 Bend your proud necks—be humble, and
 be wise !
 D. CABANEL.

Errata :

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part II. p. 447. In
 the 9th verse, for *asellum*, read *agellum* ;
 and in the 24th verse, for *radis*, read *vallis*.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Jan. 25.

The Earl of *Liverpool* introduced a Bill for placing the custody of the King's person in the hands of the Duke of York, subject, as in the case of the Queen, to the advice of a Council. Blanks were left for the names of the counsellors, but he should propose to re-appoint the same persons, with a substitute for the late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

In the Commons, the same day, the Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Common Council for a revision of the Criminal Code. Mr. Alderman *Wood*, on moving that it should lie on the table, observed, that crimes were daily increasing in every part of the country; the present harsh system defeated its own object; he had only the day before seen 40 criminals in Newgate, not one of whom seemed to have any apprehension of being executed. By the system of confinement to hard labour, which he had witnessed in many parts of the Continent, criminals were generally sent back to society reformed men.

Mr. Alderman *Waltham* (in a maiden speech) remarked that, within the last 10 years the number of prisoners had risen from 4000 to 14,000. He held a paper in his hand, by which it appeared, that 600 of the persons confined in Newgate during the last year were under 21 years of age; and, as far as the account could be made out correctly by the Keeper, the total of those acquitted and convicted under that age amounted to about 1000. He hoped that the importance of this subject would draw the attention not only of the House, but of his Majesty's Government, with the view of providing some remedy for the alarming and increasing evil.

Mr. *Bennet* presented a petition from Dr. Halloran, sentenced to transportation for forging a frank. This was much too severe a punishment. He had heard that Dr. H. had degraded the character of a clergyman, but he ought to have been tried for that and punished. He was a man considerably advanced in years, and was a man of literary attainments. The petition of Dr. Halloran complained of cruelty in his confinement previous to trial and afterwards, as well as since he had been removed to the Baring transport. He was there put into a place 19 feet square, among 18 others of the most depraved description. He (Mr. B.) went

down and inspected the transports, and found them in such a dreadful state of confinement, that the most loathsome sickness prevailed among them. This was a disgrace to any Government calling itself Christian. He measured and found each of these had only one foot to lie on, whereas, in an African slave ship they were allowed one foot six.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* said that the frank forged by Halloran contained a forged character of himself, by which he obtained a curacy.

Mr. *Clive* assured the House, that the Navy Board took the greatest care to provide for the safety and comfort of the unfortunate convicts.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* condemned the conduct of Government in not attending to the situation of prisons afloat, as well as prisons ashore.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. *Lawson*, Mr. *Buxton*, Mr. *Harvey*, and others, took part, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. *Vansittart* said he had had a communication with the Bank Directors, in consequence of which, he would alter his mode of proceeding in renewing the Bank Restriction. He should first move for a Secret Committee of Inquiry, and lay its information before the House.

January 26.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply, Sir *R. Wilson* expatiated on the distressed and burdened state of the country, and argued in favour of a Parliamentary Reform.

Sir *T. B. Martin* contradicted the statement made by Mr. *Bennet* the preceding evening as to the crowded condition of the convicts on board the ship *Baring*. He described the master and surgeon of that vessel as men distinguished for humanity. The convicts had as great a space allowed to them as soldiers had. On the 9th of this month he had made a calculation upon the proportion of deaths in convict ships, and he found it to be 53 in 6409—that is, one in about 112.

Mr. *Bennet* re-asserted the accuracy of his former statements, adding, that when he represented to the master, with horror, the state of the convicts, his reply was, "For God's sake, Sir, don't go away with the impression that the convicts alone are crowded. Look into my cabin, look into the soldiers apartment; we are all equally crowded."

House

House of Lords, Jan. 27.

Lord *Holland* presented a petition from the Common Council of London for a revision of the Criminal Code. He alluded to the change which had taken place in France since the Revolution, from the substitution of less severe punishments. When torture and death were inflicted for privately stealing, no man of humanity would prosecute, and the offence multiplied. Under the effect of the Code Napoleon the crime was seldom heard of, because none hesitated to prosecute, and the offender was sure to be punished.

Lord *Liverpool* attributed the comparative increase of crimes stated in the petition to the change from war to peace. A similar result had been observed at former periods. In 1777 the number of capital convictions was 63; in 1778 they were 81; in 1779 they decreased to 60, a circumstance well worthy of their Lordships' attention. In 1781 the number increased to 90; in 1782 the number was 108; in 1783, still increasing, 173; in 1784 the convictions were 153; and in 1785 they were 151. The same ratio would be found to hold as to the war of 1756. The number of the convictions was in 1759, 15; in 1760, 14; in 1761, 13, in 1762, 25; in 1763, 61; in 1764, 52; in 1765, 41.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* contended, that there was a rapidly progressive increase of crimes, without any reference to a state of war or peace. In fact, among the culprits since the termination of the late war, there was a very small proportion of disbanded seamen and soldiers. The weight of taxation, the fluctuation of property occasioned by the measures of Government, and the state of our goals, which were nurseries of vice, were the genuine causes of the increase of crimes.

In the Commons, the same day, in a conversation between Mr. Grenfell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was admitted that the price of standard silver, at the present moment, was 5*s.* 7½*d.* per ounce, being three halfpence an ounce above the Mint regulation. Mr. Grenfell observed, that under such circumstances, (a temptation existing to melt or export the silver coin,) we might expect its gradual disappearance.

January 28.

The Committee of Privileges presented their report, that Robert Christie Burton, esq. who had been elected for Beverley, but who had been in prison since 1812 for debt, was entitled to his liberation from the Fleet Prison, in order that he might take his seat.

January 29.

Mr. Grenfell again called the attention of the House to the state of the currency. The price of standard silver was 5*s.* 7*d.* per

ounce; so that 66*s.* in coin put into the crucible, came out in a lump worth 67*s.* It was obvious that in this state of things the silver currency would fast disappear.

Mr. *W. Pole* hoped the rise alluded to, would be but temporary. It was occasioned by the great demand for dollars in the East Indies and other parts. The seignorage on the silver coin had been adopted to prevent its exportation if possible; but it should be recollected that gold was now our standard.

Mr. *Bennet* brought up the Report of the Surveyor General of the Board of Works, on the necessity of employing climbing-boys, and on the use of machinery in sweeping chimnies.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.

A conversation took place between the Marquis of *Lansdown*, Lords *Bathurst* and *Holland*, and the Earl of *Liverpool*, on a motion of the Marquis of *Lansdown* for copies of the warrants for the cession of Java and Banca to the Dutch Government. Motion agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, a petition was received from the Corporation of the City of London against the renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. Mr. Alderman *Walthman* said, that the effect of the Act had been to break down the fair trader, to encourage vice, and to give a deadly blow to commercial confidence. It even affected the Constitution itself; for it had superseded the trial by jury, and introduced the authority of one individual who decided upon more property than all the judges together. During the first three years of the Act, that is, down to March 8th, 1815, the debts amounted to 6,000,000*l.* and the dividends to one farthing in the pound. (*Hear!*) It was then supposed that this was through the carelessness of creditors themselves, and the law was amended to meet this evil; but from March 8th, 1815, to March 1st, 1817, the number of debtors was 9000, and the amount of their debts nearly 9,000,000*l.* He had stated the dividend in the former case to be one farthing; he ought to have stated it the quarter of one farthing. The effect then of the amendment was, that it raised this dividend to a halfpenny. He objected to this Act, not merely on the part of traders, but also on the part of debtors themselves. All insolvent debtors, whatever might have been the distinction in their conduct, were treated alike—the most honest and unfortunate as the most profligate.

After some observations from Mr. *Littleton* and Mr. *Brougham*, the petition was received; and on the motion of Mr. Alderman *Walthman*, a return was ordered of the number of insolvent debtors discharged up

up to the 1st of February, 1819, their debts, and their dividends.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the usual grants for the service of the Navy were voted.

Mr. *Roberts* availed himself of the opportunity to enquire whether it was intended by Ministers to take any measures for superseding the system of impressment.

Sir *G. Warrender* said the subject had occupied the attention of Government, but they felt the danger of holding out any thing that might lead to misapprehension. The condition of the seamen had been much ameliorated, and an attempt was making, by means of a registry of those who were receiving a sort of half-pay, to secure on an emergency a supply of sailors well acquainted with, and well fitted for, their duties.

On the motion of Lord *Palmerstone*, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was voted on account of the Army; and on the motion of Mr. *Vansittart*, the sum of 24,954,500*l.* was voted to provide for outstanding Exchequer bills. A conversation took place between Mr. *Vansittart* and Mr. *Grenfell*, as to the transactions of Government with the Bank, in the course of which the former announced that a new arrangement is to be made with the Bank, by which the publick will derive the profit of the floating balances in its hands.

Mr. *Lawson* moved for leave to bring in a bill for punishing persons stealing ferrets, or any other animals reclaimed from the savage state, and subjected to the use of man.

The *Attorney General* seconded the motion, merely to bring the question before the House.

After a few words by Mr. *Barham* against the motion, the gallery was cleared; but we understand that the motion was negatived without a division.

February 2.

Mr. *Tierney* rose to move for "a Committee to enquire into the effects produced on the exchanges with foreign countries, and on the state of the circulating medium, by the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank of England, with a view that they might report whether any and what reasons exist for continuing that restriction beyond the period at present fixed by law." He stated, that on the subject of the currency, the principles laid down by the Bullion Committee, of which the late Mr. *Horner* had been Chairman, constituted his creed, and he had yet seen and heard nothing to lead him to forsake it. The question now was reduced to this, whether it was just to the publick, or safe to the State, to continue the paper circulation to its present amount. He was not surprized at the alarm attempted to be

spread at the idea of its reduction. That the difficulty of resuming cash payments would increase with the prolongation of the restriction, had been foretold by himself and much wiser men. The whole course of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (for system it was not) had rested wholly and solely upon paper. No financial arrangements, deserving the name of a system, had been adopted since the establishment of peace. In 1817 the Right Hon. Gentleman held out a prospect of such a reduction in the interest of money, from the flourishing state of the country, as would enable him to pay off the 5 and 4 per cents. and even to reach the 3 per cents. A few months after, however, the secret of all this apparent prosperity came out; it was nothing more than an increased paper currency, in Exchequer bills, and Bank of England and country bank notes. By this forced emission, the 3 per cents. had been run up from 63 or 64 to 84, in the course of eight months. But had the Chancellor of the Exchequer accomplished his boast of paying off the 5 per cents?—No; and he (Mr. *Tierney*) would tell the Right Hon. Gentleman, that, as an honest man, he should grieve to see it accomplished, if it were to be done by an increased and forced circulation of paper. To force stocks to a high price by the issue of notes, and then to pay off the 5 per cents. would be nothing less than deliberately committing a fraud upon the holders. He said *fraud*, because he knew of no other word in the language to express his meaning. (*Hear! hear!*) Yet he believed, in his conscience, that one of the purposes for which the restriction was to be continued, was to facilitate the project of invading the interests of the stock-holder. Was it not high time to take some steps that should put an end to a system which secretly destroyed the foundations of national prosperity? He wished to hear some good reason, if any could be assigned, why property in this kingdom should not be subject to the same test of measurement prevailing in every country under Heaven. Hitherto only one point had been stated from authority, and that was the extent of the foreign loans. It would be as well, perhaps, to enquire a little what they were. In the last year they amounted, in English money, to 19,000,000*l.*; and the first proposition was, that they were to be paid in the course of nine months. The noble Lord, however, and his Imperial colleagues at Aix-la-Chapelle, had thought fit to alter both the period and the amount; the first was changed to 27 months, and the last to 12,000,090*l.*; so that the sum was reduced and the time extended; and yet those unforeseen circumstances, by which the pressure was

so materially lightened, were urged as a reason for continuing the restriction. Of this sum not more than one half would be advanced by the speculators in this country; and was this such a drain as to justify the continuance of the restriction? The fact was, that the alarm was spread by the money gamblers in the city. No sooner did the Bank reduce its issues, and stocks began to fall, than one of their mysterious deputations waited upon the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they were told that the City was starving for want of money, and that ruin must ensue. At last a promise was made, from the fears of Ministers, that the restriction should be continued; then up again went the funds. He begged the House to look only at the enormous fluctuation in time of peace. First, there was a rise of 20 per cent. then a decline of 10 per cent. and afterwards another advance of 5 or 6 per cent. Who were the gainers? — the designing and artful speculators. Who were the losers? — those who implicitly relied upon the declared intentions of the Government. By the system at present pursued, the many were made the dupes of the few; and while robberies to an enormous extent were committed by low cunning and despicable artifice, the innocent and confiding were compelled to suffer without redress. If that Gentleman obtained a Committee of his own nomination, the only result would be, that an immense mass of matter would be brought forward, without enabling any individual to form a definite opinion respecting it. Perhaps, indeed, the real effect would be to make March, 1821, appear a more convenient period for resuming cash payments than March, 1820. He assured the new Members, who might not be so well acquainted with Ministers as the old ones, that if they adopted his (Mr. T.'s) motion, the effect would not be to turn Mr. Vansittart out of his place; for that gentleman would, with the best grace in the world, adopt the motion as his own; treating him as he, the other night, treated Mr. Grenfell, by taking to himself all the credit of a new and more economical arrangement with the Bank. After some further arguments in favour of a full and fair enquiry, and against the appointment of a Committee by ballot, he concluded with repeating his motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the motion of Mr. Tierney was directed to the same object as that of which himself had given notice, but was less intelligible in point of form, and less extensive in point of substance. As to the charges against Ministers, of having no financial system, he could challenge the Right Hon. Gentleman to mention any

period equal in duration to that which had passed since the conclusion of the war, when so much was done either for diminishing taxation, or redeeming the public debt. Within three years 50,000,000*l.* of taxes had been remitted—an amount certainly greater than he had thought expedient. He had not approved of the repeal of every tax which had been withdrawn, but it could not be denied that a great and substantial relief had been afforded to the country. With regard to the diminution of debt, between 20 and 30,000,000*l.* had been redeemed. As to the fluctuations of his opinion on the subject of enquiry, a very short explanation was requisite. He had thought that it would have been better to postpone it until the different states of Europe should have returned to that orderly and steady course in which the operations of trade were conducted with freedom and security; but on the 23d ult. a communication was made to him and Lord Liverpool from the Directors, announcing that they had come to a resolution that enquiry was preferable to an extension of the restriction for so short a period as had been proposed. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) Under these circumstances, but without abandoning the hope that cash payments might be resumed in 1820, he had judged it right to concur with the wishes of the Bank. With regard to the nature of the enquiry, he had expected, that when the Right Hon. Gentleman had found a correct motion put into his hands, he would have adopted it at once. The first and most prominent object of enquiry appeared to him to be the state of the Bank, as to the nature and extent of their preparations for placing themselves in such a condition as to be enabled to resume payments in cash without public inconvenience. He did not mean, however, to state that this was the only question to be referred; the state of the exchanges and of the circulating medium were necessarily included in the terms of his motion. They would comprehend all such collateral matters as by fair and reasonable construction had any reference to the main subject. The private paper circulation must necessarily form a part of this consideration, because that circulation, if not properly regulated, might perhaps frustrate the object of the resumption. He concluded with reading the motion which he proposed as an amendment to the original one. The amendment was, that all the words after “appointed” be omitted, and that the following be substituted: “to consider the present state of the Bank, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments at the period fixed by law, and into such other matters as are connected with it.”

Sir *W. Crespigny* (a new Member), touched on the inconveniences of the present enormous circulation of paper, and hoped that the House would insist on having an efficient enquiry. He should vote for the original motion.

Mr. *F. Lewis* said the restriction was at first imposed on public grounds alone; now, however, it was to be continued solely for the accommodation of the Bank and the gambling adventurers who profited by a paper credit. After the shuffling conduct of the Bank, he would give them no further indulgence.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, although the restriction had been continued from last year for only one year longer, it appeared, from facts which had been communicated to his Majesty's Ministers, that the Bank could not open till March twelvemonth. It would have been better to have postponed enquiry until next Session; but if there was a feeling in the country for enquiry now, that was a sufficient reason for going into it. In this free and liberal country the public mind was not to be resisted. He then argued in support of the amendment, in preference to Mr. Tierney's motion, and vindicated the mode of appointing a Committee of Secrecy by ballot. In the question before the House the Bank was only a fly upon the wheel; the question was whether the world should enjoy industry, peace, and happiness, or be thrown into a convulsion which would untinge all the springs of society, and render it impossible for individuals or governments to perform their obligations to each other. He considered a metallic standard the only legitimate standard of currency, but no country ought to resume a metallic currency, when the metals were going out of the country. The first duty of that House was to afford protection to the poor man; but if prices were reduced to him, what would that avail, if the farmer and the manufacturer could not pay him what should meet even those low prices? Prices would necessarily rise again, and the public would find that it was all a delusion that had been practised on them. (*Hear, hear.*) Whenever the exchange should be in our favour, the Bank could open, and let it be by reasonable sacrifices of their wealth; he should not consider that a sufficient reason for restriction, nor a moderate pressure upon the public; for they must all bear a part, provided it did not bear upon the property of which the currency was the representation. The effect then of the Bank opening now would be to carry the metals out of the country; it could open with safety and advantage when the exchanges should be in our favour. There was a difference of 7 per cent. between the market price and the mint price of gold. If in such a state of

things cash payments were resumed, not one of those merchants who trade with the continent, and exchange goods, would buy from the manufacturer in Yorkshire or in Manchester, while he could make 7 per cent. of profit by taking gold from the Bank. The effect of the resumption would really be, to turn the Bank into a shop exchange for brokers to go to for gold, which could be exported with much profit to other countries. He then adverted to the French and Russian loans, as causing a drain of specie from the country, and repelled the attacks that had been made on the Bank Directors, the present Administration, and the late Parliament.

Mr. *R. Cooper* (a new Member) said he should vote for the Amendment, as being more precise, distinct, and comprehensive, than the original motion.

Mr. *Maberty* said, that previous to the resumption of cash payments, it would be necessary to fund the immense mass of floating debt, amounting to about 60,000,000*l.*, and to equalize the revenue with the expenditure. As to the unfavourable exchange, that evil would find its natural remedy in the very act of resuming cash payments. He was persuaded that the country could be relieved, and the revenue greatly improved, by a change of taxes. He would propose to take 4,000,000*l.* a year from the Sinking Fund, the repeal of the assessed taxes amounting to 6,000,000*l.* and the substitution, not of an income, but a property tax, which would yield at least 10,000,000*l.* and fall chiefly on the rich, the absentee, and the miser. [The remainder of the Hon. Gentleman's speech was received by the House with so much clamour and coughing, that it was quite impossible to hear it in the gallery.]

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. *Canning* and Mr. *Manning* supported the amendment, and Mr. *Bernal*, Mr. *Grenfell*, and Mr. *Alderman Heygate*, the original motion. On a division, the amendment was carried by 77 to 163.

Feb. 3.

Mr. *Broglton* reported from the Committee appointed to scrutinize the ballot for a Committee of Inquiry with respect to the Bank, and the following are the members chosen: Viscount *Castlereagh*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Messrs. *Tierney*, *Canning*, *W. Pole*, *Wm. Lamb*, *F. Robinson*, *P. Grenfell*, *Huskisson*, *Bankes*, *Abercrombie*, *Peel*, *Littleton*, *T. Wilson*, *S. Wortley*, *Manning*, *F. Lewis*, *Ashurst*, *Sir G. Mackintosh*, *Sir J. Nicholl*, and *Sir J. Newport*.

On the question for the third reading of the Westminster Hastings Bill, Sir *F. Burdett* opposed it, and moved to postpone the third reading to this day fortnight. The amendment was opposed by Mr. *Bur-*

net and Mr. D. W. Harvey, and supported by Mr. Lawson and Mr. Hume. On a division, it was negatived by 32 to 10, and the Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

The following Noblemen were appointed a Secret Committee to consider the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the resumption of cash-payments:—Lord Harrowby, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Montrose, Lord Liverpool, Earl of St. Germain's, Lord Sidmouth, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Granville, Lord King, Lord Grenville, Lord Redesdale, and Lord Lauderdale.

In the Commons the same day, on the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor, an Address to the Prince Regent was agreed to, humbly requesting that his Royal Highness would adopt such measures as should give the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, the benefit of an assize and gaol delivery twice in the year; at the same time assuring his Royal Highness, that the House would make good any expences required by this measure.

Lord Castlereagh presented a message from the Prince Regent to the following effect:—

“George P. R.—The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, acquaints the House of Commons that the sum of 58,000*l.* per annum, which, in the distribution of his Majesty's Civil List Revenue, was appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment, and to the support of the honour and dignity of the Queen, having, by the lamented demise of her Majesty, become disposable by his Royal Highness for the general purposes of the Civil List, the Prince Regent places this sum at the disposal of Parliament. He thinks it, at the same time, incumbent upon him to state, that there exists certain claims upon a part of

this saving, which he recommends to the justice and liberality of the House of Commons. These claims are founded on the faithful services of the persons who formed the separate establishments of her late Majesty, and are limited to those services. The Prince Regent is satisfied that he may confidently rely on the loyal attachment of the House of Commons, to enable him, upon the reduction of that establishment, to grant to the several individuals belonging to it such allowances as it has been usual for the Crown to bestow on former occasions, when the royal family has been visited with a similar affliction.”

His Lordship entered into various details connected with the establishment in question, and stated, that besides the saving of the Queen's 58,000*l.* a reduction to the amount of 50,000*l.* would be made in the sum hitherto appropriated to the keeping up the state of the Sovereign. It was proposed to retain such officers of the household as had been in the habit of attendance on the Royal Person, and to reduce those who had not. This reduction would of itself produce a saving of 5993*l.* There would ultimately be at the disposal of Parliament a sum of 108,000*l.*; but for the present the saving would amount only to 83,000*l.* as the sum of 25,000*l.* would be required for the servants of the establishment of her late Majesty, most of whom were advanced in life. With regard to the servants of his Majesty who might be thrown out of employment by the new arrangements, the House might, under the Act of 1812, enable the *custos personæ* to make some provision for them out of the privy purse, and the sum would not exceed 8 or 10,000*l.* His Lordship concluded with moving for a Select Committee of 21 Members to enquire into the details of the Windsor establishment.

After some observations from Mr. Long Wellesley, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Canning, the motion was agreed to.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris Papers have been received up to the 18th inst. Their arrival was awaited with some anxiety, in consequence of a report, that private letters had been received, stating that apprehensions were entertained by the physicians of the King of France, that his Majesty was threatened with a mortification in the legs, and that his life was in immediate danger. These papers report, on the contrary, that the King's health is improving; but it appears that he is confined to his private apartments.

GEN. MAG. February, 1819.

The death of Louis XVIII. at this period would shake France to her centre, and perhaps call Europe once more into the field. There can be little doubt, that the result of the Count d'Artois's accession to the throne, would be a total change of measures and men. The Royalists, or partisans of the old *Regime*, would be immediately called to the public councils, and the shock of parties would be dreadful. It is evident, that the Royalist opposition are, at present, stimulated into some new hopes. The press of Paris teems with
their

their publications, and they speak in a tone of smothered menace and resentment. The Ministers have resolved to keep no further measures with them; and in consequence the party of *Liberaux* in the Chamber, united to the former, enabled them to carry the Budget on the 17th, although only by a majority of 132 to 100. M. Laine was in the minority.

The Duchess of Berry is said to be in a state which promises to give an heir to the throne.

A Report to Louis XVIII. by the Count Decazes, Minister of the Interior, on the necessity of establishing a council to promote and encourage agriculture throughout the kingdom, is followed by an ordinance, in conformity with the report, by which a Council of Agriculture is formed within the department of the Minister of the Interior. It consists of ten members, and to have in every department of the kingdom a corresponding member chosen from among the proprietors of land actually engaged in agriculture. The corresponding members shall employ a certain portion of their own land in trying experiments in agriculture, and shall communicate the results to the council.

The *projet* for a grant to the Duke of Richelieu, has passed the Legislature, and been presented by M. Decazes to the King.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, a claim has been reported by the Committee of Petitions from certain persons at Martinique, who had formerly supplied naval stores to the Government of Buonaparte; which Government did indeed make use of the said articles, but did not think it necessary to pay for the same.—After some debate, the Chamber rejected the petition, on the *single ground*, that if the Royal Government were to attempt the reparation of every act of injustice which had been committed during the Usurper's reign, a door would be opened to such a host of demands and complaints, that all the resources of the French nation would be totally insufficient to settle them! What a comment is this authentic fact on the character of a military despotism!

It is spoken of at Paris as curious, that Louis XVIII. has chosen the same day of the year for his coronation, as that when Napoleon was crowned Emperor.

The Chamber of Peers has agreed, by a majority of 79 voices to 35, to abolish throughout the French territory, the *droit d'Aubaine*; by which the property of aliens deceased in France, escheated to the French Crown.

The French Government have purchased 1300 Cashmere goats, which have already arrived in Russia, on their way to France.

A Paris Paper says, "Viscount de Be-thune has blown out his brains with a

pistol, on the Bridge des Invalides. It appears, that he had mounted the parapet in such a manner as makes it probable he wished to have fallen into the river, but his body remained upon the bridge. He was found dead: the pistol lay at his feet. We have not yet learned the cause of this desperate act."

The following is a curious Order of the Day issued by Buonaparte, when First Consul, on the occasion of an act of suicide committed by a horse grenadier:—
Extract from the Orderly Book of the Horse Grenadiers of the Consular Guard.

Order of the 22d Floreal (year 10).
The Grenadier Grobbin has destroyed himself in consequence of a love affair. He was otherwise a respectable man. This is the second event of the kind which has happened in the corps within a month.

The First Consul has directed, that it shall be inserted in the Order of the Day of the Guard, that a soldier ought to know how to subdue sorrow and the agitation of the passions; that there is as much courage in enduring with firmness the pains of the heart, as in remaining steady under the grape shot of a battery. To abandon oneself to grief without resistance, to fly oneself in order to escape from it, is to fly from the field of battle before one is conquered.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, First Consul.
(A true Copy) BESSIERE.
NETHERLANDS.

An article dated Brussels, Feb. 3, announces, that "Fouche, Duke of Otranto, has just addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the course of affairs during the last six months: it is added, that this letter will shortly appear in the German Journals. It speaks of his disgrace with temper."

SPAIN.

Charles IV. the former King of Spain, and father of Ferdinand VII. died at Rome on the 20th of January last, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Accounts from Madrid communicate a Royal Order, dated the 14th ult. by which it is declared, that all foreign adventurers taken with arms in their hands, under the banners of the Insurgents, or who shall have furnished them with munitions of war, shall be condemned to death, and all the property which they possess in the Spanish territories confiscated. This order has been communicated to all Foreign Courts. It appears, that thirteen individuals, alleged to have been implicated in the affair at Valencia, were shot in that city on the 21st ult. It appears, that the wretched delinquents were shot in the back, and their mangled remains afterwards exposed on gibbets; they refused to disclose any thing of their confederates, although the conspiracy is believed to have

very extensive ramifications. After the execution, Elio published a sanguinary proclamation; in which, after exhorting the citizens to be faithful to their Commander, he adds, "Point out to me the traitors, and I will exterminate them!" — The writer of these particulars closes with the following observation:—"The eyes of the Spaniards have been opened by the French war to the state of political and religious tyranny under which they have sufficiently groined; and certain it is, that neither can be of long duration."

Letters from Spain mention, that an entire regiment which had left Zaragosa, under orders to proceed to Valencia, where it was supposed popular commotions existed, broke out into a state of open mutiny, at a place called Caspe; where the soldiers declared, they would not take up arms to enslave their fellow-countrymen. The Colonel endeavoured to appease them; but, it is added, they rose upon and killed him, together with some of his officers, and then disbanded themselves.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria is endeavouring to bring about the restoration of the Order of Malta.

According to private letters from Berlin, Colonel Masseubach has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Feb. 5, says, "The inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Hesse having named a Deputation to make the Grand Duke acquainted with their different grievances, the Ministry prohibited them from taking such a step. Notwithstanding this, the Deputies proceeded directly to the Capital; and having explained, with as much truth as modesty, the grievances of their Constituents, the Grand Duke replied to them—"I see clearly, that false reports have been made to me: for the future, the inhabitants have no more to do than to address themselves to me; I will endeavour to remedy the grievances of which they complain. They shall have the States as they wish them."

The late Queen of Wirtemberg has bequeathed to the King, her husband, a million of roubles, and two table services; one of which, in gold, was a present from St. Petersburg. She has also left him the interest of two millions of roubles, bequeathed to her daughters, until the period of their majority.

There is a curious article in the French papers, under the head of Hanover, which furnishes a perfectly novel feature in the practice of Legislation. In the last sitting of the General Assembly of the States of Hanover, the question was, whether the King ought to contribute towards the public burdens, in conjunction with the

third Estate. The Members of the first Estate (the Nobility) dreading a result inimical to their interests, retired from the Hall, under various pretexts, with the view of preventing any decision being come to on this proposition. The number of Deputies required to adopt any legal resolutions being 52, those of the third Estate did not oppose this species of desertion, as long as the number remaining was sufficient; but when the 52d Member, M. de Ramdohr, was in the act of following the example of his colleagues, the Counsellor of the Consistory, M. Spieker, a representative of the third Estate, placed himself quickly before the door of the Hall, and said, in a firm tone, to M. Ramdohr, that he invited him, in the name of all his colleagues, not to withdraw himself until the scrutiny on the project under discussion should be terminated. M. Ramdohr was obliged to comply; and after some conversation, the result of the scrutiny was an equal repartition of the public burdens amongst all the inhabitants, without distinction of classes.

RUSSIA.

According to the last accounts from St. Petersburg, the Gulph of Finland was as open to navigation as in the middle of Summer: a circumstance never before known at this period.

A system has been adopted in Russia, of quartering soldiers on the peasantry; by which the former are to be instructed in the arts of peace, and the latter in those of war!

TURKEY.

An article from Constantinople, of the 26th of December, contains the following further details, relative to the execution of the Chief of the Wechabites, and two of his suite:—"It was on the 13th inst. that the impatience of the Sultan and the whole nation was satisfied. The brig of the Pacha of Egypt, which had on board the leader of the formidable sect of the Wechabites, Abdallah, his Mufti, and his Treasurer, together with the treasures plundered by the Wechabites from the Temple at Mecca, and now recovered, arrived in the port of this city. The Sultan was immediately informed of it; and the following day the prisoners, loaded with chains, were led through several streets of Constantinople, and brought before the Divan. After some questions had been put to them, and their answers noted down, they were sent to the house of Mehmed Ali Pacha, where they remained for the night. But the Sultan was so incensed at this, that he caused them to be thrown the next day into the lowest dungeon of the Bostangi Pacha; there they remained till the 17th, in rigorous confinement. On this the Sultan, followed by a great multitude of people, repaired in solemn procession to the Eski Serai (Old Seraglio),

to receive in this Palace the congratulations of the great men, on the victory over the Wechabites. After the Grand Vizier, the High Admiral, and the Chief of the Scribes or Legists, had bowed respectfully at the foot of the Throne, the criminal Abdallah, with his Mufti and Treasurer, were brought in, chained, by the Chief of the Janissaries. The incensed Monarch looked angrily at them, caused the Tartars who had brought them hither to be invested with sable pelisses, in their presence; and hereupon the Schaich of the Islam announced to them their sentence of death, for the execution of which the Sultan gave a sign. Immediately hereupon, the Chief, Abdallah, was beheaded at the gate of the Imperial Palace; his Mufti opposite the gate of the Vizier; and his Treasurer in the Palace of the Burnt Pillar. Their bodies and heads remained exposed to view three days; but no tafta or table, announcing their crime, was fastened to them, as is usually done. It is said, that a seal was found upon Abdallah Bensund, which, besides the history of his name, bore on it the title of Caliph."

ASIA.

Advices have been received from Ceylon, by the way of Madras, communicating intelligence of the capture of the Malabar Chief, pretender to the Crown of Candy, who is supposed to have been the chief cause of the insurrection which has so long prevailed in that island. Together with him was made prisoner, his Prime Minister, Kappitipela.

AMERICA.

By a Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the case of our unfortunate countrymen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, we are happy to perceive, that the conduct of Jackson is decidedly condemned by the Committee; who state, that they "can find no law of the United States, authorizing a trial before a Military Court for such offences as are alleged against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, (except so much of the second charge as charges Arbuthnot 'with acting as a spy,' of which part of the charge the Court found him 'Not Guilty.' Nor, in the opinion of the Committee, does any usage authorize, or exigency appear from the documents accompanying the Report of the Trial, which can justify the assumption and exercise of power by the Court Martial and the Commanding General on this occasion."—The Report, together with a Protest of one of the Members of the Committee, who differed with his colleagues, was ordered to be referred to the whole House.

According to Mr. Birkbeck's statements, the Illinois Country was a paradise; and

those who might purchase some of the lands he had to sell there, would be sure to make a fortune by the bargain.—Tempted by these delusive statements, several farmers and other persons of small property have joined Birkbeck. A letter from one of them, dated in October last, gives the following melancholy picture of their situation:—

"Our unfortunate Colony is in a state of the greatest distress from fever. There are scarcely persons sufficient in health to nurse and attend the sick. The country is entirely overflowed; so that no communication can be had with any other district, but by swimming a horse through the waters. I cannot stir from my own log hut to another, without wading up to my middle in water. The log huts are wholly insufficient to keep out the weather. In short, we have no comforts of any kind, and all heartily curse Birkbeck and his wild speculation.—George Flower, who was one of the original adventurers, has quarrelled with B. on account of his having effected a *left-handed marriage* with a young woman, who came out as a governess to B.'s children; although F. has left a legal wife in England. The latter, with his new lady, has left the Colony, and gone further into the wilderness. A young brother of Flower's has died of the fever, and so have several other persons."

A Report from the War Department of the Government of the United States, relative to Indian affairs, proposes that measures should be immediately adopted by the executive power, to exclude altogether foreigners from trading with these tribes; and to obtain for citizens of the United States the entire monopoly. In order to secure this object, Mr. Calhoun recommends compulsory steps; and the establishment of a company, with a sufficient capital to be divided into shares, limited to the term of twenty years. It would appear, that the American Government is attempting to strike a blow at the British far trade in Canada, which is of so much importance to this country; and the Secretary of the War Department entertains the opinion, that the influence of the North-west and Hudson's Bay Companies among the Indians may be successfully opposed. There are many parts of this report, as we conceive, inconsistent with the feelings of liberty and independence, so much boasted of in the United States.

"Department of War, Dec. 5, 1816.—The time seems to have arrived, when our policy towards the Indians should undergo an important change. They neither are in fact, nor ought to be considered as, independent nations. Our views of their interest, and not our own, ought to govern them."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Jan. 16. was baptized at his own house, at Croxley Green, near *Rickmersworth*, Herts, by the Rev. E. Hodgson, Mr. Christopher Leach, who very recently attained his 90th year. His parents having been Dissenters, appears to be the reason why he was not baptized in his youth. He is the oldest man now living in the parish of Rickmersworth.

Feb. 3. A case was decided at the Court of Requests, *Bath*:—a servant man suing his master for a month's wages in consequence of his being dismissed from his situation without a regular notice. The defendant having proved negligence of duty and disobedience of orders by the complainant, the Commissioners decided that a master or mistress is not bound to retain a negligent or disobedient servant in their employ, after repeated but fruitless admonition; and that a servant thus offending is not entitled to recover an extra month's wages in case of sudden dismissal from his situation.

Feb. 6. Sir Henry Harper Crewe, bart. while driving a pair of young full-blood horses, in a carriage constructed like a break, near the gates of his residence Boreham Wood, near *Elstree*, the horses became in a slight degree restive; and the wheel coming in contact with the posts at the gateway of a cottage near his house, the carriage received a concussion which threw Sir Henry with great force from his seat. He fell on his head, which occasioned his instantaneous death. Lady Crewe and some of his children were at that moment arrived from town to dinner. His son was with him on the box when the misfortune occurred.

Feb. 6. This evening, the village of *Trawsfynydd*, Merioneth, was visited by a tremendously heavy thunder-storm. The peals were terribly loud and frequent, and the lightning extremely vivid. Shortly after the commencement of the storm, the electric fluid entering the chimney of a cottage in the village, where the whole of the family, consisting of five, sat by the fire-side, struck the father and one of his sons, both of whom instantly expired; another child received so severe a shock that he lost an eye; and the rest of the family suffered very materially, though not dangerously. The father's name was Hugh Thomas, for many years Surveyor of the County Bridges.

Feb. 11. At a meeting of the minister, parishioners, and some of the outwellers of the parish of *Hoathe*, Kent, to consider of the best means to relieve the condi-

tion of the labouring poor of the said borough, and thereby to lessen the poor's rates; it was unanimously resolved to accommodate them with small allotments of land, proportioned to their respective wants and industry, at a low rent, and exempt from tithes and parochial assessments; and that the said resolution should be carried into immediate effect.

Feb. 13. The election of a representative for the borough of *Blechingley*, in the room of M. Russell, esq. who is returned for Saltash, took place; when Alderman Sir Wm. Curtis was returned without opposition. The worthy Alderman arrived in the town at 11 o'clock, preceded by the usual election insignia, and attended by several of his friends. Sir William was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Henrick, and seconded by C. Tennyson, esq. member for Grimsby, who, in a neat speech, drew a simile between Sir W. Curtis and Sir Robert Clayton, Alderman of London in the reign of James II.: who, he said, was one of the representatives for the City of London in several parliaments for 30 years, twice served the office of Lord Mayor, and was then rejected by the great City, and returned for Blechingley: in like manner Sir William Curtis, after being a representative for the City for 28 years, and serving the office of Lord Mayor, was rejected by the City, and returned for Blechingley.

Feb. 16. Susan Hunt, dairy maid to Mr. Nash, at *Hainford*, Norfolk, was convicted, on the oath of Mr. Tho. Nash, of wilfully neglecting to milk the cows in a proper manner. After the cows were turned out on Sunday morning, it was discovered that they had not been properly milked: they were again taken up and milked; when six pints of milk were taken from one cow. For the above offence she was committed to the House of Correction for one month.

A premium of 50*l.* has been offered by the Prince Regent, as Duke of Cornwall, and Lord of the Forest of *Dartmoor*, to the person who, this year, shall cultivate the greatest number of acres in flax.

A few years back the farmers of *Dauncy*, in Wilts, let to the poor labourers of their parish, who had large families, three acres of land each, at 2*l.* per acre; and soon afterward the late Lord Peterborough gratuitously built a barn for them, where they could thrash their corn; the consequence was, that those men had their names immediately struck off the parish book, have brought up their families to industry and honesty, and all of them now cheerfully pay to the aged and infirm

of the said parish their regular rates. The farmers declare, that the parish have saved hundreds by this plan.—The gentlemen and farmers of *Great Comersford*, in the same county, are now pursuing a similar plan, by letting the same number of acres to the poor with large families, and paying their taxes. Each farmer allows according to the extent of his farm.

Earl Fitzwilliam has made the munificent donation of 1000*l.* towards the *repair*, or, it may almost be said, the *rebuilding* of *Peterborough* parish church. The total expenditure is estimated at about 9000*l.*

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

“*Windsor Castle, Feb. 6.* His Majesty has enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good bodily health, and has been very tranquil during the last month, but his Majesty's disorder remains unchanged.”

Wednesday, February 3.

In the Court of King's Bench, in the case—*The King, v. Bogle French, Burke, and Wells*,—the defendants were brought up to receive the sentence of the Court, having been convicted of a conspiracy to obtain letters of marque from Portugal, under which they captured a ship named the *Carlotta*, sailing under a British licence. On a former day the defendants moved an arrest of judgment; but the Court held that they had been properly found guilty of conspiracy. On this occasion the defendants put in affidavits, throwing themselves on the mercy of the Court. The sentence was, 18 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for Bogle French and Wells. Burke, who was considered the chief offender, to be imprisoned three years in Newgate.

This day also a Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for the purpose of laying before them Official Documents respecting the late military operations in India, and resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors. The Chairman, having taken a very minute view of the military campaign which had been so honourably and happily terminated, in the warmest manner eulogized the Governor-general for the very excellent conduct he had shewn during the whole of it, moved, That the Thanks of the Court should be given to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. for the wisdom, skill, and energy he had displayed, in planning and conducting the war against the Pindarees; and while the Court regretted the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the territory, it duly appreciated the promptitude and exertions of the Noble Marquis, whereby he had dispersed the gaging elements of a confederacy among

the Mahratta States against the British Empire.—Mr. R. Jackson objected to the latter part of the motion, which expressed any regret at the extension of the territories; as he conceived the expression of that regret was derogatory to the vote of thanks. He also objected to the words “dispersing the gathering elements,” as absurd; and moved an amendment, substituting others in their stead.—Mr. Hume supported this amendment; which, on the other hand, was opposed by Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Grant. It was stated by the latter Gentleman, that the Court of Directors had never assented to any extension of the territories, except in the case of Tippoo Sultaun, who was the decided enemy of Britain, and of course was obliged to be put down. Every extension which had subsequently taken place had not been sanctioned at all by the Court. He certainly thought the treaty entered into in 1803, between Marquis Wellesley and the Peishwa was impolitic, though he gave every credit to that noble personage for the best intentions in what he did. Of the late Marquis Cornwallis, he was bound at all times to speak with respect, considering the integrity of his conduct, his inflexible rectitude, profound judgment, and consummate skill. He would not say that it was not necessary for the present Governor-general to do as he had done; but, when Europe was accusing the Company of unbounded ambition, and of wishing to seize the whole territory of India, it became them to persevere in the sentiment they had so long expressed, respecting their regret that any extension should take place, especially considering it had been declared impolitic by the Legislature; and surely, as a body, they were not to be called on to entertain a different opinion. On taking a general review of the war, he must own he could see nothing in it but the seeds of fresh commotion; for, though it was true that the Pindarees were suppressed, there was no doubt they would increase, especially as their numbers were composed of persons who were inured to habits of military warfare; and, when discharged, they could not abandon such habits.—Mr. Howorth said, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Dundas, all different in political views from each other, had agreed in pronouncing the extension of the territory to be an evil of no small magnitude.—After a reply from Mr. Jackson, the amendment was agreed to, without a dissenting voice.—The following day the thanks of the Proprietors were voted to Sir Thomas Hislop and the other Commanders, &c. with a reservation in regard to the conduct of Sir Thomas in putting to death the governor of one of the forts captured by him.

Friday, February 5.

In the Court of King's Bench, in the case *Doe, on the demise of James, v. Stuck*, the Learned Counsel cited from a volume of reports, a case that had been tried at *Nisi Prius*. Mr. Justice Bayley said, that decisions at *Nisi Prius* were always the first impressions of the Judge. He was sorry that those decisions were reported; at least, he might say so, as far as related to himself; they were of no authority whatever.

Monday, February 15.

A dreadful fire broke out at the extensive manufactory of Mr. Dalby, fellmonger, Old Ford, near Bow, which totally destroyed the whole of the premises, together with the valuable stock and machinery, to the amount of 7000*l.*—2500*l.* of which was insured.

Tuesday, February 16.

In the Court of Common Pleas an action was tried—*Christie, v. Jones*—in which the plaintiff, the well-known auctioneer, sought to recover from the defendant, who is keeper of a billiard-table, 50*l.*; which, he alleged, was money belonging to him, and won by the defendant, at games of cards, of his clerk at different times and places.—Rickards, the clerk alluded to, gave evidence to prove that he had lost his master's money at cabbage, at different times, to the amount in question; and, his evidence being corroborated, the Jury, under the learned Judge's directions, found their verdict for Mr. Christie.—Damages 50*l.*

Friday, February 19.

George Page was tried at the Old Bailey upon an indictment, charging him with having carried on the business of a silk mercer in Cranbourne-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster; and that on the 1st of Dec. 1817, he became indebted to Messrs. Goodenough and Co. for goods sold. The indictment went on to state, that on the 4th of June the prisoner became a bankrupt, by remaining in prison upwards of two months for debt, having been arrested on the 9th of February preceding. The commission was issued on the 18th of August, and the prisoner was summoned to attend the Commissioners; and the indictment charged, that the prisoner did not, within the 42 days prescribed by the act, make any disclosure of his estate; and that he did feloniously make a default, &c.—The Jury afterwards retired for about a quarter of an hour, and returned a verdict Guilty—*Death.*

Saturday, Feb. 20.

Three Frenchmen, brought from the Mauritius, were found guilty at the Old Bailey, of bringing persons from Mosambique to be sold as slaves.—Sentence, three years' imprisonment, and hard labour.

From the last published Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge it appears, that it now consists of 12,600 members, and that the sphere of its operations is progressively enlarging. The District Committees have greatly strengthened and invigorated the measures adopted for securing the success of the Society's designs; and been instrumental in disseminating many copies of the Scriptures, as well as numerous tracts. From April 24, 1817, to April 16, 1818, the distribution was as follows:—Bibles 29,852, New Testaments and Psalters 53,723, Common Prayers 86,558, other bound books 60,330, small tracts half-bound 835,140. The receipts of the Society during the same period amount to 59,447*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* and the payment 59,195*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* From Mrs. Paumier, of Bath, they have received a donation of 600*l.* of which sum 400*l.* by her direction, has been appropriated to the general designs of the Society; the remaining 200*l.* to be expended in furnishing Bibles to Jews in India.

Lord Bathurst, as Colonial Minister, now encourages the voluntary emigration of persons of enterprise and integrity to the colony of New South Wales; and several persons possessing considerable science, activity, integrity, and property, are now availing themselves of this permission. It is the emigration of such persons alone which can redeem the character of the colony, and make it a fit residence for civilized man; and which will enable it to become an assistance, instead of a burden, to the mother country.

The Parish Officers of St. Martin's in the Fields, and other parishes in the metropolis, have recently employed the poor in the workhouses in pulverizing oyster-shells, which they dispose of to agriculturists, at a reasonable rate, as a manure. A few well-authenticated facts will prove its general utility, and its particular effect upon soils of very different character. A great agriculturist, in Norfolk, it is supposed, was the first person who applied this species of manure upon his farm; the experiment was tried upon a hungry, light, and sandy soil, which had been enclosed for turnips; the oyster-shell powder was drilled in the usual way upon 27 inch ridges, at the rate of 40 bushels per acre (without any manure), and was slightly covered with earth, and the turnip seed sown upon it. Another part of the same field, the land being of equal quality, was well manured with farm-yard dung (eight tons per acre), put into the same sized ridges, and sown with turnip-seed as before—both crops were equally good, and the succeeding crop (barley) was also equally good, and apparently equal in quantity. This experiment serves to shew, that 40 bushels of oyster-shell powder is

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equal in virtue to eight tons of farm yard dung. The powdered oystershells have also been successfully used as a manure for wheat, in competition with other manures in common use; and the experiments have fully answered the expectations of the farmer, particularly when used in soil consisting of a light gravelly loam.

A machine, denominated the *Pedestrian Hobby-horse*, invented by a Baron Von Draiss, a gentleman at the Court of the Grand Duke of Baden, has been introduced into this country by a tradesman in Long Acre. The principle of this invention is taken from the art of Skaiting, and consists in the simple idea of a seat upon two wheels, propelled by the feet acting upon the ground. The riding seat, or saddle, is fixed on a perch upon two double-shod wheels, running after each other, so that they can go upon the footways. To preserve the balance, a small board, covered and stuffed, is placed before, on which the arms are laid, and in front of which is a little guiding pole, which is held in the hand to direct the route. The swiftness with which a person, well practised, can travel, is almost beyond belief; eight, nine, and even ten miles, may, it is asserted, be passed over within the hour, on good level ground. The machine, it is conjectured, will answer well for messengers, and even for long journeys; they do not weigh more than fifty pounds.

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1819.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbott, and Baron Graham: Aylesbury, March 4. Bedford, March 10. Huntingdon, March 13. Cambridge, March 16. Thetford, March 20. Bury St. Edmund's, March 26.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and Justice Burrough: Northampton, Feb. 27. Oakham, March 5. Lincoln and City, March 6. Nottingham and Town, March 12. Derby, March 17. Leicester and Borough, March 20. Coventry, March 26. Warwick, March 27.

NORTHERN—Lord Chief Baron, and Baron Wood: York and City, March 6. Lancaster, March 20.

HOMES—Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Park: Hertford, March 3. Chelmsford, March 8. Maidstone, March 15. Horsham, March 24. Kingston, March 29.

OXFORD—Baron Garrow and Mr. Justice Richardson: Reading, March 1. Oxford, March 3. Worcester and City, March 6. Stafford, March 11. Shrewsbury, March 17. Hereford, March 22. Moomouth, March 27. Gloucester and City, March 31.

WESTERN—Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Justice Best: Winchester, March 2. New Sarum, March 6. Dorchester, March 11. Exeter and City, March 15. Launceston, Mar. 23. Taunton, Mar. 27.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1819.
Bedf.—The Hon. Samuel Ongley, of Sandy.
Berks.—J. Sawyer, esq. of Heywood Lodge.
Bucks.—John Grubb, esq. of Horseenden.
Cambridge and Huntingdon.—John Hall, esq. of West Wrating.
Chesh.—J. Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury.
Cumb.—Thomas Salkeld, esq. of Carlisle.
Derby.—Edward Coke, esq. of Longford.
Devon.—Treby Hele Hays, esq. of Dallemere.
Dorset.—George Purling, esq. of Bradford.
Essex.—John Wilks, esq. of Wendon Loft.
Glouc.—Edw. Sheppard, esq. of the Ridge.
Heref.—Wm. Hanbury, esq. of Hobden.
Hertford.—Samuel Unwin Heathcote, esq. of Shephalbury.
Kent.—The Hon. John W. Stratford, of Addington-place.
Leic.—Thos. Sansome, esq. of Hinckley.
Lincoln.—Ayscough Boucheret, esq. of Willingham.
Monm.—Geo. Buckle, esq. of Chepstow.
Norfolk.—Sir W. Windham Dalling, bart. of Earsham.
Northampton.—Sir J. H. Palmer, bart. of Carlton Curliou.
Northumb.—Wm. Ord, esq. of Nunney Kirk.
Notts.—Henry Gally Knight, esq. of Langgold.
Oxford.—John Houghton Langston, esq. of Sarsden.
Rutland.—Jas. Tiptaft, esq. of Braunston.
Salop.—Edward W. Smythe Owen, esq. of Condoover Park.
Somerset.—William Speke, esq. of Ashill.
Staff.—Jesse Watts Russell, esq. of Ham.
Co. of Southamp.—H. C. Compton, esq. of Manor House.
Suffolk.—Andrew Archdeckne, esq. of Glemham.
Surrey.—William Speer, esq. of Thames Ditton.
Sussex.—John Wood, of Chesham, esq.
Warwick.—John Eardley Wilmot, esq. of Berkswell.
Wilts.—John Long, esq. of Monkton Ferleigh.
Worcester.—John Jeffreys, esq. of Blakbrook.
York.—Wm. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 10. *Evadne, or the Statue*; a Tragedy, by Mr. Shiel, author of "The Appetate," "Bellamira," and some other pieces.
 Feb. 12. *Place Hunters*; a Farce.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 11. *High Notions, or a Trip to Bmouth*; a Farce, by Mr. Parry.
 Feb. 15. *Switzerland*; a Tragedy, by Miss Porter, authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c. This tragedy, failing of success on its representation, was withdrawn.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GRANTS PROMOTIONS, &c.

Feb. 9. The Marquis of Bath, his Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, vice Earl Poulett, deceased.

Feb. 16. Members returned to serve in Parliament.—*Peterborough*, J. Scarlett, esq. vice Rt. Hon. W. Elliot, dec.—*Guildford*, C. B. Wall, esq. vice W. D. Best, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.—*Great Yarmouth*, Hon. G. Anson, vice Hon. T. W. Anson, now Viscount Anson, called up to the House of Peers.—*Bleckingley*, Sir W. Curtis, bart. vice M. Russell, esq. who has made his election for Saltash.

Feb. 20. *Ashburton*, J. S. Copley, esq. Sergeant-at-Law.—*Droitwich*, T. Foley, esq. vice Hon. A. Foley, deceased.—*New Windsor*, Lord Graves, vice E. Disbrowe, esq. deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Cambridge, Jan. 25. Rev. Thomas Calvert, B. D. of St. John's College, elected Lady Margaret's Preacher, vice Rev. J. Fawcett, resigned.

Cambridge, Feb. 12. John Hind, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Mathematical Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College.

Rev. Charles Collyns, to the Headship of Ruster Free Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D. D. rector of Lambeth, Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. John Preston Reynolds, B.A. Little Munden R. Herts.

Rev. Wm. Palmer, rector of Hynesbury, to the Prebendal Stall of Welton Painshall, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, vice Lewis, deceased.

Rev. T. Strong, M.A. Theberton R. Suffolk, vice Charleton, deceased.

Rev. John Maddy, D. D. Hertest cum Bosted R. Suffolk, vice Carleton, dec.

Rev. Charles Boothby, B. A. Sutterton V. Lincolnshire, vice Davison, resigned.

Rev. Robert Bathurst Plumptre, M. A. North Coates R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. John White, A. M. Hargrave and Chevington RR. Suffolk.

Rev. N. Struth, St. Peter R. Bristol.

Rev. John Thomas Casberd, LL. D. vicar of Penmark, Glamorganshire, to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Llandaff, vice Strachey, deceased.

Rev. M. D. Taylor, Moreton Corbet R. Salop, vice Dicken, deceased.

Rev. W. P. Wait, curate of St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol, Chewstoke and Norton Malreward RR. Somerset.

Rev. Geo. Kennell, Greystead R. *

Rev. Isham Baggs, Wark R. *

Rev. Wm. Elliott, Thorncroft R. *

Rev. W. Evans, Humshaugh Perpetual Curacy. *

Rev. Edward Darell, M.A. to the Living of St. Saviour's, Jersey.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Henry Rolls, M. A. Barnwell All Saints R. with Barnwell St. Andrew R. both co. Northampton.

BIRTHS.

1818, Nov. 24. At Bridge Town, Barbadoes, Lady Combermere, a son.

1819, Jan. 12. At Erriavatt, near Denbigh, North Wales, the wife of Lieut.-col. Foulkes, royal Denbighshire militia, a son.

Feb. 2. At Ashburnham house, Hay Hill, the Countess of Ashburnham, a son,

(her 12th child, 11 of whom are living.)—

4. At Westover house, Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir L. T. Worsley Holmes, bart. a dau.—12. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of the Hon. H. Grey Bennet, a son.—16. Lady Gardiner, a son.—20. In Hamilton-place, Duchess of Bedford, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1818, Dec. 16. Rev. William Greenlaw, of Sion, Middlesex, to Frances, second dau. of Robert Baker, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

1819, Jan. 2. Patrick O'Connor, Esq. youngest son of Sir Patrick O'Connor, of Cork, to Margaret, dau. of John Ross, esq. of Hereford-street, and of Carshalton-lodge, Surrey.

12. At Bristol, Rev. Joseph Algar, A.M. of Wadham College, Oxford, rector of Orchardleigh, and minister of the Free

Church, Frome, to Eliza, dau. of the late John Cox, esq. of Bristol.

Sir David Moncrieffe, bart. of Moncrieffe, to Helen, dau. of the late Æneas Mackay, esq. of Scotston.

13. Frederick Manning, esq. eldest son of W. Manning, esq. M. P. of Combe Bank, Kent, to Elizabeth Edmunds, eldest dau. of R. Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln.

19. Edw. Kelby, Esq. of Kelby, Devonshire, Capt. 51st reg. to Sarah, eldest dau.

* These Livings have been formed out of the Rectory of Simonburn, in Northumberland, and given to retired Navy Chaplains.

of the late Hen. Braddon, esq. of Shisdon-lodge, Cornwall.

21. Capt. Fred. Marryat, R. N. son of Joseph Marryat, esq. M. P. to Catharine, youngest dau. of Sir Stephen Shairp, of Russell-place.

22. Charles Beazley, esq. of Whitehall, to Mrs. Susanna Wethly, of Walmer, in Kent.

23. And not before, as stated by mistake in p. 82, at Paris, first according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards at the English Ambassador's, Henry Comte de Montesquieu Fezensac, to Miss Hammet, dau. of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, of Lombard-street.

25. At Paris, the Chevalier de Fitzjames, brother to the Duke de Fitzjames, to Helen Frances, dau. of Michael Carmac, esq. of Nottingham-place.

Thomas Wood, Esq. of Hesse Cottage, near Hull, to Dorothy-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Garwood, of Upper Helmsley-hall, near York, and Rector of Hesse.

26. At Dublin, Capt. Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart. R. N. to Miss Anna Maria Bushe, eldest dau. of the Hon. the Solicitor-Gen.

G. E. Morton, esq. to Anne, second dau. of E. Heseltine, esq. both of Notting-hill, Kensington.

J. Nagle, Esq. of Garnavella (Tipperary), to Mary Anne, second dau. of B. B. Johnson, esq. of Springhill, co. Waterford, and grand-niece of the Bishop of Cloyne.

27. H. M. Salomons, esq. of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, to Priscilla, third dau. of the late Sampson Lucas, esq. of Haydon-square.

29. James Scott, esq. of Rothsfield Park, Hants, to Miss Snell, dau. of the late Wm. Snell, esq. of Salisbury-hall, Herts.

30. Lieut.-col. Kenah, C. B. to Miss Burrell, youngest dau. of the late Sir William, and sister to Sir Charles Burrell, bart.

Lieut.-col. Eustace, C. B. of the grenadier guards, to Caroline Margaret, dau. of J. King, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Lately. Sir Robert Sheffield, bart. of Normanby, Lincolnshire, and Cookridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the eldest dau. of Sir J. Newbolt, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal.

Mr. Thomas Dutton, of King-street, merchant, to Mrs. H. Strother, widow of the late Thomas Strother, esq. of Well-close-house, near Leeds.

The Rev. William Cleaver, eldest son of the Archbishop of Dublin, to Mary, second dau. of Sir D. Mackworth, bart.

John Keir, esq. of the island of Madeira, to Miss Stanhope, only surviving dau. of the late P. Stanhope, esq.

Feb. 2. At Plympton St. Mary, Thomas John Phillipps, esq. of Newport-house, Cornwall, to Caroline, second dau. of Paul

Treby Treby, esq. of Plympton, Devon.

At Ramsgate, Thomas, youngest son of the late G. Bedford, esq. of Newlands Grange, to Thomasin, eldest dau. of Mr. D. Curling, of Chelton, in the Isle of Thanet.

Rev. Joseph Holmes, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Christiana Elizabeth, fourth dau. of G. I. Gorham, Esq. of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

4. James Field, esq. of Stockwell-common, Surrey, to Anne, only dau. of Rev. Edmund White, rector of Newton Valence, Hants.

6. William, second son of the Hon. Mat. Fortescue, to Isabel Barclay, second dau. of the late James Christie, Esq. of Durie, Fifeshire.

8. Geo. Forbes, Esq. banker, in Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John Hay, Bart.

9. James Alexander, youngest son of James Attwood, Esq. of Congreave-house, Staffordshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of Rob. Edden, esq. of Lowerwick, Worcestershire.

Rob. Ritchie, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of Major Benwell, both of Greenwich.

11. Lord Viscount Anson, to Miss Louisa Catherine Phillips, youngest dau. of the late N. Phillips, esq. of Slebeck-hall, Pembrokeshire.

12. Re-married, at Portsea, the Right Hon. Lord Greenock, Deputy-quart.-master-general to the Southern District, to Miss Mather, daughter of T. Mather, esq.—His lordship was recently married at Boulogne.

15. Capt. Charles Sotheby, R. N. to Miss Jane Hamilton, third dau. of the late Wm. Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

Philip Honeywood Parsons, esq. of West Malling, to Miss Eliza Sharp, of Leybourne Parsonage.

16. Capt. Lindsay, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Hon. R. Lindsay, of Balcarras, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Francis Grant, esq. of Kilgarston.

George Wray, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment, to Isabella, second dau. of the late Christopher Wright, esq. of Cleasby, Yorkshire.

John Jackson, esq. of the Borough, merchant, to Miss Flower, a niece of Sir Charles Flower, bart.

Edward Matson, esq. of the royal engineers, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of the late J. P. Fector, esq.

20. Wm. Franks, esq. of Woodside, Herts, to Caroline, dau. of the late C. Tower, esq. of Weald-hall, Essex.

23. Lieut. D. Henderson, R. N. to Anne, dau. of the late G. Brettell, esq. of Baker-st.

Thomas Broadwood, esq. of Juniper-hall, Mickleham, Surrey, to Annie Augusta, eldest dau. of Alexander Mundell, esq. of Parliament-street.

OBITUARY.

Rev. JOHN HAYTER, A. M.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 631.)

Mr. Hayter in 1776 obtained the Gold Medal given by Sir William Browne, for the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho. In 1778 he proceeded to the degree of A. B. and in 1788, to that of A. M. In 17.. he was presented by King's College to the rectory of Hepworth in Suffolk. The magnificent offer of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of defraying the expenses of unrolling, decyphering, and publishing the ancient MSS. which had been discovered at Herculaneum, and which were in the possession of the King of Naples, having been acceded to by the Neapolitan Government, Mr. Hayter was selected to superintend the process; and having arrived at Naples in the beginning of 1802, he was nominated one of the Directors for the development of the MSS. and for that purpose resided several years at Naples and Palermo. On his return in 1810, he stated to the publick the result of his labours; from which it appears that more than two hundred "Papi" were opened wholly or in part during his residence at Naples. In 1811, the Prince Regent presented the MSS. which had been brought by Mr. Hayter from Herculaneum, amounting to ninety in number, to the University of Oxford, which immediately announced its intention of publishing at large the most interesting of these precious reliques of antiquity. Accordingly Mr. Hayter took up his residence at Oxford, for the express purpose of superintending the publication, and on the 19th of Feb. 1812, was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of M. A. After a residence of some months he quitted Oxford, and again returned to the Continent. Mr. Hayter was Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent, and received a salary to support him in his learned researches. He was a good classical scholar, and from his long residence on the Continent, spoke the French and Italian languages with fluency and correctness. His publications are, "Observations on a Review of the Herculaneensis," 1810, 4to. "A Report upon the Herculaneum Manuscripts, addressed by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Rev. John Hayter, A. M." 1811, 4to. In the "Extraordinary Red-Book," is the following contingent pension, "7th Nov. 1797, Elizabeth and Sophia Hayter, to commence on the death of the Rev. John Hayter, 131l."

ROBERT MITFORD, Esq.

1818, Dec. 25. Died at his house in Bath, early in the morning of Christmas-day, Robt. Mitford, esq. He was a descend-

ant, and first cousin to the next heir and representative, of the antient and honourable family of the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland; where they have been settled, as appears from the most authentic records, from the time of Edward the Confessor. In the annals of Border Warfare, they are celebrated, through many centuries, for their high achievements, in defending the English frontier from the predatory aggressions of their Scottish neighbours, and, at a recent period, they have been called to a British Peerage, in the person of Lord Redesdale, a near and lineal descendant of the same family. His first pursuits, after quitting his native county, were of a commercial nature; and in the prosecution of these objects, he passed a few years at Mogadore and Madeira. Upon the elevation of Lord Redesdale to the Irish Woolsack, he established himself in Dublin, and through his noble relations interested, obtained several lucrative and confidential situations under the Irish Government. In 1806, he returned to England, and was appointed Inspector of Accounts at the Audit Office, Somerset-House. He was afterwards offered the place of Chairman of the Board of Colonial Audit; but the lingering disease which caused his death, an aneurism of the *aorta*, having already commenced its distressing ravages on his health and constitution, obliged him to decline the offer, and ultimately to relinquish all hopes of further advancement in life, by a retirement from the office which he held. The disease had baffled the skill of the most eminent of the medical faculty. He did not suffer any acute pain from it; but its wasting effects were sufficiently demonstrated in progressively increasing languor and debility. As a last resource, he was advised to try his native air, and accordingly he passed the last Summer in Northumberland, in the society of an affectionate father, whose proudest and fondest hopes were centered in him. This renewed intercourse with his nearest relatives and early friends afforded him the most heartfelt satisfaction. He was always animated by a fine and enthusiastic feeling on viewing the seat of his Saxon ancestors, heightened as it was by a consciousness that their ancient and honourable blood still flowed uncontaminated through the veins of their numerous descendants, and that he himself was not unworthy of the descent. The gratification of these feelings, in rambling over the scenes of the exploits of his ancestors, had a very beneficial effect on his spirits, and seemed, at first, to promise a renovation of his health;

health; but the hope was scarcely excited among his friends, when it was to be extinguished for ever. He returned to Bath about the middle of December; and after spending the eve of Christmas-day, in the bosom of his assembled family, with an unusual enjoyment of cheerful spirits, he retired to rest, and a few hours afterwards, without a single pang in token of his dissolution, he passed from sleep to eternity, retaining even in death the placid and tranquil expression of profound repose.—Few men have been more generally and more sincerely, or more deservedly esteemed, than the subject of this article was by a numerous circle of relations, friends, and acquaintance. He had in his earlier years established, and throughout his life maintained, with undeviating consistency, a reputation for the strictest honour and integrity: and in this age of schismatic restlessness, it is no small praise to add that, impressed as he was with a strong sense of the principles of Revealed Religion, and with feelings of devotional piety, he was a steady member of the Established Church; both from a conviction of the moral and social duty of conformity, and from an innate abhorrence of that conceited and faithless vanity which would oppose its own crude, heartless, and impure notions, in derogation of the superior excellence of the faith, doctrines, discipline and constitution, of the National Establishment. As an active, zealous, and faithful friend, he shone most conspicuously; omitting no opportunity of exerting his services, when the interests of a friend were to be advanced; and frequently sacrificing the influence which might otherwise have been made contributory to his own personal advantage, to the promotion of the objects which involved those interests. Benevolent in his nature; mild, affable, and unpretending in his manners; exemplary in his conduct; possessing a cheerful and well regulated temper; with a mind stored with the fruits of an extensive course of reading, and much knowledge of the world, his society was courted, and his friendship cherished. As a husband and a parent, he was domestic in his habits, instructive and amusing in his conversations, and, at once, the model of the virtues which he inculcated, and the dearest object of the warmest and most pure affections of his family.—Premature as his death has been, he cannot have lived in vain. His infant children shall, as they advance in life, reap the benefits of the bright example which their father has set them, in a strict adherence to the virtuous principles upon which his own conduct was regulated; and the respected memory of his high and amiable character shall serve them as a guide and con-

ductor to the attainment of every legitimate object of their ambition.

Mr. Mitford was born at Mitford, on the 9th May, 1780. He married, 24th August 1805, Letitia, daughter of the learned and venerable author of *The Antiquities of Ireland*, Dr. Edward Ledwich, of Dublin, and relict of the late William Lawrenson, esq. of Rosebrooke, in Queen's County, by whom he had issue, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, to mourn the loss of their excellent father, and to soothe the deep affliction into which that loss has plunged their disconsolate surviving parent. J. W.

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Padang, in the Island of Sumatra, of a violent fever, the consequence of excessive fatigue, and in his 37th year, Joseph Arnold, M. D. and F.L.S. He was a native of Beccles, and after having circumnavigated the globe, and visited its most remote regions in pursuit of Natural History, fell at last a victim to intense ardour for that science; the love of which led him to accompany the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles to that pestilential Island.

Sept. 6. At Calcutta, by the upsetting of a boat in Dimond harbour, Mr. Wm. Carter, second officer of the H. C. ship Phoenix, and second son of the late Wm. Carter, esq. formerly collector of Excise in Norwich.

Sept. 14. At Madras, in his 34th year, lamented by all who knew him, Captain Samuel Green, of the 2d battalion of the East India Company's 6th regiment of native infantry. After the battle of Mahadpore, he was intrusted with the care of the wounded, and the attention, humanity, and zeal, with which he fulfilled the duties of this painful service, excited the admiration of the whole army, and received the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. Being appointed to escort such as were able to be removed Southward, the excessive heat of the season, added to incessant fatigue of body and anxiety of mind, brought on a violent bilious attack, which at length grew so severe as to compel him to resign his command; and being overtaken in his way to Madras, by the periodical rains, he was so exhausted, that he survived his arrival in that city only three days. His only brother was killed in the memorable naval engagement off Trafalgar. They were the sons of the late Sam. Green, gent. of Debenham, Suffolk.

Dec. 23. Suddenly, at Leiston, Suffolk, aged 32, John George Holton, gent. late a lieutenant in the royal marines.

Dec. 24. At Wexford, in Ireland, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dorothy Archer, grandmother to the lady of Edmund Freeman, esq. of Combs, near Stowmarket.

Dec.

Dec. 27. At Southwold, Suffolk, in his 80th year, Mr. John Hunt, many years master and owner of the brig Goodwill, belonging to that port.

1819, Jan. 1. At Stepney, in his 86th year, Capt. W. Snow, R. N.

Aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Douglas, sister to the late Commissioner Douglas.

Jan. 2. At her brother's house, in Gloucester place, Jemima, third daughter of the late Charles Pasley, esq.

At Islington, in his 61st year, R. Sturdy, esq. one of the sworn clerks of the Court of Chancery.

At Bath, Dame Sarah Gordon, relict of the late Sir William Gordon of Embo, North Britain, bart.

At Sewdhill house, Calstock, Cornwall, Thomas Wallis, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Cornwall, and senior alderman of St. Ives.

Jan. 3. At Aston Clinton, Bucks, Dowager Lady Williams, relict of Sir David Williams, bart. of Sarratt, Herts.

At Buckland, Berks, of dropsy, which terminated in apoplexy, Sir John Courtenay Throckmorton, bart. whose death will only cease to be regretted by his numerous friends when it ceases to be remembered. A solemn dirge for the repose of his soul was performed Jan. 14, at the Bavarian Chapel, Soho-square. He was born July 27, 1753, and succeeded his grandfather Sir Robert, Dec. 8, 1791. He married Aug. 19, 1782, Mary Catharine, daughter of Thomas Gifford, esq. of Chillington, co. Stafford, by his wife Barbara, daughter of Robert Lord Petre; who now survives him. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother George, who assumed, by letters patent, in 1792, the name and arms of Courtenay only, having inherited, from his mother, the estate of the Courtenays of Molland, Devon. Sir John was a *bon vivant*, and remarkable for the hospitalities of his table.

At Trinity College, after a few days' severe illness, in his 23d year, Richard Nethercoat Cooke, scholar of that Society, and eldest son of Richard Cooke, esq. of Dartford, Kent. His excellent disposition and early improvement of the talents entrusted to him, laid a fair foundation for those hopes, which his distinctions during a residence of three years in College fully justified, and which his maturer age, it is presumed, would have completed. He was admired for his acquirements, and beloved for his modest worth and the amiable qualities of his heart; so that it is allowed to his numerous friends who mourn their loss, to derive a melancholy consolation from the reflection, that "in the grave it will not be inquired concerning him, how long he lived, but how well."

Jan. 4. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Abraham Toulmin, esq.

At Clifton, the wife of Edward Daniel, esq. barrister-at-law.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Bewers, widow of Capt. J. H. Bewers, R. N.

In the Hammersmith road, in his 73d year, Mr. William Lane. As an artist his drawings of distinguished characters from life (which are executed in a style peculiarly his own) are much admired for their extreme delicacy of touch, yet striking likenesses of the original. Several of them are in the possession of the Prince Regent, and also of the Duke of Bedford, Marquis Cholmondeley, Lord Holland, and others of the nobility.

At Islington, in his 70th year, S. Charrington, esq.

John Carr, esq. of Clay hill, Enfield.

At Worcester, Guy Simpson Fairfax, esq.

Jan. 5. To the extreme regret of his parents, in his 10th year, Andrew, third son of James Fowler, of Grange Fortrose, esq. The dear departed youth bore his very severe and protracted illness with a patience and resignation truly Christian; and his amiable and pleasing dispositions, and many engaging and promising qualities, do not fail to leave an impression on the minds of all who knew him, which will not speedily be effaced or forgotten.

In Clarges-street, John Manby, esq. of Downzell hall, Essex, whose estates, which are of considerable amount, in Essex, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, devolve to his nephew Major Manby.

In his 91st year, P. Hephurn, esq. of Chesham, Bucks.

At Salisbury, aged 24, Rev. John Hughes, jun. B. A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, and late curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton. He attended the late Ordination at Salisbury for the purpose of being ordained to Priests' orders, where he caught the typhus fever, which terminated his life.

Jan. 6. In her 49th year, Helen Tamar, wife of Richard Price, esq. of Chelsea.

Jan. 7. Aged 60, William Driver, esq. Surrey-square, Kent road, one of the Society of Friends.

At Bristol, Robert Bigg, esq. many years a solicitor of that city, of strict integrity and eminence in his profession.

Jan. 8. At Exmouth, aged 34, Samuel Tickell, esq. late of London.

At West Bromwich, in her 75th year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. T. Kenrick, of Exeter.

At Melbury, Dorset, Caroline Countess of Ichester. She was 2d daughter of the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray, late Bishop of St. David's, and was niece to the Duke of Athol. Her ladyship was married February 12, 1812.

Jan.

Jan. 9. In George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Chapeau, widow of General Chapeau.

Suddenly, of violent derangement, arising from an extraordinary determination of blood to the head, Mr. Tokely, the actor. The first symptoms of delirium were exhibited only on the 7th of January. His abilities were first introduced to public notice by Mr. Colman. Though the parts he so well performed were chiefly of the coarse, blunt, and even brutal kind, he was in private life a well-behaved and good-natured man. He has left a wife and children.

At Horshamden, Kent, Catharine, relict of the late Rev. James Marriott, LL. D. many years rector of that parish.

At Paris, the Count de Beauharnais, formerly a senator, father of the Grand Duchess of Baden. He was the son of Madame de Beauharnais, well known in the republic of letters for her different amusing productions; and was cousin of Count Alexander de Beauharnais (member of the Constituent Assembly), and of the Empress Josephine.

Jan. 10. In Beaumont-street, in his 74th year, Robert Heathcote, esq. one of the Inspectors of the Audit Office, Somerset-place.

After the birth of a son, the wife of Rev. S. H. Batten, one of the masters of Harrow.

At Woodhouse, Rebecca, relict of Sir George Wright, bart. late of Ray House, Essex; a lady eminent for the purity of her religion, the urbanity of her manners, and the universal benevolence of her disposition.

Of a fever, after only three days' illness, Thos. Probyn, esq. governor of St. Christopher. Governor Probyn was formerly in the army. He served in America at an early period of his life, and more recently in Egypt. He was appointed to the Government of St. Christopher in 1816. His excellency was also governor of the Islands of Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands. In public life, he exercised the high trust reposed in him upon principles of the most exemplary impartiality and mildness, and with a rigid devotedness to the general welfare of his Government. He was easy of access to all, and his conciliating manners secured him the general esteem. From the traits in a man's public character may easily be deduced the leading features of his private life. That amenity of disposition and strict integrity which distinguished the governor, and placed him high in the public estimation, rendered him, as a private gentleman, courteous, and as a friend, sincere, and peculiarly endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In the closer relationships, now torn asunder by the hand of death, his loss can be truly

estimated only by those who have been doomed to taste the bitter cup of affliction.

Jan. 12. At Paris, aged 92, the Abbé Morellet, Dean of the French academy.

Jan. 13. At Worthing, aged 52, Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. C. Floyer, esq. of Hints, co. Stafford.

At the Glebe House, Long Melford, Suffolk, much respected and greatly lamented, the Rev. John Leroc, A. M. in the commission of the peace for the county. He received his academical education at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1777, and A. M. in 1780. In 1789 he was presented to the rectory of Long Melford, which he retained till his death.

Aged 49, Margaret, wife of W. Edwards, esq. of Hender House, Llanrwst, co. Denbigh.

The wife of Robert Haynes, esq. of Great Glen, Leicestershire, and granddaughter of the late Sir Arthur Hesilrige, bart. of Nosely hall, in the same county.

Jan. 14. At Salisbury, after a long and painful illness, during which he exhibited the most exemplary fortitude and patience, and complete resignation to the Divine will, Thomas Tatum, esq. Such were the principles of this excellent man, that none could boast of more sincerely attached friends, to whom the recollection of his numerous virtues and upright character will ever render his memory most dear.

At his seat of Hinton St. George, Somerset, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. John Earl Poulett, Viscount and Baron of Hinton St. George, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Somerset Militia, and of the Eastern Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and Recorder of Bridgewater. His Lordship had been in a declining state for some months; but his health had of late so much improved, that his medical attendants entertained the most sanguine expectations of his recovery. He was, however, seized with a fit of apoplexy early in the morning, which terminated his existence in a few hours. In him was united a kind and benevolent heart with the most perfect urbanity of manners; he was, therefore, beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He discharged the duties of his high public office with honour and punctuality; his death will consequently be long and severely lamented by the county at large, and particularly by the poor in his vicinity. His Lordship was twice married.—By his first wife, Sophia, daughter of Admiral Sir George Peacock, K. B. he had ten children—five of whom died in the flower of youth and manhood—

manhood—the remaining five are, John Vincent Hinton, who succeeds to his title and estate; Sophia, married to Viscount Bernard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington; George, a Post Captain in the Navy, married to Miss Dallas, daughter of Sir George Dallas, Bart.; Mary, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princesses; and Augusta Mary. He married secondly, Lady Smith Burgess, who survives to deplore her irreparable loss.

In Phillimore place, Kensington, Eliab Bevon, esq. youngest son of the late Eliab Bevon, esq. of Forty hill, Middlesex.

At Jedburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Betty Home, wife of James Murray, esq. second daughter of the Hon. G. Home, and granddaughter of Charles, Earl of Home.

Jan. 15. In Drury-lane, E. Hickey Seymour, esq. well known in the theatrical circles, and for many years upon the provincial stage. He was the author of "Remarks, critical, conjectural, and explanatory, on the Plays of Shakespeare," which he dedicated to the late Mr. Sheridan. His annotative exhibit shrewdness, judgment, and knowledge. He was well informed on most subjects, and was gentlemanly and amiable in private life.

At Breedon, near Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Wilks, better known in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, by the appellation of *Doctor Wilks*. Born in the lowest walks of life, and with natural abilities by no means above mediocrity, this uneducated individual (who united in his own person the various professions of physician, surgeon, apothecary, and all the *at cesters* down to the humble tooth-drawer), enjoyed for nearly 30 years a business far more extended and lucrative than thousands of regularly-bred and skillful practitioners. His fame had spread so wide, that it was no uncommon occurrence to see scores of patients at his door in the course of a morning. His grand levees were on Sundays; for as his practice was mostly among persons of the labouring classes, this was their only day of leisure; although many in respectable life frequently travelled from distant parts to consult this "*lucky man*," as he was familiarly termed.

Jan. 16. By the rupture of a blood-vessel upon the lungs, Catherine Hill, of Salisbury, aged 62, a maiden lady, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hill, vicar of Combe, in the county of Southampton, and of Froxfield, in the county of Wilts. Though subject for many years to the most precarious state of health, she was ever found sedulous in active philanthropy and charitable assistance, wherever needed. Uniformly pious, and depending on the promised intercession of her Saviour, with the humble confidence of the resigned Christian, she has left a

chasm in the society of her numerous friends which they will long feel and regret, while her good actions ever remain impressed indelibly on their memory.

In Woburn place, Russell-square, Thomas, son of the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle, Essex.

At Fortrose, after only a few days illness, Jannetta Andrina, eldest daughter of Jas. Fowler, esq. of Grange. The very unexpected and truly affecting departure of this amiable and interesting young lady, who for several weeks preceding had watched her late dear and much loved brother, (see p. 181), and from attending on whom during his severe protracted illness, no consideration could sever her, while it impresses upon the mind, in a very forcible manner, the striking uncertainty of human existence, has involved her greatly afflicted family and friends in the deepest and most heartfelt sorrow. In the character of her whose death is thus deplored, many excellencies were combined. Possessing those amiable and distinguished qualities which adorn the mind, and add lustre to society, she was justly endeared to all her friends and acquaintances by ties of no ordinary nature—ties that are as dear as life to the virtuous soul. Her accomplished engaging manners, softness and sweetness of disposition, prudence, soundness of judgment, and strength of mind, but above all, her sound and steady principles of religion, to which she was warmly attached, and which she never failed in her own practice to exemplify and recommend, joined with the greatest affection and sincerity of heart, were qualities which, while they constituted a source of still increasing satisfaction and delight to her more particular friends, held out also the promise of much benefit to the community, and now leave upon the hearts of all within the circle in which she was wont to move, recollections of the most tender nature,—recollections which they must continue to feel while memory retains her power, and which in these hours of bereavement make them to weep at the remembrance of so much departed virtue. Where she was accustomed to visit, wherever her virtues shone, in the domestic circle, or in the more public assembly, her memory is embalmed in every kindred heart; and often will the sigh for departed worth be heard among those who feel the loss of the cheerful conversation with which she was wont to amuse, to please, and to edify. Her approaching end she viewed with the utmost serenity of mind, and evinced in an elevated degree, and even in the hour of dissolution, the resignation and composure of a dying Christian, full of faith and hope.

In his 61st year, Robert Harvey, esq. of Farham, Yorkshire, for the last 20 years

years colonel commandant of the Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry.

Aged 92, Edward Price Parry, esq. fellow commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Jan. 17. At Bromley, Kent, in his 74th year, William Walmsley, esq. near 20 years Clerk of the Papers of the House of Lords. He bore a long and painful illness with the piety and resignation which distinguished him through life.

In his 20th year, Francis Bacon Longe, gent. a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Longe, A. M. vicar of Coddendam, with Crowfield annexed, Suffolk.

In Walsingham-place, Lambeth, aged 52, Charles Norris, esq.

The Rev. John Sheppard, minister of St. Michael's parish, Cambridge; vicar of Walkringham, in the county of Nottingham; and deputy-chancellor and surrogate in the Diocese of Ely. He was formerly of Trinity College, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777.

Suddenly, at Ipswich, highly and deservedly respected, Charles Stisted, esq. formerly an officer in the guards; and for many years lieutenant-colonel of the Eastern battalion of Suffolk militia, and in the Commission of the Peace for the county. He served the office of bailiff for the town and borough of Ipswich, in 1784 and 1799. He had been for some years a widower, and has left eight children, viz. three sons, the eldest of whom is a Major in the army and a Captain in the 3d dragoons; the second a Captain in 1st or royal dragoons; and the third, in the East India Company's service; and five daughters.

Jan. 18. In Cleveland-row, in his 55th year, Major-gen. John Wilson, Colonel of the late 4th Ceylon regiment. This officer succeeded Sir T. Maitland in the civil and military government at Ceylon in 1811, and at the latter end of 1815 he was selected by his Majesty's ministers to dispense the civil and military government of Canada in the absence of Sir G. Prevost; from thence he returned about 18 months ago, and has ever since laboured under severe indisposition.

The Rev. E. Parkinson, B. D. rector of Leighs, near Chelmsford, Essex, and formerly Fellow of Lincoln College.

In her 14th year, Amelia Harriet, youngest dau. of James Peter Auriol, esq. of Park-street, Park-lane.

Jan. 19. At Somers Town, in his 61st year, Mr. Greig, Author of "Heavens Displayed," &c.

At the Hague, in her 74th year, the Countess Dowager of Athlone, relict of Fred. Christian, Earl of Athlone, who died at Teddington in 1808.

Jan. 21. In Hatton-garden, James

Clark, M.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. for many years Member of his Majesty's Council at the island of Dominica.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 75, Susanna, relict of the late Wm. Huson, Esq.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Martha Maria, widow of the late G. F. Cherrv, Esq. of Benares.

At Chelsea, in her 86th year, Mrs. Lindegren, relict of the late Charles Lindegren, esq.

At Chislehampton-lodge, Oxfordshire, Sarah Steven Peers, youngest dau. of the late Robert Peers, esq.

At Cherington, Warwickshire, William Dickens, esq. for many years a member of the Middle Temple.

Jan. 22. Mr. James Adlard, printer, of Duke-street, West Smithfield and Barbomew-close. He had taken leave of his daughter, on her returning to school, about an hour, when he was seized with spasms in the stomach, which terminated his existence in the short space of a single hour.

In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of Gen. Kyd.

Catherine, wife of Geo. Monkland, esq. of Donnington, Berks.

At Failsworth-lodge, near Manchester, aged 53, the Rev. Joseph Horderu, M. A. incumbent of Shaw, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster.

Jan. 23. In Doctors' Commons, in his 55th year, Samuel Pearce Parson, Esq. LL.D.

In George-street, New-road, Watkin Morgan, esq. formerly of St. Martin's-lane.

In Bridge-street, Westminster, aged 11, George Augustus Frederic, third son of Sir Robert Barclay, bart. collector of the revenue of the island of Mauritius.

Miss Lewes, daughter of Sir Watkin Lewes, knt. and alderman.

In her 63d year, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Downing, esq. of the King's-road, Chelsea.

At Trefont Evrias Manor-house, Wilts, in his 70th year, Thomas Mayne, esq. the father of J. T. Mayne, esq. of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

In his 78th year, the Rev. E. Heysham, 47 years rector of Little Mundon, Herts.

The wife of Capt. Hanwell, late of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

Jan. 24. Sarah, wife of John Webster, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

James Clark, esq. of Chitt's-hill, Tottenham.

Jan. 25. In Gloucester-place, New-road, Lieut. Samuel John Richards, of the East India Company's Bombay Engineers.

At Twickenham-lodge, Twickenham-common, aged 87, Frances, relict of the late Adam Moore, esq. of Norfolk-street.

In his 80th year, Rev. Charles Jeffryes Cottrell, rector of Hadley, Middlesex, and of North Waltham, Hants, deservedly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance, and beloved by his numerous descendants and relatives. Mr. C. was eldest son of Colonel Cottrell, of Ewhurst, Hants, and had been a captain in the army, and lieutenant in the first regiment of foot guards.

At Rugby, in her 71st year, Mrs. Marriott, widow of the late Rev. Rob. Marriott, LL.D. rector of Cottesbach and Gilmorton, Leicestershire.

In his 69th year, Rich. Denne, esq. of Wimchelsea, Sussex.

Aged 85, George Parker, esq. of Newton-hall, near Chester.

At Hillbank, near Dundee, T. Wise, esq. of Hillbank, late of Claremont in the island of Jamaica.

Jan. 26. Aged 63, And. Graham, esq. of Gloucester-terrace.

At Rosiere, near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, in his 47th year, the Earl of Errol, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, hereditary lord high constable, and knight mareschale of Scotland, lord commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland; leaving three sons and six daughters. The eldest son now living, William, is aged about 19. His elder brother, Lord Hay, was aide-de-camp to General Maitland; he was killed almost the first shot that was fired on the 17th of June, the day preceding the great battle of Waterloo.

Jan. 27. In St. Martin's-lane, Dr. Primrose Blair, physician to His Majesty's fleet. He had been for some years declining in health, and latterly was affected with various unpleasant symptoms about the chest, for which he could not account: on the day before his death he was unusually well. After his death it was discovered that an aneurism had burst internally.

Philippa, third daughter of the Rev. Nath. Colville, D. D. Rector of Lawshall.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Griffith, of Llwyndurris, Cardiganshire.

Aged 90, Mr. Alderman Thomas Foster, of Lincoln, and father of the late T. Foster, gent. of Bury St. Edmund's. He served the office of mayor in the years 1782 and 1793.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Vesey, sister of the late Mr. Vesey, surgeon, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, sincerely lamented by her relatives and friends, and greatly respected for her amiable disposition.

Jan. 28. In Golden-square, Despard Crossdale, esq.

At Parlington, Yorkshire, the wife of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, esq.

GENT. MAG. February, 1819.

Jan. 29. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in her 71st year, the Dowager Countess of Sefton, aunt to the Duchess of Leinster, sister to the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, and sister to the Earl of Harrington and the Hon. Col. Stanhope.

Sir Henry Tempest, bart. of Thorpe Lee House, near Staines.

In Russell-street, Bath, in her 81st year, Mrs. Fellowes.

Jan. 30. In Bartlett's-buildings, in his 65th year, Jacob Sawkins, esq. formerly of Margate.

Anna, wife of J. King, esq. of John-street, Adelphi.

At Leighton Hall, in her 84th year, Mrs. Richmond, relict of H. Richmond, M. D. late of Bath, and eldest daughter of J. Atherton, esq. late of Walton Hall, Lancashire.

At Bulwell, Lincolnshire, aged 90, a veteran named Gent, formerly well known in Nottingham as a seller of besoms. He fought at the battle of Minden in 1759, where he lost both his legs, and had them amputated above the knees. The case of a person surviving such a loss for 60 years is believed to be unprecedented. He travelled generally on an ass; and appearing in an old uniform, attracted considerable attention.

At Leslie House, Fifeshire, Harriet Evelyn, Countess of Rothes, and wife to George Leslie, esq. by whom she has left five children. She has only survived her father two years. Her titles descend to her eldest son, now in his 11th year.

At his seat, Caher Castle, co. Tipperary, in his 44th year, the Right Hon. Richard Butler, Earl of Glengall, Viscount Caher, Baron of Caher, a governor of the county of Tipperary, a trustee of the linen manufacture, &c. The Earl was born November 13, 1775, succeeded to the ancient barony of Caher, June 10, 1788, on the death of his distant cousin Pierce, tenth Lord Caher; married while a minor, Aug. 15, 1793, Emily, youngest daughter of St. John Jeffryes, esq. of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, by Arabella Fitz Gibbon, sister of John Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by whom he has left issue an only son, Richard Viscount Caher, born May 17, 1794, elected knight of the shire for Tipperary in 1818, now Earl of Glengall, and three daughters, viz. Lady Harriet, Lady Charlotte, and Lady Emily Butler. The deceased Nobleman was the eleventh Baron Caher, under the patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated May 6, 1583, and was promoted in 1816 to the dignities of Viscount Caher and Earl of Glengall. His Lordship's death was very sudden, being attacked by fever of the most malignant kind, which baffled the skill of his physicians, and terminated in a few days
a very

a very valuable existence. The many useful and ornamental improvements with which his Lordship was constantly embellishing the country around his seat at Caher, are surviving proofs of his taste and benevolence.

Jan. 31. Aged 67, Capt. Anthony Hooper, late of Homerton.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, after a long protracted illness, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Thomas Edwards, surgeon, and 4th daughter of the late Giles Stewart, esq.

At Southampton, Henry, youngest son of the late John Payne, esq. of Gower-st.

Lately.—In Panton-street, Col. Fitzherbert, late of the 98th reg. He had returned to England only a few weeks, after an absence of eleven years.

Bucks.—At Loudwater, near High Wycombe, aged 91, William Davies, esq.; who, in 1788, founded and endowed the Chapel at Loudwater.

Cambridgeshire.—William Frost, esq. of Brinkley Hall.

Cheshire.—At Parkgate, aged 62, Mrs. H. C. Hart, daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M. D.

Cornwall.—Jane, wife of R. Vivyan, esq. of Trewan.

Rev. Isaac Tyeb, rector of Michaelstow.

At Tregolls, aged 71, Rear Adm. Luke. At St. Ewan, Rev. T. T. Hamley.

Cumberland.—At Whitehaven, aged 68, Rev. J. Johnson, M. O. S. B. a native of Lancashire, formerly a member of the English Benedictine Convent at Lamb-spring, in Germany; and for the last thirty-seven years the faithful and assiduous minister of the Catholic Congregation at Whitehaven.

Near Whitehaven, aged 105, John Scott, well known as a ship-borer; in which occupation he walked every morning until the last seven or eight years from his residence to Whitehaven, a distance of three miles. He was a musical performer, and a maker of musical instruments, having made the fiddle upon which he taught himself to play, and afterwards many things of the same kind. He has left a widow in her 94th year.

Derbyshire.—At Chesterfield, aged 85, Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Edward Heathcote, of East Bridgeford, Notts, eldest and last surviving of the three daughters and co-heiresses of R. Hacker, esq. formerly of East Bridgeford.

Devon.—Rev. William Carter, vicar of West Anstey.

At Exeter, Rev. W. Moore, rector of Chagford.

Durham.—At Bewell, aged 54, Mary, wife of Rev. R. Clarke, of Sherburn-house.

At Sunderland, of apoplexy, aged 32, George Croudace, esq. solicitor.

Gloucestershire.—At her brother's, after a few hours indisposition, Miss Young, sister of Adm. Young, of Barton End.

At Gloucester, Anne, relict of Rev. Robert Foot, rector of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, and daughter of R. G. D. Yate, esq. formerly of Broomesberrow-place.

Hants.—C. Godfrey, esq. of Romsey. Martha, wife of William Keech, esq. of Fareham Park.

Rev. H. Arnold, rector of Longstock, near Stockbridge, and many years a resident of Bath.

At Southampton, aged 34, Capt. J. B. Ridge, of the East India Company's 21st Bengal reg. native infantry.

Feb. 1. At his father's (Col. Denby), in Percy-street, W. I. Denby, esq. of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburg-square.

At his father's, aged 30, Nathaniel-Paul, eldest son of Nath. Gosling, esq. of Earl's Court House, Kensington.

At Hull, aged 25, William, only son of the late Henry Hammond, esq. of that town.

At Stanton, Gloucestershire, the Rev. R. Wynniatt, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county.

At Hawkhread, Renfrewshire, Lady Elizabeth Boyle, second daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

At Dumfries, in her 91st year, Mrs. Isabella Kelburn, relict of Mr. Allan M'Lachlan, printer and bookseller.

At Beccles, in her 83d year, Mrs. Alexander, relict of the late Mr. Alexander of that town, and sister of the late Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Elingham in Norfolk.

Feb. 2. In Wimpoie-street, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Robert Arbutnot, esq. of Edinburgh.

Aged 66, Mr. David Edwards, of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

At Diftford Court, near Totness, Devonshire, aged 22, Mr. William Gustavus Parrott, surgeon.

At Brighton, aged 72, Hannah, wife of Joseph Holden, esq. formerly of Lombard-street, London.

Feb. 3. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Elizabeth, relict of the late R. Longden, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

At Kelvedon, Essex, Henry Bowman, of Wapping, one of the Society of Friends.

At Bury St. Edmund's, much respected and greatly lamented, in her 51st year, Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John Coiman, rector of Langham.

At Dallinghoe, Suffolk, aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of John Goultsbury, formerly an eminent merchant at Woodbridge, and one of the Society of Friends.

Feb. 4. In Dean-street, Soho, Mr. Harlow, portrait and historical painter. He had recently returned from Italy. He was in the bloom of life, and possessed a genius for the Art of Painting, which it is no extravagant panegyric to say had few equals, and

and still fewer living superiors. As a portrait painter, he was peculiarly correct, and gave the character, as well as the features, with fidelity and spirit. The admirable arrangement and powerful effect with which he represented the scene from Henry VIII. in which Mrs. Siddons is the heroine, and all the Kemble family are introduced, is a masterly proof of his taste, judgment, and skill, as an historical painter. He passionately loved his art, and was so rapid in improvement, that his most powerful competitors might have had reason to be alarmed at his progress. His portraits of the venerable President of the Royal Academy, of Northcote, Fuseli, and other Members of that Institution, are also excellent specimens of the skill and fidelity of his pencil. He was not only judicious in design, but correct as well as vivid in colouring; and, considering his youth and the rapidity of his progress, it may be fairly said, that his untimely death is a severe loss to the Arts of this country. As a copyist also he was entitled to high praise. His copy of a picture of Rubens, some time since, might be taken for the original; and his copy of Raphael's famous picture of *The Transfiguration*, which he lately painted with astonishing rapidity, was highly admired at Rome, where the original might be compared with it. He had collected many valuable remains of antiquity in his travels, which we believe have not yet reached this country; and his drawing-book of portraits of distinguished living characters, must be deemed a very interesting and valuable work. His manners in private life, though peculiar, were agreeable.

In his 52d year, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, oil-broker, in Abchurch-lane.

Ellen, the only remaining daughter of the late Wm. Walker, esq. of the Manor House, Hayes.

At Bath, Miss Emplo, only daughter of the late Mr. G. Emplo, formerly a merchant in London.

At Dover, Robert Waugh, esq. formerly surgeon of the 43d regiment, and lately to the Recruiting District at Chelmsford.

At Abingdon, aged 75, Mrs. Budworth, relict of the late Rev. Philip Budworth, rector of High Laver, Essex.

At Cheetwood, in his 71st year, James Banks Robinson, esq. late of the Royal Navy.—He was 50 years in his Majesty's service, and fought in 12 general engagements, among which were those of the Nile and Trafalgar; when he acted as Pilot to the Fleet.

In the Crescent, Bath, Jane, relict of Col. Frederick Hamilton, formerly of the 1st Royal Scots.

At Rotterdam, George Crauford, esq.
At Breslaw, suddenly, Lieut. Gen. Humerbein, Commander-in-Chief in Silesia.

Feb. 5. At Brompton, in his 20th year, Joshua Harry, second son of E. S. Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo.

In his 71st year, the Rev. Mark Wilks, of Norwich, brother of the Rev. Matthew Wilks, of London, between 30 and 40 years Pastor of a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Norwich.

At Stonehouse Court, Gloucestershire, Louisa, wife of R. S. Davies, esq. and third daughter of the late Rev. B. Spry, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

At Zurich, in his 69th year, the learned Professor Hollinguer.

Feb. 6. In Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton, in his 63d year, Mr. Thomas Field, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Hackney, in her 58th year, Mrs. Wakefield, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield.

At Oak Hall, Wanstead, of a paralytic stroke, Peter Everett Mestaer, esq.

At Uxbridge, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Thos. Hull, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brompton, Yorkshire (the seat of Sir Geo. Cayley, bart.) Sarah, relict of the late Rev. G. Walker, F. R. S. and President of the Philosophical and Literary Society, Manchester.

After a long affliction, much respected, in his 70th year, Mr. R. Woolman, of Bures, Suffolk.

Feb. 7. At Norwich, Wm. Adams, esq. of a decline, terminating at the early age of 29 years, an existence estimable to an extensive acquaintance in the first ranks of society, from his superior manners and refined conversation, and invaluable to his family from the amiable gentleness of his disposition.

In Doughty-street, in his 63d year, Mr. Wm. Harrison Whittington, of Broadwater, Herts.

At the College in Shrewsbury, in his 84th year, T. Pemberton, esq.—He went into the army at the age of 22, and served successively as Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain, in the 75th (Crawford's Volunteers), the 23d (or Welsh Fusiliers), and the 50th regiment of foot. From the latter he retired about 1779, and settled in this his native country, where his cheerful disposition and convivial manners made his company greatly sought after. When going first to join his regiment at Gibraltar, in 1758, being aboard the Prince George, of 90 guns, Admiral Broderick, whilst in the Bay of Biscay, the ship took fire. When its destruction was found inevitable, the barge was ordered to be manned, into which the Admiral entered with about 40 more; but finding it would overset, stripped and committed himself to the waves, and after toiling an hour, was taken up by a merchantman's boat. The long boat also was got ready,
into

into which Mr. Pemberton, with about 45 others, ventured; but she went down, and all that were on board perished, except Mr. P. and one or two others. Mr. P. had the presence of mind to swim wide of the throng, and observing the Alderney sloop of war between two and three miles distant, he endeavoured to make for that ship. When nearly exhausted, he arrived close to her; some of the crew threw out a noosed rope, which Mr. P. in his hurry to get under his arms, or the sailors in their haste to draw him up, got round his neck, and pulling him up in that situation, he was nearly strangled when brought on deck. Thus in the short space of about an hour, this gentleman escaped being burnt, shot, drowned, and strangled. Of 745 of the ship's complement (including 30 passengers going to Gibraltar), 260 only were saved.—About ten years ago Mr. Pemberton's eye-sight began to fail him, and total blindness ensued. This afflicting visitation he bore with true Christian fortitude, and maintained his equanimity and cheerfulness to the latest period of his life.

Aged 59, Bridget, wife of E. Falkner, esq. of Fairfield, Lancashire.

At Ipswich, in her 78th year, deservedly regretted, Sarah, the wife of Emerson Cornwell, Esq.

Feb. 8. At Queen's Elms, near Brompton, in his 51st year, Sydenham Edwards, esq. F. L. S.—As an accurate and able botanical and animal draughtsman he has been surpassed by few. The *Flora Londinensis*, The *Botanical Magazine*, *Botanical Ledger*, and *Rees's Cyclopædia*, owe their chief excellencies in this way to his masterly pencil; constantly copying from Nature in all his works, he has perhaps designed a greater number of objects than has fallen to the lot of any one artist of his day.

- In York-row, Newington, in her 68th year, Mrs. Mary Jarvis.

At Southampton, Charlotte Job, youngest daughter of the late Job Butman, esq. of Cox Lodge, Northumberland.

At Charborough Park, Dorsetshire, Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, esq. M. P. for Romney.

Sir John Roger Palmer, bart. of Ballyshannon (Kildare), Ireland.

Feb. 9. In her 64th year, Anne, wife of Wm. Crouch, esq. of Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square.

In Hackney-road, aged 85, Hannah, relict of Mr. H. L. Okey, late of the Custom House.

Sarah, wife of T. Roberts, esq. of Deptford-green, Kent.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Edward Spencer, rector of Wingfield, Wiltshire.

At Park Wall, near Wolsingham, Durham, aged 64, Mr. Jacob Redshaw.—For many years he hunted the harriers be-

longing to Mr. Curry, of Bishop Oak, and until that gentleman declined keeping a pack about two years ago. Although a horse was always at his service, he preferred pedestrian exercise, and constantly joined in the chase on foot. From his local knowledge of the district, and the number of stone walls which intersect the country, he was frequently able to outstrip the horsemen, and was generally to be found first in at the death of the hare.

At Cross Green, Capel, in her 10th year, Elizabeth Ann, the eldest daughter of John Brook, gent. of Wenham Grove, Suffolk.

Mr. Richard Bateman (formerly Supervisor of the Excise at Battle, in Sussex) who was that morning found dead in the yard of his lodgings in the parish of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. On the Saturday evening previous, this unfortunate man arrived at the Golden Lion Tavern, from Battle, where he had left a wife and four children, and being understood to be in the Excise service, and to have come to Ipswich to take the duty of the 5th division, he was called on by several officers, one of whom procured the lodging for him. Mr. Bateman stated that he should not bring his family as he did not expect to stay more than six months in Ipswich. He acknowledged that for some trifling offence he had been reduced from the situation of a Supervisor, to that of a common Officer, and that this circumstance pressed heavily on his mind. On the Monday following, his behaviour was very incoherent, and in the evening he told the persons with whom he lodged, that he had had a frightful dream about his wife and children, which he related with great minuteness and agitation, and went to bed about half past nine. At five the next morning he was found lying on his side quite dead, having shot himself through the head with a double-barrelled pistol. On his person were found 32*l.* in bank of England notes, a sixpence, and ninepence in halfpence; also a banker's receipt for 1000*l.* The same day an inquisition was held on the body by S. Jackman, esq. Coroner for the Borough of Ipswich, when all the witnesses concurring in opinion that his conduct betrayed every symptom of a disordered mind, the Jury, after a patient investigation, returned a verdict of *Lunacy*. On Sunday last his remains, attended by his wife, his brother, and a son 18 years of age, and several of the most respectable excise officers, were interred in the churchyard of St. Nicholas.

Feb. 10. Aged 71, Mr. Peter Flayer, of Chancery-lane, the eccentric bookseller.

In his 78th year, John Everth, esq. of Bush-lane.

In Bolton-street, after two days' illness, Robert Burrowes, esq.

Thos. Yarnold, esq. of Thames House, Worcester.

Feb. 11. In Kensington-square, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Flower.

At Croydon, Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Thos. Chamberlayne, rector of Charlton, Kent.

At Kingston Lisle, Berkshire, aged 92, Elizabeth, wife of John Hughes, esq.

Feb. 12. The wife of Thos. Clarke, esq. of George-street, Adelphi.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, Capt. Francis Mount Keith, of the Royal Artillery.

Aged 75, Mr. Samuel Skegg, of the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane.

Anne, wife of Geo. Young, esq. of Grote's-buildings, Blackbeath.

At Mile-end, Miss Freeland, daughter of the late John Freeland, esq. of Cobham, Surrey.

At Cuckfield, Henry Bowles, esq.

At Fairwater House, near Taunton, Sarah, widow of the late R. Clarkson, esq.

Much respected, Mr. Cooper, of Harston Hall, near Stowmarket.

Feb. 13. At Mrs. Forester's, in Quarry-place, in his 92d year, George Cecil Forester, esq. eldest son of G. T. Forester, esq. of Elmley Lodge, Worcestershire.

Feb. 14. In his 79th year, John Burr, of Rotherithe, boat-builder, one of the Society of Friends.

At Great Malvern, Mrs. Stephenson, widow of the late M. Stephenson, esq.

At Aberdeen, in his 82d year, Professor William Ogilvie, of the King's College of that city.

At Edinburgh, aged 92, John Sackhouse, a native of the West coast of Greenland. This Esquimaux has occupied a considerable share of the public attention, and his loss will be very generally felt. He had already rendered important service to the country in the late expedition of discovery, and great expectations were naturally formed of the advantage which he would render to the expedition about to sail for Baffin's Bay. The Admiralty, with great liberality and judgment, had directed the greatest pains to be taken in his farther education; and he had been several months in Edinburgh with this view, when he was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, which carried him off in a few days. He was extremely docile, and though rather slow in the attainment of knowledge, he was industrious, zealous, and cheerful, and was always grateful for the kindness and attention shown to him. His amiable disposition and simple manners had interested those who had opportunities of knowing him personally, in a way that will not soon be forgotten. To the public his loss, we fear, is irreparable—to his friends it is doubly severe. Just before his death, the poor Esquimaux said he knew he was going to die; that his father and

mother had died in the same way; and that his sister, who was the last of all his relations, had just appeared to him and called him away.—*Kdin. Courant, Feb.* 19.

Feb. 15. At Islington-green, in his 89th year, Thomas Hodgson, esq.

At his Lordship's seat, Hothfield, Kent, the Countess of Thanet.—Her Ladyship had an attack of paralysis a few days previous to her decease.

At Paris, Prince de Poix, Peer of France, Governor of Versailles, and formerly a Captain in the Noailles Guards.

Feb. 16. At Ashton Hall, Lancashire, in his 80th year, the most noble Archibald Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateherault.—He is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, now Duke of Hamilton, &c.

Feb. 17. In Fleet-street, in his 70th year, Mr. William March, father of the Company of Cardmakers, and elder Ward Beadle of the City of London.

In Portland-place, Hammersmith, David Cooper, esq. of Waterloo-place, mercer to his Majesty.

In his 29th year, Charles, second son of C. Sewell, esq. of Clarendon-square, Somers' Town.

At Brentford, in his 87th year, Mr. Thomas Osborne.

In Berner's-street, in his 71st year, Sir T. Berners Plastow, knt. of Watlington Hall, Norfolk.

In Belvidere-place, St. George's-fields, Constantine Jennings, esq.

At Edinburgh, Geo. Ranken, esq. Superintendent Surgeon of the East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

Feb. 18. William de Grey, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral.

At Torquay, Louisa Maria, wife of W. Baldock, esq. of Malling House, Sussex.

Feb. 19. At Clifton, in his 75th year, Sir Jos. Radcliffe, Bart. of Milne Bridge House, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, one of the few remaining examples of old English hospitality.—Having, at the imminent hazard of his life, and the destruction of his property, rendered the most essential service to the State, by his prompt and judicious exertions as a Magistrate, during a period of local insubordination, danger, and alarm, in the year 1812, his Sovereign acknowledged his merit by creating him a Baronet, with the singular favour of a gratuitous patent.

In Maddox-street, Hanover-square, aged 60, Francis Winn, esq.

At Marley, Devonshire, aged 76, Walter Palk, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Devonshire in 1791, and represented the borough of Ashburton in several successive Parliaments.

Feb. 20. Edward Harvey, esq. of Giltspur-street.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part I.

P. 574. The late Viscountess *Althorp* was Esther, only daughter and heiress of Richard Acklom, esq. of Wiseton-hall, Nottinghamshire, by Elizabeth Bernard, youngest sister of Francis Earl of Bandon. The Viscountess was born in Sept. 1788, and married April 18, 1814, John Charles, Viscount Althorp, eldest son of George, Earl Spencer, knight of the garter, to whom she brought an estate of 10,000*l.* per ann. Her Ladyship died in childbirth at the early age of 29.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part II.

P. 88. a. The Rev. *Joseph Sanderson* was born at Sebergham Church Town, in Cumberland, about 1766, of a very respectable family, and was educated at the grammar-school there under that excellent classical scholar the Rev. John Stubbs. He entered into holy orders in 1787, and was several years assistant in the free grammar-school of Tunbridge, of which the learned Dr. Knox was master. He afterwards became private tutor in the family of Lord Le Despencer, who in 1814, as a reward for his services, presented him with the living of Tudely; but, such is the uncertainty of human life! he was not destined long to enjoy it. His death was in consequence of apoplexy, the second attack of which deprived his parishioners and the world of an exemplary divine, and a worthy member of society. The fatal attack was on Sunday June 21, while delivering his text from the pulpit. He was conveyed home, and immediately bled, but he soon after fell into a deep sleep, from which he awoke no more. His only surviving brother, Mr. Thomas Sanderson,

is distinguished by his poetical productions, and has long celebrated the picturesque beauties of his native county (Cumberland) in his writings.

P. 89. a. The funeral procession to Borris house, the splendid mansion of Mr. *Kavanah*, was attended by about 40 gentlemen's carriages, and by upwards of 3000 persons. During the last summer, Mr. *Kavanah's* expenditure for the relief of the poor of his neighbourhood exceeded 2000*l.* besides which he gave employment to upwards of 100 workmen or labourers. His noble mansion and extensive estates, worth 20,000*l.* per annum, devolve to his brother, Thomas *Kavanah*, of Ballyragget.

P. 183. b. The will of *Matthew Gregory Lewis*, esq. has been proved, in which he gives to Mrs. H. Johnstone, late of Covent Garden Theatre, the sum of 100*l.* to purchase some trinkets, or other ornament, to be worn on her neck, in remembrance of him: to the Rt. Hon. Lord Holland his book of Caricatures: personal property within the province of Canterbury sworn under 60,000*l.*

P. 632. Mention is made in the memoir of Sir Samuel Romilly, that "by one side, his ancestors" (meaning the maternal) "consisted of those persecuted men, who, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, were driven from France by Louis XIV." In justice to their memory and family, we inform our readers, that *Margaret Garnault* was the maiden name of the mother of our much-lamented Statesman and Lawyer.—Paddington church-yard should be added, p. 635, line 41, as the burial-ground which contains the family-vault of the Romillys.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1819.
Jan.	o	o			
27	42	49	46	29, 92	foggy
28	46	54	39	, 32	fair
29	37	47	38	, 42	fair
30	44	44	40	, 27	rain
31	40	44	38	, 40	cloudy
F. 1	28	42	37	, 52	fair
2	29	37	28	, 55	sn. showers
3	26	40	38	, 54	cloudy
4	37	45	42	, 60	cloudy
5	40	47	40	, 56	rain
6	44	50	45	, 48	fair
7	42	48	37	, 38	stormy
8	37	47	40	, 83	cloudy
9	45	50	50	, 80	rain
10	47	49	46	, 89	fair

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1819.
Feb.	o	o	o		
11	46	52	47	, 92	fair
12	47	47	39	, 56	rain
13	37	46	38	, 70	showery
14	34	42	35	30, 01	fair
15	35	45	45	29, 92	fair
16	45	46	48	, 49	rain
17	50	54	50	, 48	fair
18	46	49	48	, 49	fair
19	60	53	40	, 26	fair
20	36	47	45	, 70	fair
21	47	47	42	28, 99	stormy
22	59	46	40	29, 80	showery
23	40	44	34	, 30	rain
24	32	41	29	, 36	snow
25	31	41		, 65	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 26, 1818, to February 23, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	163	50 and 60	164
Males - 1012	Males 898	5 and 10	77	60 and 70	145
Females - 910	Females 836	10 and 20	67	70 and 80	113
Whereof have died under 2 years old	430	20 and 30	147	80 and 90	56
		30 and 40	175	90 and 100	16
		40 and 50	181		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 13.

INLAND COUNTIES.								MARITIME COUNTIES.														
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
Middlesex	81	10	00	0	62	11	37	3	63	2	Essex	74	4	45	0	62	4	35	0	63	6	
Surrey	79	8	54	0	62	10	35	2	66	0	Kent	77	4	00	0	61	11	36	8	65	2	
Hertford	75	0	62	0	65	2	34	8	62	0	Sussex	76	2	00	0	65	9	38	6	76	0	
Bedford	79	10	62	0	67	4	37	8	66	11	Suffolk	77	5	56	0	62	4	37	11	58	0	
Huntingdon	75	6	00	0	66	7	34	10	70	1	Camb.	74	1	00	0	59	10	29	0	50	10	
Northampt.	82	0	00	0	69	6	33	5	68	6	Norfolk	76	8	52	0	60	11	37	3	60	3	
Rutland	82	0	00	0	73	0	36	0	76	0	Lincoln	79	6	60	0	68	1	30	2	67	10	
Leicester	86	0	00	0	73	6	39	0	74	1	York	73	11	63	0	4	63	5	31	5	66	7
Nottingham	84	4	62	0	72	10	36	7	74	8	Durham	76	9	00	0	49	0	31	3	00	0	
Derby	88	9	00	0	78	4	40	4	70	0	Northum.	69	1	56	0	49	11	30	9	48	0	
Stafford	86	10	00	0	80	7	39	0	76	11	Cumberl.	75	2	62	0	47	7	28	8	00	0	
Salop	86	0	58	10	77	1	41	8	88	10	Westmor.	83	6	58	0	56	0	31	9	00	0	
Hereford	80	4	67	2	65	9	38	4	73	7	Lancaster	79	5	00	0	58	8	31	1	63	6	
Worcester	85	1	00	0	72	0	44	0	80	5	Chester	81	1	00	0	81	8	40	0	00	0	
Warwick	82	4	00	0	70	8	40	8	76	8	Flint	75	11	00	0	70	10	30	0	00	0	
Wilt	75	11	00	0	58	0	39	0	74	8	Denbigh	84	7	00	0	67	7	30	5	00	0	
Berks	83	8	00	0	64	1	39	8	73	7	Anglesea	75	0	00	0	50	0	26	6	00	0	
Oxford	80	8	00	0	65	0	41	10	77	0	Carnarvon	82	2	00	0	50	6	33	4	00	0	
Bucks	77	6	00	0	64	5	38	3	67	9	Merioneth	89	4	00	0	66	10	30	6	00	0	
Brecon	86	3	68	9	66	0	30	0	00	0	Cardigan	88	5	00	0	54	0	25	0	00	0	
Montgomery	88	9	00	0	75	2	41	4	00	0	Pembroke	74	8	00	0	57	7	26	1	00	0	
Radnor	82	11	00	0	62	3	34	4	00	0	Carmarth.	82	2	00	0	51	8	25	9	00	0	
											Glanorgan	84	4	00	0	55	8	24	8	00	0	
											Gloucester	81	9	00	0	71	7	36	10	76	0	
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	80	5	59	2	63	9	34	4	68	11	Somerset	81	10	00	0	63	7	32	6	70	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales by which importation is to be regulated in Great Britain.....											Monm.	84	8	00	0	63	7	32	0	00	0	
											Devon	75	2	00	0	57	2	30	4	00	0	
											Cornwall	75	4	00	0	53	6	29	0	00	0	
											Dorset	79	0	00	0	61	11	38	1	64	0	
											Hants	77	5	00	0	59	8	36	2	66	0	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 22, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 13, 38s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, February 17, 49s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 22.

Kent Bags.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 16s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 4s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 6s. to 7l. 10s.
Kent Pockets.....	6l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.	Faruham Ditto.....	10l. 10s. to 11l. 11s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 22:

St. James's, Hay 6l. 12s. 6d. Straw 3l. 4s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. --- Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 5s. Straw 3l. 1s. Clover 8l. 10s. 0d. --- Smithfield, Hay 7l. 11s. Straw 2l. 19s. 6d. Clover 7l. 9s.

SMITHFIELD, February 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market February 22:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,491 Calves 120.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	16,000 Pigs 190.

COALS, February 22: Newcastle 32s. 0d. to 43s. 6d. Sunderland 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 4d.

SOAP, Yellow 96s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. - CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1819, (to the 23d), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—
 Coventry, 990*l.* 16*s.* Div. 44*l.* per annum.—Oxford, 640*l.* reserving Div.—Grand Junction, 257*l.*—Monmouthshire, 149*l.* 19*s.*—Ditto Debentures, Interest 5*l.* per cent. 94*l.* per cent.—Brecon and Abergavenny, 40*l.*—Rochdale, 48*l.*—Kennel and Aton, 23*l.* 10*s.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 39*l.* Div. 1*l.*—Gloucester and Berkley Canal Optional Loan Notes, bearing 5*l.* per Cent. interest 15*l.* premium.—Ditto Shares, 60*l.*—West India Dock, 188*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year.—London Dock, 80*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* ditto.—Globe Assurance, 127*l.* ex Div. 3*l.* ditto.—Albion, 45*l.*—Rock, 2*l.* 4*s.* premium.—County, 14*l.* premium.—Eagle, 2*l.* 8*s.*—Hope, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Original Gas Light, 71*l.* ex Div. 2*s.* Half-year.—New ditto, 21*l.* premium, ditto.—London Institution, 46*l.* 4*s.*—East London Water Works, 87*l.*—Temple Bar Bonds, 105*l.*, 5*l.* per cent. per annum.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1819.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. India	4 per Cent. India	5 per Cent. India	Long Ann.	Imp. Stock	India Stock	Sea Stock	3 per Cent. Sea	India Bonds	Ex. Bills	Com. Bills	Omnium
1	272	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
2	271 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
3	271 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
4	269	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
5	269	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
6	269	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
7	269 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
8	269 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
9	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
10	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
11	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
12	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
13	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
14	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
15	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
16	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
17	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
18	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
19	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
20	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
21	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
22	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
23	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
24	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
25	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
26	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
27	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
28	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
29	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
30	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
31	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.
Sunday	268 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	77 1/2	82	79 pr.	13 9 pr.	7 pr.	9 10 1/2	14 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE

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With a Perspective View of the PARISH CHURCH of WITHAM, in Essex ;
and of an antient MOATED HOUSE at APPELBY in Leicestershire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

l by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CROWN'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London
 any all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

M. E. M. has sent an Extract from the London Chronicle for Jan. 16, 1787, containing an anecdote respecting Junius's Letters, attributing them to Mr. W. Gerard Hamilton; but on referring to our vol. LXXXIX. p. 530, M. E. M. will probably agree with us, that Mr. Hamilton was not the author of those celebrated productions. See also vol. LXVI. p. 703.

To the Articles written by Mr. MEADLEY, in p. 203, may be added: 13. *A Biographical Notice of William Henry Lambton, esq.* [whom he had known at Naples] father of the present high-minded Member for the county of Durham.—*Monthly Magazine for July 1798*, pp. 64—66.

In answer to the enquiry of a Correspondent, we have to announce, that Part VII. of Neale's "Westminster Abbey," will be published soon.

S. N. is informed, that the title of a Peer of the realm is hereditary;—that of a Bishop is not so; therefore the latter is generally styled a Lord of Parliament.

An old Correspondent, after reading a Review of 'Mr. Clapham on the Pentateuch,' observes, "I know of no publications which the necessities of the times more demand than such as this, and I wish to see them continued through the whole Bible, and warmly recommend Mr. Clapham's useful work. Works like his may stimulate hundreds to read the Bible, who now consign it to only two stages of human life, infancy and old age. Mankind at large will not take an interest in what they do not understand; and of all literary labours, that of writing to vulgar comprehension is more an affair of principle, than self-satisfaction."

The Letters of Yorick shall be resumed in our next.

We have learned that Mr. Graham was never Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, as asserted in our last Supplement, p. 647. He was removed thither from Hatton-garden when Sir Richard Ford was appointed Chief vice Sir William Addington.—Sir Richard was succeeded by Mr. Read, and Mr. Read by Sir Nath. Conant, the present Chief.

KRAM's Query would only lead to an unpleasant discussion.

A CORRESPONDENT would be obliged by any particulars of Bindon, a famous Irish Painter in the middle of the last century.

Mr. W. FOWLER observes, that in Giraldus' Account of the Journey of Abp. Baldwin through his Diocese (in which he claimed St. David's to be) a stone crossing a watercourse to the Church-yard of St. David's is named *Lechlaver*, interpreted the speaking-stone; from this he is induced to think that *lech* must be a British

word signifying a stone; and that Letchfield took its name from that on which the saint stood. (See vol. LXXXVII. ii. 515.)

B. would be thankful for the Epitaph on Dr. Roger Long, Master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

S. P. W. asks, "Who could possibly be the 'Dame Mary Chetwyn,' who by your Obituary for August 1750, died 27th of that month at Kingston, Surrey, aged 100? Do the City Records exhibit any Chetwyn, or Chetwynd, Knight? The Chetwynd pedigree, brought down very fully, in almost all its branches, to his own times, by the accurate and admirable Walter, who died about 1692, at the end of his excellent Pyne-hill-hundred volume, possessed by Earl Talbot, has in it, I am nearly certain, no Knight posterior to Sir Walter of Ingestree and Grendon, who succeeded his half-brother Sir William in 1612."

CASSANNE, advertising to vol. LXXXVII. i. 637, says, "the Rev. John Laud had a brother, the Rev. Tristram Land, who went to Ireland, and there resided for more than forty years, and never obtained higher preferment than a small sinecure living, and a curacy.—He died in 1811 or 1812, leaving sons, now resident at Fermoy, co. Cork."

G. H. W. states that "Sir William Barker, bart. of Kilcooley Abbey, in the county of Tipperary, (see our last vol. p. 571. b. l. 14.) died without issue at a very advanced age. He succeeded his father, Sir William, third baronet, March 20, 1770, married the only daughter and heir of William Lane, esq. of Dublin, who died before him without issue. The baronetage is an English one, granted March 29, 1676, to Sir William Barker, bart. of Bockingham, Essex.—Query, whether now extinct? are there any male descendants of Robert Barker, of Everley, co. Wilts, younger son of the first Baronet? The late Sir William has left his large property to his nephews, on condition of taking the name and arms of Barker."

G. H. W. would be farther obliged to any of the Correspondents who answered the query as to the derivation of the ducal title of Queensberry, p. 2, by similar information as to the Earldom of Roseberry, no town or seat so called, appearing in the Scotch maps, &c.

E. H. inquires where any account can be obtained of John Bell, who was a great collector of natural and antiquarian curiosities, and died in 1770? and what were his armorial bearings?

Erratum.—P. 104, b. l. 26, for "the following extraordinary reflets," read, "the
2. "the extraordinary notions."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

COPY-RIGHT;

And Compulsatory Delivery of Books to certain Public Libraries.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

OPPRESSION and injustice naturally excite opposition; but, if there be an extreme case where injury is insupportable, it is when extortion is sanctioned by legislative enactment, or when the rich are enabled, by judicial decisions, to increase their wealth, by appropriating the wages of the industrious poor. Such is the present unhappy condition of the Author, and indeed of every person who devotes his labour and capital to produce new works devoted to Science and to Literature. But, grievous as this oppression is, it admits of aggravation; and that aggravation has not been spared. Adding insult to injury, the existing regulations on the subject of Copyright, while they deprive the poor votary of Science of his property, assure him that it is "for his encouragement and advantage."

Among the generally wise and provident enactments of our forefathers, some provisions have crept into our Laws which the improvement of Science and the changes of circumstances have shewn to be impolitic and unjust; and these have, from time to time, been erased by succeeding Legislators from the venerable volumes they disgraced. Why then should the Author alone be deprived of that most important of advantages, the redress of grievances by legislative interference? This unanswered question, instead of being fairly and candidly met, has been opposed by a sophistical argument, that the endeavours of Authors to procure the redress they are so justly entitled to, are "attempts to invade the rights and property of the Universities." But every unprejudiced mind will instantly detect the lurking fallacy, which attempts to establish "rights" and "property," without the shadow

of equitable foundation for either. Every disinterested individual will readily decide who are the invaders of another's property; the wealthy corporate bodies, who oblige me to present them with eleven copies of an elegant and expensive work, or I, who endeavour to get excused from this ruinous tax.

In addition to my proportion of the taxes which, as an individual, I have contributed to the exigencies of the State, I have, ever since the passing of the late Act, been compelled, as an Author, to pay about 60*l.* a year—not to the public purse, but to enrich certain corporate bodies; from whom I have never received any benefit; but who have had the address to convince the Legislature that they had a vested right in the talents, labour, and capital of a particular class of their fellow-subjects. The Act in question, so far from encouraging Literature, has already occasioned many works to be abandoned, and others are withheld from publication; and the hardships of my own case almost deter me from risking money and devoting all my time and exertion to embellished Literature. The imposition complained of may fall lightly on the profitable works of certain Poets and Novelists; but the "Cathedral Antiquities" are exceedingly expensive in their production, and at present the sale is not equal to the expense. They not only require incessant labour and assiduity; but an annual expenditure of *fourteen hundred pounds*, a sum which, thus employed, supports a number of English Artists and Artizans, contributes largely to the revenue, and I do hope affords some information and entertainment to the learned and curious.

Many individuals are suffering under similar grievances: let them unite their force in petitioning the Legislature, in making their hardships known, in combating the sophistry

and

and illiberality of their adversaries, and impressing on the Publick and the Legislature a full knowledge of the merits of the case, and its universal interest. Let them be true to themselves; and we may hope that in the course of the present Session, this odious and unjust Act will be expunged from the Statutes of the Realm.

Yours, &c. J. BARRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham, Feb. 25.*

THE following account of the late lamented Queen of Wirtemberg, written by a German Nobleman of great candour, and long experience in the ways of courts and men, will, I trust, be an acceptable communication; and not the less so for its being given in the very words of my friend, who, though he never was in England, has made great proficiency in our language, but retains a certain quaintness peculiar to his native idiom, by no means injurious to his sentiments.

"Before I am going farther in answering the contents of your Letter, I must express my sorrow at the death of our Queen, which was as unexpected as really afflicting to the whole country, and of consequences incalculable.

"You know I am no Courtier, and never did herd with people of that category; but I am, as well as the whole country, sorely grieved. She was possessed of a superiority of information, of good sense, and of a spirit swaying mediocrity; and these eminent qualities were blended with all the virtues of a helpmate and a housewife. What increased that sway, so necessary now, was also the political influence of her connexions, and the financial advantages of her being our Queen, as she cost her husband and the country not a farthing; for she paid out of her own pocket all her expences, and her whole house, from the Grand Maitre down to the menial servant. She was for herself of a saving mind; but was generous to profusion in doing good, with much experience and sense, to every indigent person, or to any institution to that end within her reach, not only with cash, but with advice, direction, and well-calculated activity.

"It is not with us the custom, as at London, that every body, or many people, should wear mourning clothes when the Sovereign dies, only those who are in real service; but here, the

same day that it was known she was dead, every body was in black, and wears it still. The next day, two ladies venturing themselves to church in white hats, were nearly pelted with dirt. At the University of Tubingen, the students, of their own accord, and without the least hint, agreed to bring her, on the day of burial, a sort of Todten-opfer, or sacrifice to the dead, in the Church-yard there; and in the night 600 of them walked in procession with flambeaux, singing hymns, and performing a sort of divine service; the utmost tranquillity and decorum (qualities for which German Students never were conspicuous) expressing the general feelings.

"Numberless were the bounties, alms, and advances of money, bestowed by the Queen on the indigent; which are now become known, and were secret before, according to the principles of noble-minded benefactors.

"Within these two years, by her superiority, she has put on one side many an *intrigant*, who will now be among the very few exulting at her departure.

"She died of an apoplectic fit, being laid up only for one day by a cold. The same day, her sister-in-law the Russian Empress, was to pay her a visit on her way from Carlsruhe to Munich; the Queen sent one of her Chamberlains to Pforzheim, to invite her to dinner; but scarcely had he finished his harangue, when an Officer arrived with intelligence that the Queen was dead.

"I am sure that, if she had lived, her good sense and good-will would have effected our country's getting its former Constitution, or one of similar value; hitherto the constitutions which German Kings and Princes have given to their people are mock constitutions, like the liberty and independence bestowed upon Switzerland, Liguria, Holland, Westphalia, and other countries, by the "grande Nation," or Buonaparte.

Stutgard, Jan. 22, 1819."

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to add, that the Memoir of the late Lord Rokeby, in your last Magazine, p. 4, found its way thither without my participation; it was hastily drawn up, for the perusal of a few friends; and would have been put into a better dress, had it been intended for publication.

Yours, &c.

A. A.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Ryton, March 1.*
IN the Autumn of 1817, I stript the bark entirely off the trunks of eight or ten fruit trees (standard Plums and Cherries); this was done on the principle of "fiat experimentum in corpore vili," for they were in a very sickly state, bark-bound, and overgrown with lichens. The bark peeled off very easily (both cortex and liber), when it appeared in the healthiest state; but in some parts it adhered so closely to the alburnum, that some of this was obliged to be cut away with it. Last summer, it will be recollected, was remarkably dry and hot: three of these unbarked trees split to the centre and died. The rest produced much blossom, but little fruit, which was generally the case with plums and cherries in this neighbourhood. They are now exhibiting the appearance of a very great blossom, with much more health and vigour than when the operation was performed (this, however, I do not mean to attribute to that operation, but to other causes). But what I particularly wish to excite attention to, is the circumstance of their renewing their barks in a manner very different from what I had been taught to expect. It does not form on the surface of the alburnum, which on the other hand becomes quite dry, and cracks variously, but principally in a longitudinal direction all over; through these cracks the young bark is to be seen, and most perfectly formed where the cracks are widest and deepest. It would be idle in me, who have paid so little attention to the study of physiology, to attempt to reconcile or oppose this fact to received theories. It is only on the ground of its differing materially from accounts I have read of the same experiment, that I think myself justified in offering it to the attention of your readers. I have now five trees which exhibit the appearances I have described very decidedly.

Yours, &c. S. F.

Mr. URBAN, *March 4.*
ALWYN," p. 104, may rest assured that no good authority exists for ascribing the lines on the Cross in Ampthill Park to the late General Fitzpatrick. A copy which I took of them in the year 1782 has after the last line H. W. denoting that they were written by Horace

Waipole *. The verses are on the North side of the Cross; on the South side is inscribed "Johannes Fitzpatrick Comes de Upper-Ossory posuit 1773." Schnebbelie has given a View of this Cross in "The Antiquaries' Museum," but taken at too great distance to be very characteristic †. At the period above noted, jonquils and otherspring flowers made their appearance through the grass, denoting former cultivation; and a short distance South of the Cross stood a mulberry tree.

Lysons, in his *Bedfordshire*, p. 39, speaks of "the Figures of Lord Fanhope and the Duchess of Exeter, mentioned by Sandford," as having "been removed from the East window of the aisle" of *Ampthill Church*; but, if they ever ornamented that edifice, they must have been removed there from the "*Castelle of Antihill*," as the Palace in Ampthill Park was then called, where Leland mentions them to have been in his time.

Yours, &c. A. C. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, March 10.*
IHAVE lately stolen from my professional engagements a little time for the consideration of that question which has already quickened for many years past the curiosity, and absorbed the attention of the whole country—namely, Who was Junius? Mr. Woodfall, in the Essay prefixed to his most valuable edition of these Letters, does not essay to establish any thing positive. It has been wittily said, that he is *νυκτι ιοικως*, and leaves us all in the dark. Since the publication of his work, which was in 1812, various endeavours have been made, by various partizans, to make this Literary Crown fit the head of the celebrated Mr. Glover, of the late Duke of Portland, of Hugh Boyd, of Dr. Wilmot, and of the late Sir Philip Francis, K. B. who only died a few months ago. In support of the pretensions of this last gentleman, a great deal has been written and published with extreme ability. Particularly

* In Aikin's "England Delineated," edit. 1818, they are ascribed to Mr. Fitzpatrick, (a mistake arising from the Earl of Ossory's name); and which probably gave rise to the supposition of his being the real Author.

† It is engraved also in Gough's "Camden." The Cross was designed by Mr. Essex.—EDIT.

there appeared an article in one of the latest Numbers of the Edinburgh Review, arguing with uncommon closeness this point, and most undoubtedly settling it, in the end, in a very probable point of view. But, in my opinion, the point is *not conclusively* made out; and, it is quite clear that the public judgment is not so satisfied with the discussion, and the result of it, as to speak unhesitatingly, and without distrust, of Sir Philip, as the *undoubted* and *acknowledged* author. I have often heard it said in England, as well as in the learned and political circles of this Metropolis, that there is one *EMINENT STATESMAN* in the country still living, and of great renown, who knows the secret. I am very much disposed to accredit this report, because I believe that Junius must have been exceedingly intimate with the TEMPLE family. Whether the noble and distinguished person to whom I have above alluded (supposing this report to be founded in truth) will ever think fit to divulge the mystery to the public eye, I know not;—but in the mean while, Mr. Urban, I shall crave permission to state, through the medium of your valuable publication, that it is my intention soon to publish a small Treatise, in which I shall endeavour to shew that (without any wire-drawn refinement on the laws of moral or demonstrative evidence) it is *quite impossible* that the *most illustrious of those persons*, upon whom the honour has been cast of writing these celebrated compositions, could have written them—beginning with Burke, and ending with Sir Philip Francis. In conclusion, it shall be my endeavour to sustain the claims of a very sagacious politician, who, though he figured very actively in political life during the period of the controversy between the King's Ministers and Junius, has been seldom, if ever, mentioned, as the Author of his Letters.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.
HOR.

WALTER D. J. SYMONDS, M. D.

MR. URBAN, *March 5.*

RELYING on your known impartiality and independence, to assign them a place in your valuable

Miscellany, I send you the following remarks on the subject of Mr. Bellamy and his Bible, which I was induced to put on paper from reading a Letter in your last, p. 104.

I have not been at all surprized to find that, whenever the subject of the New Translation of the Bible has been brought under discussion, Mr. Bellamy has been constantly treated with scorn, and his argument of-tener ridiculed than refuted. If, indeed, it could be proved that he was the ignorant vain-glorious pedant his opponents would fain induce us to believe him, it might perhaps be pardonable not to throw away time in seriously refuting by argument what would be better, and perhaps more efficaciously, done by contempt and ridicule. But, though this has been asserted pretty roundly, and with at least as much confidence, not to say arrogance, as Mr. B. on his part has defended his departure from the received version; yet I, for one, do not think it has been made out; nay more, I think, from what he has done, though without doubt he has failed in many instances, Mr. Bellamy has undeniably proved himself to be a profound and intelligent scholar. I would even go a step further, and say, that, if he has restored the sense of one single verse (and that he has, his adversaries must acknowledge) he merits our thanks, and that many errors might be overlooked for a discovery of such transcendant importance.—It appears to me, Sir, that a great deal too much stress is laid on what former Translators have done. It is asked, with great apparent satisfaction—"Can it be supposed that so many should be wrong, and Mr. Bellamy alone right?" The aid which the Quarterly Reviewer supposes he derives from this source is apparent in too many instances, for he almost always, in detecting, as he thinks, an error, commences thus.—"Now, to say nothing of the fact that every Translator, of every nation, of every age, of every sex, has sanctioned the received version, yet," &c. &c. clearly shewing that, though he pretends not to avail himself of all this in his argument, yet he wishes to prejudice the reader with regard to what follows, by thus placing it at the very threshold. But is it not a fact, that in no language has one Editor or
Trans-

Translator followed the tract of another with such obsequious fidelity, as in the Hebrew? How very few are there who dare trust their own judgment in this language! The Lexicons were in the first instance compiled from the Bible, as of necessity they must have been, and then the Bible was translated again from the Lexicons; so that, if an error once crept in, it had little chance of being speedily, if ever, expunged. The Bible has not been placed on the same footing with other antient Authors; and for this reason, that Translations of the Scriptures having been authorized and sanctioned by the various Governments under which they appeared, men have been disposed to a greater degree of confidence in the fidelity of their Bibles, than they have been with regard to other books where inquiry and competition were open. It is well known how sedulously the report has been spread, and the belief of it inculcated, that the LXX. were inspired, and consequently not liable to error in their Translation. It is also certain, that the Pope in full Council decreed that the Vulgate Latin Translation was a correct one, nay, so correct as to be equally depended on as the Original.—This acted in a twofold way—it lulled men into a state of security with regard to the fidelity of their Bibles, and rendered them fearful of promulgating their doubts, if any occurred to them. That this was the effect produced cannot be doubted, when we consider the power which the Pope had at that time over men's minds.

It may perhaps be asked, what has this to do with our own Translation, which was made by Englishmen, in a Protestant country, free from all fear of Popish persecution? But it should be constantly kept in view, that these gentlemen must necessarily have had recourse to Lexicons and Commentaries, which, if erroneous, could only lead to error; and it is quite certain that frequent reference was made, both to the Septuagint and Vulgate Latin. Now, as Mr. Bellamy has clearly proved himself right in more than one instance, and has given the true meaning of passages which had never been understood before, it seems to me that he has hereby broken the spell, as it were, of the old Translations (I mean the Septuagint

and Vulgate), and, in proving them not to be immaculate, he has proved them not to be inspired. For you will observe, if these old Translators are wrong in one instance, they may be wrong in others.

After all, how does the matter rest? Mr. Bellamy selects a portion of Genesis, and says, the received Translation is erroneous, and does not convey the sense of the Original; the story of Lot and his daughters for example; (and I would just say in passing, that a pious mind would almost wish that Mr. Bellamy might prove right in this instance). He supports his hypothesis by bringing forward other parts of Scripture, where the same words are used in the same sense which he now wishes to affix to them; and in a totally different one from that in which they are *here* rendered by the common Version. The Quarterly Review, on the other hand, denies the force of his reasoning, and defends the old text, by bringing into array all who have gone before. Thus, it is, Sir, assertion against assertion, and I see no likelihood of an accommodation.

Let Mr. Bellamy give us the remainder of his book; the whole matter will then be before the publick, and it will be for the publick of Great Britain, or of Europe, to decide the question. To nip the work as it were in the bud would, in my opinion, be the most unfair and unjust of all proceedings; and if this is accomplished by any means, I for one shall consider Mr. Bellamy's Translation to be correct; if otherwise, let it be proved to be so, and no harm can possible ensue from the publication: for, I am persuaded few will be found to read Mr. Bellamy's barbarous nonsense, unless they first are brought to believe it the real word of God. I myself think that, if nothing else was to accrue from it than that it could serve as a guide to future Translators, it merits encouragement; and I should hope that, in spite of all the efforts to the contrary, a sufficient number of subscribers will be retained to finish the undertaking. W.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, March 6.

A MOMENTOUS crisis is approaching!—To “*the Emancipation of the Catholics*,” as the phrase is, there are many, who now look forward with

with an eager anticipation of triumph. It becomes us, therefore, to renew—to repeat with tenfold energy, if possible—to re-urge, at this moment of “pale apprehension,” all the arguments against the abolition of the Tests, &c. &c. which we had before adduced with so much anxiety. And I trust that the Speeches of our Senators will glow with most fervent appeals to the understanding and the heart. For the present, take the following extract from Polwhele’s Sermons. Much of the argument, scattered about in various publications, seems to be here condensed.

“There are some,” says Mr. Polwhele, “so far deceived by false views of the subject, as to think the present Romanists, whether Irish or English, very different from a former generation. But it were easy to prove, that in disposition and habits they are one and the same. It were easy to identify the present with the past. And, governed by the principles which influenced their fathers, the race who now harass us with petitions, or alarm us with menaces, would, doubtless, under similar circumstances, pursue a similar conduct. ‘Out of their own mouths, indeed, will we judge them.’ The religious opinions of Roman Catholics (says their own Archbishop) are ‘unchangeable, and therefore applicable to all times and seasons.’ And in some of their late publications, not only the infallibility of the Romish Church is boldly maintained, but all who are not of that Church are called Hereticks, and against Hereticks eternal damnation is denounced, and to Hereticks is denied the very name of Christians. These are the people, who claim it as their right, to be placed on a footing in all respects, both civil and religious, with the Protestant subjects of this realm! That they were at length relieved from what they deemed oppression, till they were admitted to almost ALL THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PROTESTANT, must beyond contradiction appear, from the penal code which has been repealed, and from the laws of disqualification which have been done away. But there are laws, it seems, still in force against the Papist! Yes! there are laws which allow him not to sit in Parliament, to preside in our Courts of Justice, and to command our fleets or armies. In these disabilities, how very few can have the slightest interest! Yet are we told, that by granting the Roman Catholics all that they at present demand, we shall at once conciliate mil-

lions of faithful people, and our favour the united efforts of subjects of the Empire! And it that ‘the Catholics are in vassalage.’ But can it possibly credit? Does the assertion merit’s audience, that the Catholics of the British Empire necessarily slaves, because they permitted to occupy the highest because they are not Prime Ministers, Chancellors, or Judges, or Gen leave the full discussion of this to other times and places.

“What I have stated and must be more than enough to us, that our predecessors have for the Romanists, which being guided by sound policy, could let us not call in question the wisdom, where claims were all their prudence, where petitions rejected; but let us rather stand where they stood.

“As Protestants of the Establishment let us never forget what we owe glorious defenders of the faith, and martyrs to the cause of true religion. Let us recollect the venerable Cardinal the guileless Latimer! Let us view in contrast with their relentless persecutors; who even shrank back from such old age—from such simplicity!

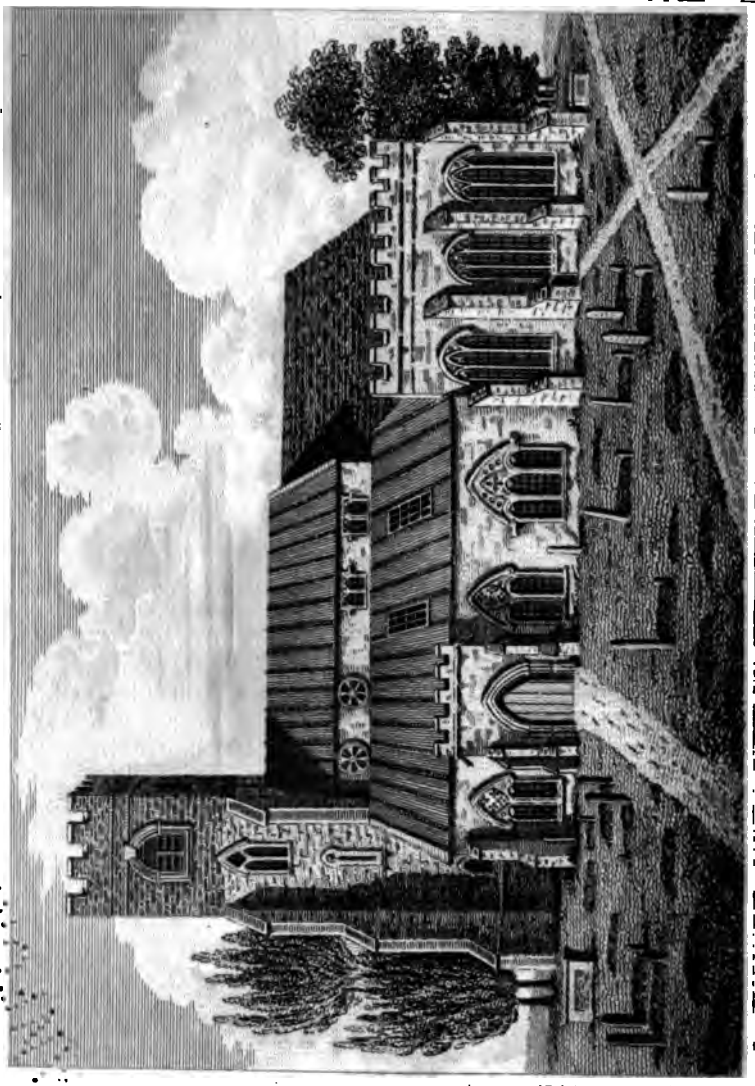
“For the Protestant Dissenters need not recall to their memory ancestors in the days of Charles the First saw with lively apprehensions as in the Romanist; from whom, were further removed, they were suffer more severely, in case of papish ascendancy, than Protestant regular Establishment. I need not direct their attention to the mild, bearing spirit of our Church, as to the bigotry and the despotism of Rome; since, duly sensible of our violence, they have themselves profited to the world.

“Let those, indeed, who claim liberty, whether Churchmen or dissenters, let them listen to their own preceptor, who instructs them from the pulpit, that Popery and slavery affect the same! Let them learn wisdom from their own ‘immortal Romanist.’

“In short, let Protestants of all persuasions and communions represent present contest as one common cause. If they wish for Christian union, let them cultivate that union among themselves: be this the test of the controversy—the test, by which all may know, that ‘they are Christ’s disciples.’

Yours, &c. ANTI-ROM.

From the West Wall of the Church



From the West Wall of the Church

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 1, 1818.
PERMIT me to offer you a Drawing which I have lately made from the Parish Church of Witham, in the county of Essex. (See Pl. I.)

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated on Chipping Hill, about half a mile from the London road. It is rather a spacious building, consisting of a middle pace and two aisles. The chancel is lofty, the inner roof of which is composed of small panells curiously wrought. Both the Church and steeple walls are of Roman bricks and flint, except the Tower, which, containing six bells, used to be of timber; but, in the year 1745, it was rebuilt with bricks. This Church may vie, in neatness, with most others in the county of Essex. Between the years 1701 and 1706, the sum of 314*l.* 8*s.* for repairs, was collected under the care, and partly by the charge of the Vicar, Dr. Warly, who himself contributed upwards of 50*l.* The names of the subscribers are painted upon boards, which were fixed on one side of the Pulpit; but they have since been removed and fastened to the wall in the North aisle. An organ was also given by Dr. Warly, with this proviso, that it should continue to be used, as long as the parishioners should think fit; otherwise, to be removed, by the consent of the Diocesan, to any Church or Chapel the then Vicar (Dr. Warly) or his heirs should nominate. This organ, however, is still in use; though it is now much impaired by the hand of Time.

In the year 1805, an additional gallery was erected on the South side of the Church, which will contain about 250 persons. The pews of the nave, North and South aisles, are of an uniform construction, corresponding with the pulpit and reading-desk, which are situated on the left of the middle pace in going to the altar. Here, the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Creed, are well painted in gilt upon tables neatly decorated, and which are affixed to the wainscot on each side of the Communion-table. The whole Church, I guess, will contain about 1700 persons.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Within the rails of the Altar, on a stone slab, in capital letters:

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Tinly, Doctor in Divinity, late Vicar of this GENT. MAG. March, 1819.

Church, and Prebendary and Archdeacon of Ely; who, for his great learning and integrity of life, was a worthy light in God's Church. He dyed Nov. 25, 1616."

In a niche in the wall, on the South side of the Chancel, are two figures elegantly carved, with this inscription in capitals:

"Here lyeth Mary, daughter and sole heire of Sir Thomas Nevell, of Holt, in the county of Leyceter, knight, and Dame Clare, his wife, daughter and co-heire of Raff Nevell, of Thornton Bridge, in the county of Yorke, esquier; dissended by both father and mother from th' auncient and honorable name of Nevell, of Rabie, from whom Therles of Westmoreland are also dissended, was first married to Thomas Smethe, esquier, the second sonne of Sir John Smethe, knight, sometime one of the Barons of th'exchequer; and she had by him 5 sones and 2 daughters, which Thomas Smethe dyed xth of March 1584, in the 6 yere of Queen Elizabeth. Her second husband was Francis Harve, one of the sones of John Harve, of Inkeworth, in the county of Suffolk, esquier, and the same Francis Harve was one of the honorable band of the Gentlemen Pencioners to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and there continued, and kept house in worshippingfull estate and credit, at Cressing Temple, in the county of Essex, the space of xxvii yeares. And she departed this worlde the xxiii of January 1522, and lyeth buried under this tombe, made by the said Francis Harve, Justice of Peace and Quorum in the same shier, 1593."

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, a bend Argent, charged with 3 trefoils Vert. 2d, Sable, a lion rampant Argent in a bordure gobony of the second and first. 3d, Argent, a chief Vert, charged with a cross tau between 2 mullets pierced Or.

On a mural Monument near to the above:

"M.S. Viri dignissimi et ab omnibus bene meriti, multumque desiderati, Gulielmi East, de Medio Templo, Armigeri, qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham, Jeremie Gough Civis Londinensis unicum Filium. Ex qua Filias quatuor (quarum tres, Maria, Sara, et Anna, & cunabulis premituntur: quarta vero, Martha, Philippo Parker, Baronetto, inque hujus regni Comitij Senatori, nupsit); Et filios duos, Gulielmum natu majorem, unice Filie Georgij Cook Militis, in Curia Domini Regis de Banco Protonotarij Capitalis, matrimonio junctum; Alterum, Gilbertum,

tum, de eodem Templo, adhuc cœlibem, suscepit.

“Qui Fortunam paternam, satis amplam, propria virtute, et singulari quidem integritate et industria, bene autem et bene partam, filiis charissimi Patris Vestigia proba prementibus ipsiusque Obitum debite mœrentibus* Amicitie Sinceritate insignis. Vita semper alacri et hilari (perpetuo pietatis proventu) quamvis morbo arthritico diu et acerrime gravata, mortem tamen non minus suavi gaudebat.

“Occasum in Terris, in Cœlis vero Ortum splendidum (tantæ integritatis præmium) et æternum Sabbatum, Die Sabbati iv. Id. Martij, Anno Æræ Christianæ mōccxxvi. annum agens septuagesimum tertium, felicissime obtinuit.”

Arms: *East*, Sable, a Chevron between 3 nags' heads, erased Argent.—*Gough*, a fesse between 3 boars' heads erased, charged with a lion rampant.

On a black mural, to the left of the above:

“Near this place lieth interred the Rev. George Lisle, Minister of the Gospel, and late Rector of Riuenall, who died in the 75th year of his age; buried March 27th, 1687: as also Ann, his wife, who died in the 70th year of her age: buried the 21st of February 1696-7.”

Arms: a fesse dancette between 3 spread eagles, with 2 heads.

At the East end of the nave is a marble Monument, with this Inscription:

“Juxta hoc Marmor

Conditæ sunt reliquie Roberti Barwell, Generosi, filij D'ni Roberti et Marthæ Barwell, plusquam Annos bis octoginta enumerantium; Ipse tamen, proh dolor! subito apoplexiæ ictui succubuit anno salutis 1697, Julij 27, ætatis sue 44. In uxorem sibi ascivit Saram, Josephi Newman, Gen. de Colcestria filiam; quatuor supersunt liberi, duo filij, totidemq; filię, ipsi charissimi, Newmanus, Rober. Sarah, et Martha, qui præmatura bonæ indolis edunt specimina. Primo-genitus Pietatis ergo hoc posuit Monumentum.

ἘΠΙΚΗΔΕΙΟΝ.

“Dum multos longæva parens numeraverit annos, [senectus! Filius ante diem rapitur; quam rara Quid Medicina valet? nil plus; ars victa Galeni. [mor; Contendunt luctu proles et flebile Mar-

* Some words are here evidently omitted in the transcript communicated by our Correspondent. EDIT.

Quæ tanti fletus? tanti quæ causa doloris?

Durior en! sors est alijs, quos longior Morborum cruciat: facile hic descendit ad umbras, [cessit.”

Vixque mori dicas; potius sua vita re-

Arms: quarterly, Azure; 1st and 4th, on a bend Or, three stars Sable. 2d and 3d, a chevron inverted Or, between 3 griffins segreant Or.

A little to the left of the above, are two recumbent figures, upon an altar-tomb, opposite to which is a mural, with this inscription in capitals:

“Monumentum

Johannis Southrotte, nuper vniuersitatis Juristicarum d'ni Elizabethæ Reginæ ad Placita coram ipsa tene'da assignati, qui prædictum iudicium locum 23 annos integros tenebat. Dixit in uxore Elizabethæ Robins ex civitate Londinensi orta, et ex illa xiii suscepit soboles, ex quibus tres vni solummodo supersunt, scilicet Johannes filius suus et hæres, Martha nupta Francisco Stonour armigero; et Anna in coniugem data Francisco Cynor armigero. Postquam annos septuaginta quatuor plus minus compleverat, in Christo obdormiuit xviii die Aprilis, anno D'ni 1585.”

Arms: quarterly, 1st, Argent, a chevron Gules, between 3 blackbirds proper. 2d, Argent, on a fess Sable, between 3 blackbirds proper, 3 stars proper. 3d, Azure, 3 oars erect proper. 4th, Argent, a lion rampant Gules; a chief Azure. On a pale to the fess point, Azure, a bend engrailed between two cotices Argent.

In the North aisle are several slabs, one of which is thus inscribed:

“To the memory of the late Right Hon. William Lord Stourton, who departed this life the 3d of October, 1781, aged 77. R. I. P.”

Arms: Sable, a bend Or, between six fountains proper.

Near to the above:

“Here lye the bodies of Mr. W. Bartlett, surgeon, and Elizabeth his wife. He departed this life the 27th of Sept. 1725, aged 51. She departed this life the 25th of Aug. 1719, aged 43.”

On a mural marble Monument, at the end of the North aisle:

“Here lyes the Rev. Jonas Warley, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester, Prebendary of Cantlows, Vicar of Witham, and sometime Fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge.

“He was diligent and constant in the discharging of his archidiaconal and nectorial

pastorall office, a great promoter of good works, witness this Church, and recovering 18*l.* per an*um* for four almshouse people, which had been lost nearly 80 years. He was ready to oblige every one in his power, and willingly offended none; was always steady to the principles and interest of the Church; yet, of so courteous a temper, as all parties respected him. He did not only in life do a great many good works, but left considerable sum's to several charitys of divers kinds when he died, and lamented by most who knew him. Obijt August 9, 1722; *stat.* 73."

Middle aisle:

"To the memory of Archibald Douglas, esq. General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 13th regt. of dragoons, who departed this life on the 8th day of Nov. 1778, aged 65, &c. &c. &c."

Arms: Argent, a heart Gules, crowned imperially; Or, on a chief Azure, 3 mullets of the first.

In the South aisle, beneath the stairs leading to the gallery, on a stone slab:

"Here lyeth interred the body of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Wall, of Witham, gent. deceased June the 28th, 1664; aged 40 years 6 months."

Near to the above:

"Here lyes the body of Mary Walker, widow, who departed this life the 12th day of December, 1724, aged 68 years."

On a mural at the end of the South aisle:

"At her own desire, near this place, lyeth the body of Mary, the wife of John Wright, who departed this life the 21st of Aug. 1727, aged 43."

By the return to the Population Act 1811, it appears that Witham contained 378 houses and 420 families; consisting of 1173 males, and 1206 females; total 2379. S. DUNN.

Mr. URBAN,

*Upper Montagu-
street, Feb. 15.*

CONCEIVING every thing relating to the eminent men of the country, or to the topography of the counties, acceptable to you, I take the liberty of sending to you an Epitaph transcribed by me from the original, at Luckham in Somersetshire. The Monument is interesting in both those respects, inasmuch as it relates to a distinguished person of the reigns of Charles the First and Second, and the Commonwealth of England; and to a portion of County History which has hitherto been but inaccurately de-

scribed. Henry Byam, D. D. the subject of it, was the individual to whom King Charles I. committed, in his adversities, the care of his son the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. whose companion he was in his exile both by sea and land. He was remarkable as well for his talents and learning, as his piety and sufferings; and though he withdrew from the public eye, and shrunk from the Episcopal honours—the natural reward of his talents and virtues, he is described by Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, as the most eminent divine of his day, and the greatest luminary of the University of Oxford, to which he belonged. He was possessed of large landed property in the county of Somerset, together with the livings of Luckham and Selworthy therein; and through his influence there, raised a regiment of horse for King Charles I. in which he placed all his sons, to the number of five; for which zeal, however, upon the establishment of supreme power on the part of the Parliament, all his property, both in Church and State, was confiscated or sequestered, and he himself seized by the famous Admiral Blake, then a Captain of Dragoons, and imprisoned. His wife and daughter were drowned in crossing the Bristol channel into Wales, with the view of escaping from the Rebels, who then intested the place of their abode: and of his sons, three of them were killed in the King's service, and the remaining two retired to the Colonies, which held out for the Royal cause after the Inhabitants at home had submitted to the power of the Parliament, when one of them became Governor of Surinam, and founder of a powerful and wealthy family at Antigua, in which island they have ever since continued to hold the principal offices of Governor, President, and Members of his Majesty's Privy Council for the Island. But the particulars further relating personally to Henry Byam, will be found in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*; in the Sketch of his Life given by Dr. Hamnet Ward, attached to his (Henry Byam's) Sermons; also in Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy; and in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary; where the preceding Writers are thus ably condensed:

"HENRY BYAM, D. D. was a learned preacher and loyalist in the seventeenth century, the son of Laurence Byam, of Luckham,

Luckham, or East Luckham, near Dunster, in Somersetshire, born there Aug. 31, 1580, and in Act term 1697, was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, when, in 1699, he was elected a student of Christ-church. In both colleges his application was such as to make him be considered as one of the greatest ornaments of the university; and when he took orders, one of the most acute and eminent preachers of the age. After taking the degree of B. D. in 1612, he succeeded his father in the rectory of Luckham, and a Mr. Fleet in that of Selworthy, adjoining. In 1631 he became a prebendary of Exeter, and on the meeting of parliament, was unanimously chosen by the clergy of his diocese, to be their clerk in convocation. In the beginning of the rebellion he was one of the first who were apprehended for their loyalty; but making his escape, joined the king at Oxford, where he was, with others, created D. D. In the king's cause his zeal and that of his family could not fail to render him obnoxious. He had not only assisted in raising men and horse for his majesty, but of his five sons, four were captains in the army. His estate, therefore, both clerical and private, was exposed to the usual confiscations, and to add to his sufferings, his wife and daughter, in endeavouring to escape to Wales by sea, were both drowned. When the prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. fled from England, Dr. Byam accompanied him first to the island of Scilly, afterwards to that of Jersey, where he officiated as chaplain until the garrison was taken by the parliamentary forces. He contrived afterwards to live in obscurity until the restoration, when he was made canon of Exeter, and prebendary of Wells, but we do not find that his services were rewarded by any higher preferment. He died June 16, 1669, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Luckham, where a monument with an inscription by Dr. Hamnet Ward was erected to his memory. His works were: "Thirteen sermons, most of them preached before his majesty Charles II. in his exile," Lond. 1675, 8vo. These were published after his death by Hamnet Ward, M. D. vicar of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, in Dorsetshire, with some account of the author. Dr. Byam was the father of the governor alluded to in Southern's play of Oroonoko, whom the profligate Mrs. Behn endeavoured to stigmatize from private pique."

EPITAPH AT LUCKHAM.

"Non procul hinc sub marmore con-
genito sepultum jacet corpus Henrici
Byam, ex antiquissimâ Familia Byamo-

rum oriundi, sacrosanctæ Theologiæ
Doctoris insignissimi, hujus Ecclesiæ Ca-
thedralis Canonici, Ecclesiæque Wellensîs
Prebendarij, serenissimæ Majestatis Ca-
roli secundi Regis Capellani et Concio-
natoris ordinarij, necnon ejusdem, sæ-
vientie illa Tyranide et semper execranda
Phanaticorum Rebellionè, Terrâ Mariq'
Comitis, Exulisque simul. Ex meliore
luto ejus constructum corpus post annos
tandem octoginta et novem, Anno salu-
tis millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo
nono (1669), Morti, non tam trium-
phanti quam invitanti, placide cessit: sed
extat adhuc viri hujus optimi celebrius
multò hoc, et ornatius monumentum,
non Marmore perituro, sed Typis exara-
tum perpetuis, scripta scilicet ejus planè
Divina, ubi animi vires et summum ejus
ingenij acumen intueberis simul et mi-
raberis. Lugubrem hunc Lapidem hono-
ris et reverentiæ indicem posuit Filius
ejus obsequentissimus Francis Byam.
Instauratum Maria et Cecelia Wood,
An. Dni. 1713."

Arms: Arg. 3 Dragons heads erased
Vert, each holding in its mouth a sinister
hand, couped at the wrist, Gules;
drops of blood flowing from the hands.
Yours, &c. EDWARD S. BYAM.

*Journal of a Tour taken in 1701, from
LONDON to PARIS.*

(Concluded from p. 127.)

DEPARTURE FOR NORMANDY.

1701. HAVING discharged our
20 Sep. accounts, dined for the
last time at Paris, where as usual, we
did not fail to drink to the health of
our friends in England, and taken
leave of our host and acquaintance,
we set out for Rouen in Normandy
along with the King's messenger, who
carries the Government edicts and
orders into the provinces, to whom
we paid twelve livres per head, for
which he found us horses, and main-
tained us all the way. We rode a
trotting pace, through several vil-
lages and a fine country, with rising
hills, generally covered with vines,
to Pontoise; a large town, having
in it five parish Churches, and seven
Convents, one of which is a nunnery
of English dames. This place is di-
vided by a river, which rises in the
forest of Ardennes, passes Soissons,
and empties itself a league below
Pontoise into the Seine. That part
of Pontoise which is next to Paris,
and on that side of the river, is in
the Isle of France; and the other side
in High Normandy. We travelled on
towards St. Magoy, through a fine
corn.

corn country, six leagues, and hardly saw a vineyard all the way. This town is not large or well built. It contains two parishes, and three convents, one of them of Carmelite dames, whose house is a very good stone building. Here we lay this night, but after a fatiguing day's journey met only with bad fish, miserably dressed; for this being Friday, we could get no meat.

Sept. 21. The next day we arose early in the morning, and travelled to Ecomy, a small town in Burgundy, seven leagues from St. Magny, through another pleasant country. This and most of the roads all along were planted with apple and pear trees in rows on each side—and indeed almost all the trees we saw were of fruit. The buildings in this province of Normandy are much like those of our own island, and the soil seems more to resemble ours than any I had before seen in France. It is a fine corn and cyder country, in general without vineyards. The land appeared to be manured for grain in the same manner as in England.

We arrived at Ecomy about one, and were forced to put up again with ill-dressed fish, Saturday as well as Friday being a Fast-day in Roman Catholic countries, though at Paris we often met with good Christians who favoured us in that respect. However, our wine was good at Ecomy; and, as we travelled at the King's charge, we thought it no sin to drink plentifully of it, by way of making ourselves amends for the badness of our food. After dinner, when we were preparing to go, the servants of the house attacked us for gratuities with more boldness than I had before experienced. First came the cook, in a long wig and ruffles, for his fee, calling himself the master of the kitchen; secondly, came two or three wenches requiring something for the domesticks. Having dispatched all these, as we were mounting to go on, we were besieged by the ostler and his boy in a new cry. Having satisfied these likewise, we thought we might now escape without further obstruction, but no such thing. At the gate of the inn stood a small troop of boys and girls, old men and women, beggars, some in wooden shoes and some without any, all together setting up such a noisy

cry that we could hear nothing else. Having distributed to these also, we passed on; but whether we had omitted giving to every one, or not so much as they expected, I cannot tell; but they followed, bawling out the usual filthy and obscene terms of reproach against us peculiar to the French language. Wooden shoes are in general worn by the poor people throughout France, I suppose because leather is very dear, for I could not have a pair of shoes for myself at Paris under nine or ten shillings. The French wooden shoes are all of one solid piece, hollowed out to admit the foot, and differ from Irish brogues, which have leather on the top, with wooden bottoms. I do not believe that the master of the kitchen or any of the other tribe at the hotel would have paid their respects to their own countrymen; but they think milord Anglois is made of money, and a fit subject for rapacity. We rode on through much the same sort of country, passing several small poor villages; and having travelled the last hour in the dark, came down a steep chalky hill, and found ourselves at last safe at Rouen.

ROUEN.

Sept. 22. This city is the capital of Normandy. The master of our inn accompanied us to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which is very large and long, and in form of a cross. At the West end are two high towers; and in the middle is a lofty steeple, which is called the pyramid. It is much higher than any at Paris. This Church was built, as many others were, when Normandy was an appendage to the Crown of England, and therefore they are commonly said to have been erected by the English. It is finely adorned with a great many chapels and monuments of the dead.

We mounted one of the towers to take a view of the city and country round, and to see a large bell, called George d'Amboise. We measured, and found it to be seven feet and eight inches over at the mouth, and larger than that at Notre Dame in Paris, by three inches diameter. This, it seems, is of the same cast and mould as those we have in England, at Oxford, Lincoln, and Westminster; and those, we were told, were brought from hence. We ascended farther to the summit of the tower, and found it higher by some few steps than that

of Notre Dame in Paris. In this tower are several other bells besides the great one. In the other is a set, called the largest ring in France, and in the pyramid are five other smaller bells.

This is the seat of an Archbishop, and by our prospect we perceived the City lay on the River Seine, surmounted by high hills almost on every side. This river is navigable from hence, but much more so two leagues lower down, for vessels of middle burthen to Havre de Grace, where the Seine empties itself into the sea. In the town over the river there has been formerly a stone bridge, but it has long since been broken down and decayed. Some of the arches and ruins still appear above the water; and just above these is the famous bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, for the passage of men, horses, and carriages to the other side, where there is a good large suburb. [See a View of the two Bridges in vol. LIII. p. 901; vol. LIV. p. 162.]

We walked to the port or quay, which is large and spacious; and many other things we should have liked to see, for this is a very large city, and is greatly deserving of an attentive view; but we were in haste now to leave a country with which we are probably on the eve of a war. We therefore gave up all thoughts of continuing here. There are thirty-two parish Churches, and forty-five convents, one of which is a nunnery of English Dames. We stepped into a few of the Churches as we passed along. They appeared to be, in general, finely ornamented. Rouen is accounted the third city in the kingdom of France. The houses are for the most part timber built, and many of the streets are narrow.

FROM ROUEN TO DIEPPE.

The same day, before noon, we hired horses at three livres a-piece, and departed, without a guide, for Dieppe, twelve leagues from Rouen; for by means of the King's Messenger we got credit for our horses, that is, for our punctual delivery of them at the end of our proposed journey. About one we came to a small village about three leagues from the city we had left, the way all along being mountainous. The appearance of this village was poor, but at the sign of the Two Swans, where we put up, we

met with good wine and other accommodations. We tasted of their cider, and found it very indifferent to ours in England.

Between two and three, after quieting similar duns to those we had before encountered at Ecomy, we remounted our nags, and at the distance of about four leagues short of Dieppe, we were overtaken by a person who said he was a Burgher of that place, and who finding we were going thither, offered, with much civility, to be our guide. We stopped and treated him at a small village, and then jogging on together he told us he had been for two years engaged in a lawsuit, which he had been attending, and had just then gained it. He said it was to recover some land in Picardy, of the annual value of 1000 franks; but that it being against a great man, the Judges allowed him no costs, which he said had been considerable, and he therefore accused them of injustice. If this charge was true, it conveyed no favourable idea of the administration of the law in this country, which could make a distinction irreconcilable with every idea of equity. He said, he was in trade as a collar-maker, but had received a generous education, though he was now reduced. Every now and then he threw out scraps of Latin; but a dispute arising between my friend and him respecting which of them spoke the correctest French, our companion thought proper to ride away, leaving us at the time when it began to grow dark, and using threatening language as he went off. We did not know what to make of this; however we had no choice but to proceed as well as our tired horses would permit, and grope our way as we could—but though we did not know the road, our horses did; and carried us safe to the inn to which they had been accustomed to go, and where we delivered them according to our billet.

We took notice that throughout the roads which we had passed since our departure from Paris, we found none either populous or bestrewn with villages at the distance of twenty or thirty miles from the metropolis; and the farther we went, the more thinly the country seemed to be inhabited—but this remark may hold good in other countries.

Dieppe.

DIEPPE.

Sept. 23. The first thing we did was to seek for a passage to England. Fortunately there were two English vessels in the harbour, though we had been before told by the collar-maker that there were none, that all intercourse with England had been stopped, and war declared, and that several Englishmen were in custody at Dieppe for travelling without passports, all which assertions were untrue. We contracted with the master of one of the vessels for a pistole (12 livres) a-piece to be landed at Deal or Dover.

Sept. 24. This morning we went up to the Castle which stands upon a hill just by the town to get our passes from the Governor; but he was sick, and the Deputy Governor, who appeared in his behalf, asked several questions very doubtfully of me, which made us suspect some roguery had been practised by our travelling friend the collar-maker; but the Deputy Governor told me I resembled the description of a person whom he had orders from the King to stop. However, being convinced by our landlord and some other gentlemen who came also for passes that I was not that person, he signed our passports.

We were afterwards told that the party for whom, strange to say, I was taken, was a native of Italy, who had threatened to kill King William, and had escaped out of the Bastille at Paris. Afterwards we learned that he was apprehended at Loo in Holland. Another reason assigned for our examination, arose from a jealousy entertained on account of Protestants quitting the kingdom. But the juncture itself was sufficiently critical to occasion inspection; and accordingly we were taken to another place, where we were strictly interrogated by a Commissary of Marines; and here our names, ages, stature, and full description of persons, were taken down and entered in a book.

These preparatory steps being over, we had our dinner, and afterwards walked into the town; which, being bombarded last war (1694) by the English, is hardly yet rebuilt. What houses are up are lofty, so that the town is almost new, and will be a fine one when finished, though not large. We saw the ruins of many houses;

for the bombardment was so violent and successful, that few were left standing or entire. The great Church and Castle suffered in some parts, and other Churches were quite demolished. The streets are large and straight, and the buildings uniform, generally of the same height, and all of a sort of white brick; the whole very open to the sea, and as liable to bombardment as before, the castle being situate on so high a cliff at the farther side of the town next the land, that the guns there mounted can never keep off bomb vessels; and the nearer these come to the town, the less power will the castle have upon them, being still more in proportion above the vessels. There is a good quay, and the harbour into which the river empties itself, comes into the heart of the town; but the ships at low water lie all aground. The land side is fortified with double ditches and ramparts.

It is a common observation, and very true, that in all France few country gentlemen reside much on their estates. A large portion of the nobility and gentry are in the army or navy, or have places under the King, and they are excused from, or at least eased in the payment of taxes, which, it is said, they would not be able to bear if unemployed, or if charged to the full amount, so hard is the pressure of the public imposts upon the land. The consequence of these advantages is a firm adherence to the Court, and their services are of course beneficial to their country; and this is called good policy in the Government.

EMBARKMENT FOR ENGLAND, AND ARRIVAL THERE.

Sept. 24. I am now come to the day of our departure from France, and the end of our little Tour.

About one in the morning the master of the vessel called us on board, but it was long before we could clear the harbour. Having at last effected it, we sailed all day with a favourable gale, which continued during the succeeding night. About ten the next morning (the 25th) we came over-against Dover, when the tide changing, we lay off there near three hours, within not more than two miles of the town; but we could not yet get into the harbour with our vessel, nor should have done for some time longer

longer had it not been for the long-boat of the Monmouth, a third-rate man of war, the crew of which boarded us in order to press men for the sea-service. The Lieutenant of the Monmouth being in the boat, very kindly offered to set us ashore at Dover. We gratefully accepted his civility, and requited his men; so about one o'clock we joyfully set foot on our native soil, pleased with what we had seen, but happy to be again at home, more dear to us than ever, compared with the country we had quitted and its arbitrary Government, leaving the wars to break out at leisure, and consoled with the knowledge that we were out of their reach.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

IN your Magazine of Dec. 1818, pp. 568, 9. the writer of the obituary article GEORGE WILSON MEADLEY says thus: "of his minor tracts and fugitive pieces, it is feared, no certain account has been preserved."

The following detail, if deemed worthy of preservation in your pages, is faithfully given, and on very good authority. B. W. M.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

1. On the REVISED edition of *Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life*, a reply to the *Plain Dealer*, signed *Detector*.—April 1819. pp. 327, 8.

2. A second Letter, *Detector*.—Nov. 1819. pp. 423.

To the *Monthly Magazine*.

3. Account of *Hamburgh*, signed M. Y.—Vol. XVI. pp. 218 and 412.

4. Obituary tribute to the Rev. Robert Waugh, Vicar of Bishop Middleham, in the county of Durham.—Vol. XIX. p. 606.

For private circulation.

5. A sketch of various proposals for a Constitutional Reform in the Representation of the People, introduced into the Parliament of Great Britain, from 1770 to 1812, [afterwards published by Mr. Valpy, in No. IV. of the *Pamphleteer*, with the name of the author.]

6. *Memoirs of Mrs. Jebb* [widow of the celebrated Dr. John Jebb].—London, August 20, 1812. G. W. M.

7. *Memoir of Robert Clarke*, [a young man of great genius, from whose drawings of the Iron Bridge at

Bishop - Wearmouth, two handsome *aquatinta* plates have been published.]—Sunderland, March 6, 1815. G. W. M.

8. A Short, but full and distinct, obituary tribute to Dr. Disney of the Hyde in Essex.—Jan. 1, 1817. G. W. M. first printed in the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

Controversy with Bishop Burgess on the Bill repealing various penalties against impugners of the Doctrine of the Trinity.

9. A Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, on some extraordinary passages in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of his diocese in September 1813.—By a Lay Seceder.—London: Johnson and Co. 1814.

10. A Second Letter to the Bishop of St. David's.—By a Lay Seceder.—London: Hunter, 1816.

Works in biography, published.

11. *Memoirs of William Paley*, D. D. by G. W. Meadley. Sunderland, 1809.—Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. [With an engraved portrait by Engleheart.] Edinburgh, 1810.

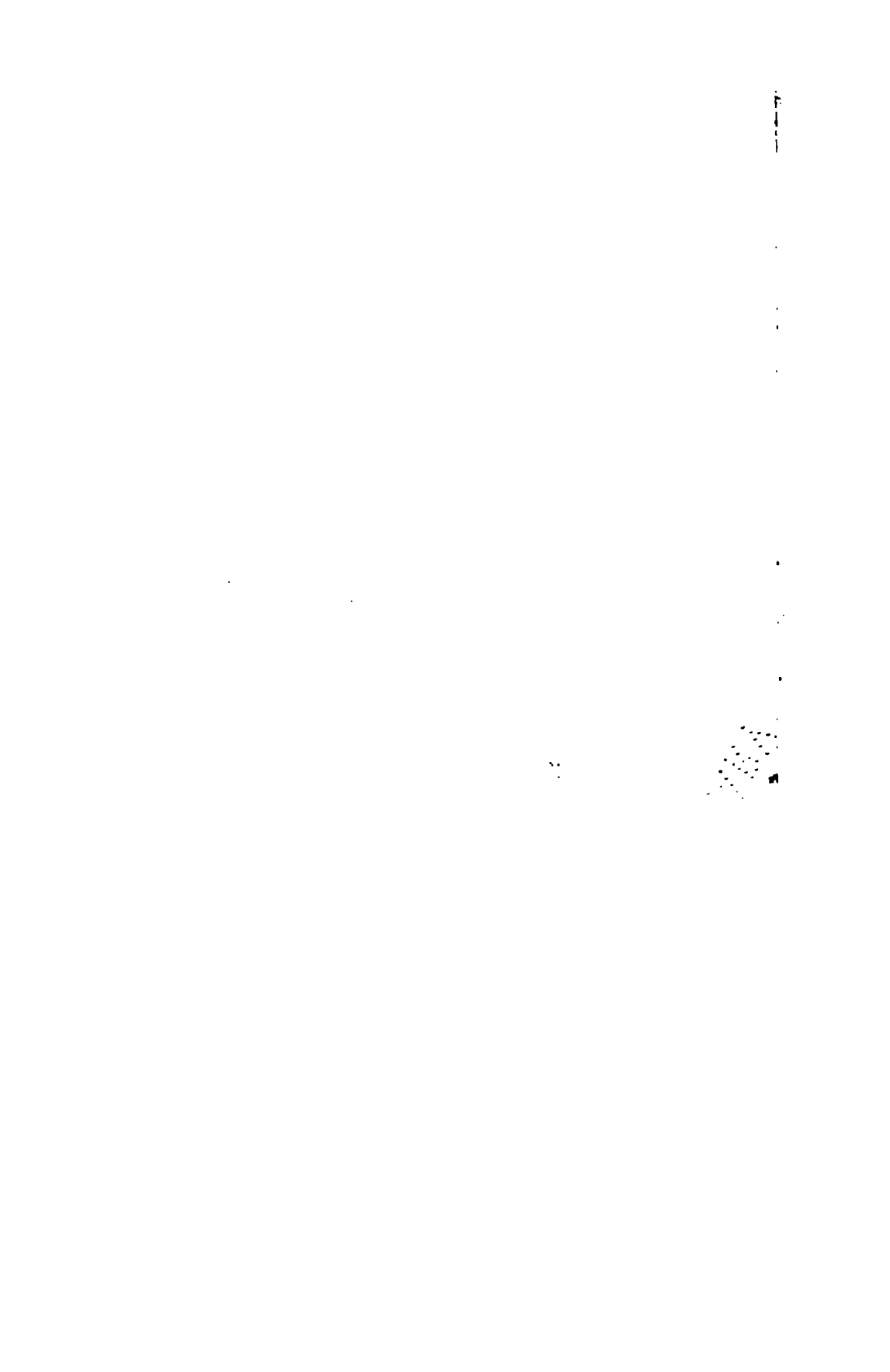
12. *Memoirs of Algernon Sydney*; by George Wilson Meadley. [With an engraved portrait by Engleheart.] London, 1813.

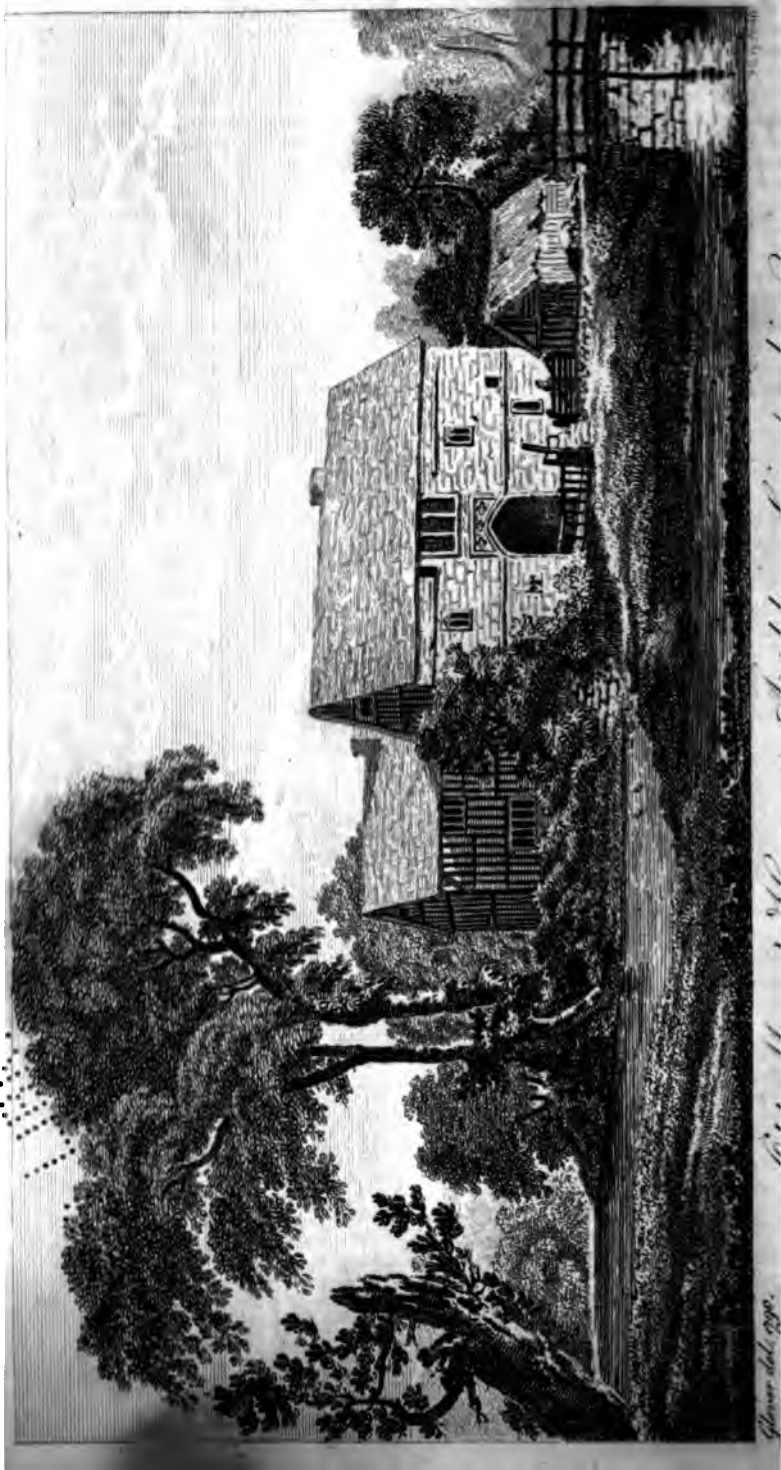
Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.

IN a late useful work, entitled "An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of English Architecture, from the Conquest to the Reformation, by Thomas Rickman," all our ancient buildings with circular arches are denominated Norman, and for this curious reason, that those buildings described by authors as Saxon, are so like them that there is no real distinction.—Permit me in justice to the memory of the Saxons (to whom we are so much indebted for so many of our most valuable institutions and privileges) to observe, that if that people ever did erect any buildings, in the debased Roman style, and such buildings are not readily to be distinguished from Norman structures, this stile from priority is and ought to be entitled Saxon, and not Norman. That the remains of such buildings do yet exist, was the opinion of Bentham, Gray, Grose, King, Carter, Sir H. Englefield, &c.

Yours, &c.

OSHA.
Mr.





Mr. URRAN,
AT a small distance Eastward from the Church of Appleby, in Leicestershire, stood the ancient mansion of the family of Ableby, now called *The Moat House*, from being surrounded by a moat, at present chiefly choked up. Of this curious old house, I inclose a View from a drawing taken in 1790 by the celebrated Mr. John Glover, at that time writing-master at Appleby-school. (See *Plate II.*) Mr. Thomas Taverner is the present occupier, who holds the farm under the trustees of the Free-school at Market Bosworth.

The House is chiefly built with the timber of a much older structure; though several of the old chimney-stacks yet remain entire. Of the original building sufficient remains are still visible to shew what it has been; a strong, though not large mansion of defence, built of massy stone. It had only one entrance (over which was erected a tower), by a draw-bridge on the West-side. Some part

of it was taken down within memory; but the front wall appears yet perfect.

Over the entrance are three blank shields on one stone; and over the mantle-piece of a room, now used as a back kitchen, are the several sculptures engraved in Nichol's Leicestershire, vol. IV. plate 64, from *fac-simile* drawings by Charles Hurt, junior, esq. of Wirksworth, co. Derby. They have evidently been formerly the ornaments of some still more ancient building; and are all disposed in a line with each other in the following order:

1. An ancient inscription.
2. Ornamental leaves and flowers.
3. Representation of St. Michael and the Dragon.
4. A woman leaning on a stick*.
5. A double triangle.
6. A man on foot, armed.

Near the above mansion, and adjoining the Church-yard, is a barn, erected on a firm foundation of some ancient considerable building.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NOTTINGHAM.

"The merry pranks he play'd would ask an age to tell,
 And the adventures strange that Robin Hood befell;
 When Mansfield many a time for Robin hath been laid,
 How he hath couzen'd them that him would have betray'd:
 How often he hath come to Nottingham disguis'd,
 And cunningly escap'd being set to be surpris'd.
 In this our spacious isle I think there is not one
 But he hath heard some talk of him and Little John;
 And to the end of time the tales shall ne'er be done,
 Of Scarlock, George a Green, and Much the miller's son."

DRAYTON's *Polyolbion*, Song 27.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, York; East, Lincoln; South, Leicester; West, Derby. *Greatest length* 50; *greatest breadth* 26; *circumference* 145; *square* 774 miles. *Province*, York. *Diocese*, York. *Circuit*, Midland.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Coritani.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.* Ad Pontem, Farndon, Newark, or Southwell: Crocolana, Brough: Margidunum, East Bridgeford: Segelocum or Agelocum, Littleborough: Vernometum, near Willoughby, on the borders of Leicestershire, to which county, at Burrow hill, this station has been assigned.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Excavations at Nottingham, in Nottingham park, and at Sneinton. Encampments at Barton hill, Combe's farm, Gringley ou the hill, Hexgrave, Holly hill, and Winny hill. Remains of Roman villa near Mans-

* *Slight sketches* of this inscription, and of the figures, are given in *Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1807, vol. LXXVII. p. 913. But they are imperfect, from a part of them having been concealed by a beam.

Mag. March, 1819.

field

field Woodhouse. Castle of Newark. Abbeys of Newstead, Rufford, and Welbeck. Priors of Mattersey and Worksop, or Radford. Churches of Bingham, Blythe, Newark, North Collingham, St. Mary's, Nottingham; Southwell collegiate, Tevershall, and Worksop priory; the last containing monuments of the Furnivals, Lovetots, and Nevilles. Church-porches of Balderton and Hoveringham, and West door of Edingley chapel. Fountains of Lenton, Strelley, and Trowell. Plumtre's hospital at Nottingham, (founded 1392), Palaces (Royal) at Clipstone, and (Archi-episcopal) at Southwell. Rependon Grange in Sutton Bonnington, Rampton, and Wiverton hall gateways.

Southwell Collegiate Church was founded by Paulinus, first Bishop of Northumbria, about 633, and declared by Act of Parliament, in 1542, to be the Mother Church of Nottinghamshire. It contains numerous most curious specimens of ancient sculpture, many of which have been engraved by Carter, and its screen is of the richest Gothic. In this Church are the monuments of five Abps. of York: Ludham 1264; Corbridge 1303; two Booths 1464 and 1480; and Sandys 1588. Cardinal Wolsey passed many of his summers at the palace here.

Welbeck Abbey, by a bull granted in 1512 by Pope Julius II. and confirmed by King Henry VIII. was constituted the superior of all the houses of Premonstratensian Canons (35 in number) in England and Wales.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCES.

Rivers. Blyth, Dean, Dover or Dare-beck, Erewash, Greet (famous for red trout), Idle, Leake, Lene, Mann, Meden, Poulter, Rainworth-water, Ryton, Smite, Soar, TRENT, Wallin or Wollen, Worksop.

Inland Navigation. Chesterfield, Cromford, Erewash, Grantham with Bingham branch, Nottingham, Trent canals, Foss dyke, Dean, Idle, and Trent rivers.

Lakes. White water.

Eminences and Views. Barton camp, Beacon hill, Blacow hill, Bramcote hills, Clifton cliff, Cock's moor, considered the highest ground in the county; Combe's farm encampment, Gringley on the hill, Holly hill, Nottingham castle, Pusto hill; Radcliffe on Trent, Robin Hood's hills, Sir R. Sutton's summer-house, near Farnfield; Sueinton church, South Leverton, Sutton hill, Weston church.

Natural Curiosities. Sherwood forest, 25 miles long, from 7 to 9 miles broad. Mission Car level. St. Anne's well, near Nottingham, St. Catharine's well at West Thorpe, and St. John's well at East Retford, medicinal waters. The Hemlockstone at Bramcote. Langton arbour elm, near Blidworth-Broad oak near Clipstone, 27½ feet in circumference. The shire oak, on the spot where the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and York unite, the boughs of which in Evelyn's time covered a superficies of 707 square yards. Greendale oak, through which, in 1724, a coach road, 10 feet 3 inches high, 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made, and which measures above the arch 35 feet 3 inches in circumference. The Duke's walking-stick, an oak 111 feet 6 inches high, cubic contents 440 feet, weight 11 tons. The Two Porters, named from a gate being between them, 98 and 88 feet high, 38 and 34 feet in circumference. The Seven Sisters originally consisted of 7 stems, (but one has been broken off) springing perpendicularly from one root, height 10 feet. The Greendale, Duke's Walking-stick, two Porters, and Seven Sister Oaks are in Welbeck park.

Public Edifices. Blyth bridge: Kelham wooden bridge: Mansfield Moot hall and free-school: Newark bridge, 7 arches, erected 1773; Town-hall, built 1805, cost 17,000*l.*; and Grammar school founded in 1529 by Thomas Magnus, a foundling discovered in the church porch; Bridge nine arches over swampy ground near Newark; Nottingham Infirmary, founded 1781, to which an unknown benefactor subscribed 10,000*l.* in the 3 per cents; Lunatic Asylum opened 1812; Exchange 123 feet long; Thurland hall; Theatre; Race stand; County jail; Town jail; Town bridewell; Bridge over the Trent, 20 arches, founded 1683; Range of arches over the Lene and swampy ground; Hospitals; Work-houses; Charity-schools; Free-school founded by Agnes Mellors, the widow of a bell-founder at Nottingham, in 1513; Bar-

Barracks erected 1793; Retford bridge, town-hall, free-school, Slosswick's and Dorrel's hospitals; Southwell county bridewell.

Seats. Clumber park and Nottingham castle, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

- Annesley hall, J. M. Chaworth, esq.
 Annesley, W. Chaworth, esq.
 Apsley, E. Willoughby, esq.
 Averham park, — Easom, esq.
 Babworth hall, Hon. J. B. Simpson.
 ———, Rev. Archdeacon Eyre.
 Balderton, Joseph Sykes, esq.
 Beesthorp hall, Thomas Bristow, esq.
 Berry hall, T. Walker, esq.
 Blythe hall, late Col. Mellish.
 ———, Joshua Walker, esq.
 Bramcote house, John Longden, esq.
 Brook hill, Rev. D'Ewes Coke.
 Broughton, Upper, F. Morris, esq.
 Bulwell hall, John Newton, esq.
 Bunney park, Lord Rancliffe.
 Carlton hall, Sir T. W. White, bart.
 ———, R. Ramsden, esq.
 Chilwell, William Charlton, esq.
 Clifton grove, Sir Gervas Clifton, bart.
 Clipstone park, Duke of Portland.
 Cockglade, Dr. Aldrich.
 Cockle hall, Sir R. S. Milnes, bart.
 Coddington, S. C. Colclough, esq.
 Colston Bassett, Henry Martin, esq.
 Colwick hall, John Musters, esq.
 Costock, Lord Rancliffe.
 Cromwell, Joseph Pocklington, esq.
 Edwinstow, Hon. R. L. Saville.
 ———, Dr. Oakes.
 ———, Major Boothby.
 Elston, late R. E. Darwin, esq.
 Flintham hall, Colonel Thoroton.
 Forest lodge, J. Cope, esq.
 Gedling house, W. E. Elliot, esq.
 Grove, A. H. Eyre, esq.
 Holme Pierrepont, Earl Manvers.
 Hurgarton hall, G. D. L. Gregory, esq.
 Kelham house, J. M. Sutton, esq.
 Kirtlington hall, Admiral Trunk.
 Langar, Baroness Howe.
 Langford house, — Chaplin, esq.
 Langold, J. G. Knight, esq.
 Lenton priory, Wm. Stretton, esq.
 Lenton, James Green, esq.
 ———, Matthew Needham, esq.
 ———, F. Evans, esq.
 ———, John Wright, esq.
 ———, Joseph Lewes, esq.
 Mansfield Woodhouse, Mrs. Ramsden.
 Mapperley, Ichabod Wright, esq.
 Muskham, North, Jos. Pocklington, esq.
 ——— South, W. D. Rastall, esq.
 Nettleworth, Edward Greaves, esq.
 Newstead Abbey, LORD BYRON.
 Norwood park, Sir Richard Sutton, bart.
 Nuttall temple, Lord Vernon.
 Ordsall, George Brown, esq.
 Osberton, F. F. Foljambe, esq.
 Ossington hall, J. Denison, esq.
 Owthorpe, Sir G. S. Bromley, bart.
 Oxtou, ——— Sherbrooke, esq.
 Park hall, R. Burdon, esq.
 Plumtree, Wm. Hallam, esq.
 Radford, ——— Elliot, esq.
 Ranby hall, Hugh Blades, esq.
 Ratcliffe lodge, Thomas Boulton, esq.
 Ratcliffe, John Topott, esq.
 Red-hill, John Chamberlain, esq.
 Rempstone, J. Goodere, esq.
 ———, W. G. Williams, esq.
 Retford, West, R. Sutton, esq.
 Ruddington, W. F. Rawson, esq.
 Rufford abbey, Hon. J. L. Saville.
 Scofton, R. Sutton, esq.
 Screveton, Thomas Thoroton, esq.
 Serlby hall, Viscount Galway.
 Sherwood hall, Colonel Kellet.
 ——— lodge, Henry Cope, esq.
 Shirewood hall, John Need, esq.
 Shire oak, John Hewett, esq.
 Shirland, Sir S. H. Clarke, bart.
 Skegby, Mrs. Lindley.
 Stanford hill, C. V. Dashwood, esq.
 Stapleford, Rt. Hon. Adm. Sir J. B. Warren.
 Staunton hall, Rev. Dr. Staunton.
 Stoke, East, Sir G. S. Bromley, bart.
 Strelley, T. W. Edge, esq.
 Syerston, George Fillingham, esq.
 Thoresby park, Earl Manvers.
 Thorney, George Neville, esq.
 Thrumpton, S. W. Emmerton, esq.
 Thurgarton, John Brettell, esq.
 Tollerton hall, Barry Barry, esq.
 Valley field, Charles Miller, esq.
 Watnall, C. Rolleston, esq.
 WELBECK ABBEY, Duke of Portland.
 Wellow, H. T. H. Molyneux, esq.
 Whighay, W. Chaworth, esq.
 Wigthorpe, N. W. R. Kentish, esq.
 Wilford house, J. S. Wright, esq.
 Winckbourne, P. P. Burnell, esq.
 Winthorpe, R. Pocklington, esq.
 Wiseton hall, Jonathan Acton, esq.
 Woodborough, Mrs. Bainbridge.
 WOLLATON HALL, Lord Middleton.
 WORKSOP MANOR, Duke of Norfolk.

Peerage. Granby marquessate to Manners, Duke of Rutland; Mansfield titles of Countess and Baroness to the wife of the Hon. R. F. Greville; Newark viscounty and Holme Pierrepont barony to Pierrepont, Earl Manvers; Nottingham county earldom to Finch, Earl of Winchelsea; of Langar title of Baroness to the wife of Sir W. Waller, bart.; of Upton, Carrington barony to Smith.

Members to Parliament. For the county 2, East Retford 2, Newark-upon-Trent (the last borough in England which obtained this privilege, the charter confirming the right of representation being granted in 1676, by Charles

II, in recompence of its distinguished loyalty to his unhappy father,) 2, Nottingham 2; total 8.

Produce. Coal, gypsum or plaster-stone, lime-stone, free-stone, marle, wheat, barley, oats, particularly the species called skegs; hops, apples, pears, weld, "the yellow-staining weed luteola," sheep, cattle, cheese, butter, pigeons.

Manufactures. Stockings, the frame invented by the Rev. William Lee, a native of this county: bone and frame lace, cotton, silk, sail-cloth, malt, ale, for which Nottingham is particularly famous, the subject of a song in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1752; coarse pottery, candlewick, iron, marble, bleaching, dying.

POPULATION.

Wapentakes 6; *Parishes* 207; *Market-towns* 9; *Houses* 32,298.

Inhabitants: Males 79,057; Females 83,843; total 162,900.

Families employed in Agriculture 12,293; in Trade 18,928; in neither 2,293; total 33,514.

Baptisms: Males 2,407; Females 2,386.—*Marriages* 1372.—*Burials:* Males 1791; Females 1787.

Places containing not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Nottingham (capital)	6801	34,253	Hucknall-Torkard.	317	1793
Newark-upon-Trent	1492	7236	Clareborough.	356	1531
Mansfield	1453	6816	Mansfield Woodhouse.	279	1349
Worksop.	756	3702	Beeston.	253	1343
Greysley	597	3673	Bingham, the number of each		
Radford	725	3447	six being exactly equal.	275	1326
Sutton in Ashfield.	679	3386	Carlton, in Gedling parish.	226	1214
Arnold.	710	3042	Lenton	205	1197
Basford	573	2940	Kirby-in-Ashfield.	210	1123
Southwell	557	2674	Eastwood	215	1120
East Retford.	469	2030	Silston.	206	1102
Bulwell.	560	1944	Ruddington	170	1017
Total: Places 23; Houses 18,089; Inhabitants 89,257.					

HISTORY.

- 617. On the banks of the Idle, Ethelfrith, King of Northumbria, defeated and slain by Redwald, King of East Anglia.
- 868. Nottingham taken by the Danes under Ivar and Ubba, who were besieged in it by Burrhed, King of Mercia, assisted by Ethelred, King of Westsex, and his brother Alfred; but as the Saxons could not break through the Danish circumvallation, a convention was entered into by which the town was delivered to Burrhed, but the Danes were allowed to retire into Northumbria with all their plunder.
- 941. Nottingham taken from the Danes, called Fitburghers (from their residence in the towns of Nottingham, Stamford, Leicester, Derby, and Lincoln) by Edward I.
- 1068. Nottingham castle founded by William the Conqueror.
- 1140. Nottingham taken and plundered by the Earl of Gloucester.
- 1173. Nottingham, under Reginald de Lucy, taken and burnt by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby and Nottingham, an adherent of the young King Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II.
- 1194. Nottingham castle after a seige of several days taken by Richard I. from the adherents of his rebellious brother, John Earl of Nottingham (afterwards King of England) when Richard assembled a Parliament here, and deprived John of the Earldom; but on his submission he was restored to his rank.
- 1212. To Nottingham John retired, and shut himself up in the castle, guarded only by the inhabitants and some foreign archers, having disbanded his army from distrust of the fidelity of his officers.
- 1216. At Newark, Oct. 19, King John died.
- 1264. Nottingham taken from the Barons by Henry III.
- 1290. At Clipstone, Parliament held by Edward I.,
- 1291. At Hardby, in the parish of North Clifton, (erroneously entered in Lincolnshire,) Nov. 29, died Eleanor, the excellent and beloved Queen of Edward I. and daughter of Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon.

1330. In Nottingham a Parliament assembled, when Edward III. lodged in the town, and the Queen Mother, with her paramour Mortimer Earl of March, and a guard of 180 Knights, kept possession of the castle; but the Governor, Sir William Eland, by a secret passage through the rock, known only to himself, admitted Edward with a small body of armed men at midnight Oct. 19, who seized Mortimer in the presence of the Queen, and notwithstanding her earnest "Bel fitz, bel fitz, ayez pitie du gentill Mortimer," he was conveyed to Tyburn, and there hanged.
1334. At Nottingham, July 10, Council of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled by Edward III.
1337. At Nottingham, a Parliament, in which laws were enacted encouraging foreign cloth-workers to settle in this kingdom, and prohibiting the exportation of wool.
1386. At Nottingham Richard II. assembled the Sheriffs and Judges, and ordered the former to raise troops against the Duke of Gloucester and the associated Barons, and to permit no members to be chosen for the ensuing Parliament but such as were contained in a list which he would deliver to them; but the Sheriffs declared their inability to raise men against the Barons, who were very popular; and that the people would not submit to dictation in the choice of their Representatives. The Judges, however, were less patriotic, and pronounced that "the King was above the law."
1460. At Nottingham Edward IV. proclaimed himself King.
1485. From Nottingham, where he had assembled his forces, Richard III. marched Aug. 16, to the fatal battle of Bosworth field, fought Aug. 22.
1487. At Stoke, Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, who had been crowned King in Ireland, assisted by John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, (who had been declared by Richard III. presumptive heir to the Crown of England) Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, with a body of Irish, and Martin Swart, at the head of 2000 Germans, after a desperate resistance, defeated by Henry VII. when Simnel was taken prisoner, and the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, Lord Lovel, Martin Swart, and 4000 of their troops, together with 3000 of the royal army, were slain.
1642. At Nottingham, on Staudard hill, near to the site of the present Infirmary, Aug. 25, Charles I. first reared his standard against the Parliament.
1643. Newark under Sir John Henderson successfully defended against the Parliamentarians.
1644. On Beacon hill, March 21, the Parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum and Lord Willoughby of Parham, (who had been unsuccessfully besieging Newark, which was bravely defended by Sir Richard, afterwards Lord Byron) totally defeated by Prince Rupert with the loss of all their ordnance and ammunition.
1644. Between Newark and Nottingham a detachment of Royalists defeated, Captain Thimbleby slain, and 50 prisoners taken, by Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham.
1645. At Nottingham, a fort on Trent bridge stormed, and 40 men slain by the Royalist garrison of Newark.
1646. At Southwell, May 6, Charles I. surrendered himself to the Commissioners appointed by the Scotch army, then besieging Newark.
1646. Newark, after an heroic defence under John Lord Bellasis, in which on Jan. 1, he had made a sally upon Gen. Poyntz's quarters at Stoke, where he killed and took prisoners 200 men; and had repulsed the enemy with very great loss, in a general assault made by them April 1; at length by the special command of his Royal Master reluctantly surrendered to the Scotch army May 19.
1648. At Willoughby on the Wold, July, skirmish, in which the royalist, Col. Stanhope, son of the first Earl of Chesterfield, was slain. He was buried in the Church, where there is an inscription to his memory.
1812. At Nottingham and its neighbourhood riots among the Stocking-weavers.
- 1816 & 1817. Nottingham and its vicinity kept in constant alarm by a band of miscreants styling themselves "Luddites," who with masks on their faces, or otherwise disguised, broke open many houses and workshops, destroying the machines invented for diminution of labour, and committing several acts of robbery and murder. (*To be concluded in our next.*)

Remarks

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.
(Continued from p. 120.)

THE Fox. It is no wonder that the Fox should be a common sign, as the passion for the chase appears to be almost universal; and though the regular sportsman may perhaps have the more rapturous enjoyment, yet, as Somerville naturally describes the scene, when

"The wide pack op'ning, load the trembling air

With various melody, afflictive birch
No more the school-boy dreads; his
prison broke, [ter's call.
Scamp'ring he flies, nor beads his mas-
The weary traveller forgets his road,
And climbs the adjacent hill. The
ploughman leaves [flocks
Th' unfinished furrow; nor his bleating
Are now the Shepherd's joy. Men, boys,
and girls, [crowds
Desert the unpeopl'd village; and wild
Spread o'er the plain, by the sweet
phrenzy fir'd."

It must be owned that there is much truth in Dryden's nervous lines:
"The first physicians by debauch were
made, [trade;
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the
By Chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd
their food, [the blood.—
Toil strung their nerves, and purif'd
Better to hunt in fields for health un-
bought, [draught,
Than see the Doctor for a nauseous
The wise for cure on exercise depend,
God never made his work for man to
mend."

To such a dreadful excess was the
love of field-sports carried by our
Norman Sovereigns, that

"——— a beast or subject slain
Were equal crimes."

And William the Conqueror, at New-
Forest, in Hampshire, laid waste an
extent of 40 miles in circumference,
and destroyed 36 churches and vil-
lages, to form a Royal Chase; thus
exquisitely described by Pope:

"The fields are ravish'd from th' indus-
trious swains, [their fanes;
From men their cities, and from gods
The levell'd towns with weeds lie cov-
er'd o'er; [roar;
The hollow winds thro' naked temples
Round broken columns clasping ivy
twin'd, [bind;
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately
The Fox obscene, to gaping tombs re-
tires, [quires."
And savage howlings fill the sacred
"The Fox," says Pennant, "is a
crafty, lively, libidinous anim."

breeds only once in a year, and brings
four or five young, which, like pup-
pies, are born blind. Of all animals
it has the most significant eye, by
which it expresses every passion of
love, fear, hatred, &c. It is remark-
ably playful, but like all other savage
creatures half reclaimed, will, on the
least offence, bite those it is most fami-
liar with."

Thus Shakespeare, in the 1st Part
of Henry IV. has made Worcester
observe:

"For treason is but trusted like the fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd, and
lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors."

He is a great admirer of his bushy
tail, with which he frequently amuses
and exercises himself, by running in
circles to catch it; and in cold weath-
er wraps it round his nose. From
Sandford's "Genealogical History,"
we learn that a Fox-tail dependant
was the device of Henry IV.

The cunning of the fox, in obtain-
ing and securing his prey, is prover-
bial. He will eat flesh of any kind,
but prefers that of hares, rabbits, and
feathered game. Those that live near
the sea coast, for want of other food,
will prey upon crabs, shrimps, and
shell-fish. He is a great destroyer of
rats and mice, and like the cat, plays
with them for some time before he
puts them to death. To save himself
the trouble of forming an earth, he
often expels the badger from his
hole, which he improves considerably,
adding several chambers; and provid-
ently making several entrances, to
secure a retreat from every quarter.
Crows, magpies, and other birds, who
consider him as their common enemy,
will often, by their notes of anger,
point out where he lies. He contin-
ues growing for about 18 months,
and will live for 13 or 14 years. In
the chase, when all his shifts have
failed him, he defends himself with
great bravery, and fights in silence
till he is torn to pieces. Will Crane,
a celebrated huntsman, who had wit-
nessed the death of many hundred
foxes, never knew but three instances
where the fox made any outcry upon
being seized by the hounds. In this
island there are three varieties, the
greyhound, the mastiff, and the ear
fox. The rank smell of these animals
exactly resembles that of the root of
the crown imperial.

Boddy.

Dodsley, in his "Essay on Fable," among other requisites, observes that "a fable should be natural. This rule may be infringed by ascribing to creatures appetites and passions that are not consistent with their known characters. A fox should not be said to long for grapes." In this allusion to the well-known fable, a representation of which is sometimes displayed on sign-boards, Dodsley considered only the habits of the Northern fox. In the "Song of Solomon," we read, "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines, for our vines have tender grapes." And Haselquist, in his Travels, informs us, that "the fox is an animal common in Palestine, and that there is plenty of them near the Convent of St. John, in the Desert, about vintage time; for they destroy all the vines unless they are strictly watched." To come still nearer home, the foxes of France and Italy often do great damage among the vineyards, by feeding on the grapes, of which they are immoderately fond.

In January 1738-9, the Duke of Richmond's hounds killed a fox after a chase of ten hours hard running; several gentlemen tired three horses, and some horses died of exhaustion in the field.

In 1793, Sir Charles Davers's hounds found a leash of foxes in one covert; the hounds divided into three parts, each had a severe run, and each killed its fox.

In the same year, near Imber in Wilts, a fox being hard run, took shelter under the covering of a well, and, by the endeavours used to drive him thence, was precipitated to the bottom, a depth of 100 feet. The bucket was let down; he laid hold of it, and was drawn up some way when he again fell; the bucket being let down a second time, he secured his situation in it, and was drawn up safely, after which he was turned off, and fairly beat the hounds.

In 1799, a strong instance of maternal affection was displayed by a bitch fox, which was started near St. Ives, and after being severely pressed for three quarters of an hour, was observed to drop something from her mouth, which proved to be a cub of about a fortnight old. Goldsmith mentions a similar instance which occurred near Chelmsford in Essex. The word

"Vixen or Fixen," which primitively signifies a female fox, is now generally applied to a sharp, ill-tempered woman; and in old plays, "Fox" is often used as a cant word for a sword; thus Pistol, in Shakespeare's Henry V. threatens the French soldier with

"O Signieur Dew, thou dy'st on point of Fox."

Romulus, a fox-hound belonging to Mr. George Baker, broke away singly with a fox, and killed him after a chase of 18 miles, in the North of England.

Madcap, the property of Colonel Thornton, at two years old challenged all England for 500 guineas; Lounger, his brother, at four years old did the same.

Merkin, of whom there is an engraving in Daniel's "Rural Sports," was bred by Colonel Thornton, and having run a private trial of four miles in seven minutes and half a second, challenged to run any pound of her year 5 miles over Newmarket, giving 220 yards for 10,000 guineas; and to give Madcap 100 yards, and run the same distance for 5000. Merkin was sold in 1795, for 4 hogsheads of claret, and the seller to have two couple of her whelps.

The most magnificent kennel in this kingdom is the Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood, which cost 19,000l. Mr. Noel's famous pack of fox-hounds was purchased by Sir William Lowther, for 1000 guineas.

A laughable instance of the absolute possession which the business of the chase has over every other idea, was exhibited in the huntsman of the Duke of Richmond, whose hounds, hunting in the season of 1783, and coming to a check, the Duke asked him the reason of it, when he replied, "Why, my lord, it must be these stinking violets, I think."

No fox-hunting establishment is ever considered as complete without a brace of well-bred terriers in the field. Daniel says, "a singular instance of ferocity and affection in a terrier bitch, which occurred some years since, may be here mentioned. After a very severe burst of upwards of an hour, a Fox was by my own hounds run to earth, at Heney Dovehouse, near Sudbury in Suffolk; the terriers were lost, but as the fox went

went to ground in view of the headmost hound, and it was the concluding day of the season, it was resolved to dig him, and two men from Sudbury brought a couple of terriers for that purpose; after considerable labour, the hunted fox was got, and given to the hounds; whilst they were breaking the fox, one of the terriers slipt back into the earth, and again laid; after more digging a bitch-fox was taken out, and the terrier killed two cubs in the earth; three others were saved from her fury, which were begged by the owner of the bitch, who said he should make her suckle them; this was laughed at as impossible: however the man was positive, and had the cubs; the bitch-fox was carried away and turned into an earth in another country. The terrier had behaved so well at earth that I some days afterwards bought her, with the cubs she had fostered: the bitch continued regularly to suckle, and reared them until able to shift for themselves; what adds to this singularity is, that the terrier's whelp was near five weeks old, and the cubs could but just see when the exchange of progeny was made."

Daniel also informs us, that at Goodwood, in 1797, five foxes were nurtured and suckled by two fox-hound-bitches.

The "Rural Sports" is an amusing book, but I cannot help wishing that it had been written by any one rather than by a Clergyman of the Church of England. It reminds me too much of Crabbe's "Village Pastor."

"And doth not he the pious man appear,
He 'passing rich with forty pounds a year?"

Ah, no! a shepherd of a different stock,
And far unlike him, feeds this little flock.
A jovial youth, who thinks his Sunday's task

As much as God or man can fairly ask;
The rest he gives to loves and labours light,

To fields the morning, and to feasts the night.
*None better skill'd the noisy pack to guide,
To urge their chase, to cheer them, or to chide;*

Sure in his shot his game he seldom
And seldom fail'd to win his game at whist.

Then while such honours bloom around
Shall he sit sadly by the sick man's bed;
To raise the hope he feels not, or with zeal

To combat fears that e'en the pious feel?"

Let us add with Cowper in his "Task:"

"From such Apostles, O ye mitred heads!
Preserve the Church! and lay not care-
On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn."

In 1796, a young gentleman of the name of Hardie, on his way to his father's house in Charlotte-street, Glasgow, was stopped opposite the North-west corner of St. Andrew's Church by a man armed with a large stick, who seized him by the breast, and striking him a violent blow on the head, demanded his watch; as he was preparing to repeat the blow, a terrier belonging to Mr. Hardie sprung at him, and seized him by the throat; and, at the same moment, Hardie giving him a violent push, the villain fell backwards, and dropped his stick, which the gentleman immediately seized and ran off with; the terrier soon afterwards followed his master home, bearing in his teeth, as a trophy of his courage, nearly half the front of the man's waistcoat, in the lining of which half a guinea was found carefully sewed up.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I WAS much gratified with the just tribute paid in your valuable Obituary (for July 1818) to the memory of Sir Thomas Bernard. Such notices are a triumph over mortality, and make the dead survive in an imperishable example. We see his talents and labours devoted not to obtain wealth and honours for himself, but for the benefit of those who could make no return. He made Science and Charity fashionable among persons of rank and elegance; and brought, like a good angel, the treasure of useful knowledge into the poor man's cottage.

One is grieved at any misrepresentation or perversion of excellence of this kind. I apprehend Mr. Jeremy Bentham, in a strange mad work lately published against the Church of England, has drawn a very erroneous inference from the following observations made by Sir Thomas Bernard, in the Preface to his "Digest of the Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor," published in 1809. The passage occurs as a note, p. 52.

"What

"When I speak of a national system of Education, 'connected in *amity* with our religious Establishment,' and while I wish it to receive the aid and to be under the direction of that establishment, I do not mean that the system shall be made subservient to its power, or instrumental of conversion to its tenets. To deal out education to the poor only on the terms of religious conformity is, in my opinion, a species of persecution, differing not greatly from the supplying of bread to the hungry and necessitous on similar conditions, and being as defective in true policy as it is unjust in principle."

This generous sentiment is distorted by Mr. Bentham, into a disapproval of the National Society, because its purpose is to promote the education of the poor in the principles of the established Church: a Society of which Sir Thomas Bernard, if I mistake not, was no inconsiderable supporter. His good sense led him to pursue, not what is theoretically, but what is practically, right and useful. He would acknowledge that voluntary contributions are to be applied to promote the principles which the donors approve; and that every system supposes exclusion. The Bell system, for example, excludes all those who do not approve of mutual instruction by the scholars themselves. In supplying education and bread to the necessitous, you can only give what you have: you cannot conform your principles to those of Jews, Turks, and Hindoos, any more than you can dress food according to their palates, and in compliance with their superstitions. This is the true comparison. The sophistry of the day will not prevail upon the British Publick to depart from a religious instruction to youth, or to introduce into our Schools a worse than Babel confusion, not of tongues, but of principles of action. Christians will think it their duty to teach Christianity, notwithstanding Mr. Bentham's two ingenious expedients for the comprehension of Jews among Christian scholars. The first is, that the Jewish parent may previously tell his child that he should "rank as fables whatsoever they put into his hands to read or hear, concerning that Jesus whom with such good reason our forefathers hanged upon a tree." By the second

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expedient, which is even more powerful than the first, "the rulers of the Church of England should not compel the children of Christians to declare they believe these fables;" in other words, "should cease acting in the characters of suborners of juvenile mendicity." By the same rule a child should not be brought to say that two and two make four, until he is convinced of this truth by actual experiment.

What is the impartiality of this opponent of a system of exclusion, towards the Church of England? He says, "that in consequence of a sentence of expulsion from the University of Oxford, passed on five Students under the name of Methodists, during the time of his residence there, all reverence for the Church of England, her doctrines, her discipline, her Universities, her ordinances, was expelled from his youthful breast." Admirable liberality! Excellent justice! A City Magistrate passes sentence on an individual; I usurp the place of Judge over the lawful Judge, and having decided that he was in the wrong, I therefore hate the whole Municipal Law of my country. Apparently the author is, like Malvolio, "sick of self-love, and tastes with a distempered appetite."

He describes Clerical Benefices as "nests of Idlers," and those who possess them as "wallowing in riches," as "wallowing in a compost made of riches, power, and factitious dignity," p. 104, in a manner quite inconsistent with their vows of renouncing "the pomps and vanities of this wicked world." He does not seem aware that pomp, unconnected with vanity and vice, suited to certain persons and occasions, loses its offensive signification. The works of Nature display
The pomp of groves and garniture of fields,
And all the dread magnificence of Heaven;
and the Supreme Being, in that book which I still believe to be of Divine authority, is described as manifesting himself with majesty and splendor. Mr. Bentham proposes that the Church Service should be performed by Parish Clerks, and that the Established Church should be suffered gently to die away by a gradual dissolution, or Euthanasia, as he plea-

santly terms it, by a phrase borrowed from David Hume. He also recommends the abolition of the Common Law, together with its barbarous maxim, that Christianity is part of the Law of the Land. After these amputations, most people will agree with him that the British Constitution would have no more defects.

These opinions are very different from Sir Thomas Bernard's wish, that the blessings of education should be extended to the poor of whatever religious denomination. They are very different even from a repugnance to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles; and will surely not be owned by conscientious Dissenters, or sanctioned by Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Belsham, with whom the Author seems to have an intimate and familiar intercourse. Sensible men, of whatever party, must see that this work has overshot the mark, and shews, in contradiction to the Writer's intention, the necessity of adhering to a system of exclusion, in order to keep out of power those who would use it to destroy the present state of society in England.

In a Literary view, the composition is below criticism; and the distribution of the matter is in no methodical arrangement, but resembles the caprice of childhood or delirium. Mr. Bentham might have stated in a less ponderous manner, that Democracy is the best form of policy, and Philanthropy the only religion. This is the meaning, which shrinks, like a frightened combatant, under the heavy hollow armour of his big words. This is the kernel which he has enveloped in a huge tasteless husk, and when found, it is nothing but bitter rottenness. Yet we cannot forget that Mr. Bentham has, by a certain party of no small consideration, been treated as a master in a modern School of Legislation, which, with as little respect for the revelation of a future state, as for established authorities, professes to increase human happiness by giving a new direction to the principle of Utility. That is useful, says Mr. Bentham, which promotes pleasure, and avoids pain. In the development of his system there are these three striking defects: first, it relates only to this world, and therefore, if there be a retribution after death, omits the most material part of human existence; secondly, being

founded on physical pains and pleasures, it leads to selfishness and sensuality; and lastly, it wants obligation, and can only bind those who choose to adopt it, and not all them alike. I call this a new direction given to the principle of Utility; because the consideration of eternal life, and submission to temporal rulers, are doctrines inculcated on individuals upon the ground of promoting their ultimate advantage. Their happiness is the object of these doctrines; but as men are not very open to conviction on this point, and are apt to prefer their immediate to their permanent welfare, and their own profit to the good of society, it is necessary to use authority as well as reasoning, and sometimes authority alone, with those upon whom reasoning is lost, in order to produce that course of action which is, upon the whole, the most beneficial. One thing is not a little remarkable, that a Philosopher of the 19th century should set about to make improvements in the most important and most difficult of the sciences, that of Government, by the way of speculation, rejecting experience.

Mr. Bentham's former lucubrations were ingenious, if not practicable; they breathed liberty, morality, and benevolence, though the application of his principles to common life would have been visionary and dangerous. But now this Epicurus has left the ease of his gardens, and the retirement of his study, to mingle in practical affairs: this Philanthropist begins his active career of good-will, by endeavouring to hunt down to destruction those who happen to be precisely the persons enjoying the confidence of society. Under the impulse of philosophical fanaticism, he sallies out to redress grievances, and right wrongs; and the Laws, and those who administer them, are the monstrous phantoms which haunt his imagination. In his first fury he breaks his lance against the Church. In talent, in learning, in meaning well, in moral character, he may be compared to his prototype of La Mancha: and he has about equal wisdom; which quality, in both adventurers, degenerates into cunning, as occasions call forth the natural instinct of self-preservation, in opposition to their principles. In one point of comparison

our countryman is deficient; he wants the courtesy with which the noble refinement of Cervantes' mind endowed the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance. On the contrary, his morbid spleen is vomited out in the vilest vulgar scurrility against persons of high public station and equal character, and in terms of outrageous ribaldry against our religion, which are only not blasphemy by being nonsense.

I have been carried beyond my purpose, which was to distinguish Benevolence from Beneficence—those who mean well from those who act well. Let us not identify Sir Thomas Bernard's liberality towards the Dissenters with Mr. Bentham's projects for dissolving the Constitution. Society suffers from the partiality which the advocates of the Government extend to its abuses; but would suffer more if the prejudices, which exaggerate the abuses of the present system, should prevail to undermine and destroy it.

A CONSTANT READER.

On the Crown Privilege of Printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books.

(Concluded from p. 102.)

MR. URBAN,

IN the great question on Literary property between Millar and Taylor, in the King's Bench, April 20, 1769, Mr. Justice *Willes*, in giving judgment, recognized the preceding reasoning of *Yorke*, Solicitor General, to shew property in the Crown, as owner of all Books or Writings which he had the sole right of printing, as Acts of Parliament, Orders of Council, Proclamations, the Common Prayer Book; these are his own works, as he represents the State, 4 Burr. 2329. Mr. Justice *Aston* followed in a very elaborate and acute manner to defend the Common Law right of property—but this point does not belong to any part of our present inquiry, for it related solely to Copy-right as a property at Common Law, which was originally universal, but became limited at the request of Authors, Printers, and Booksellers, who brought in the Act of 8 Anne, c. 19, to a certain period, after which it became general property (1b. 2350), and the term takes account from the date of its entry with the Stationers' Company. But it was provided that nothing in that Act should extend to prejudice or confirm any right of the

Universities, or which any persons had or claimed, to the printing or re-printing any book or copy already printed, or thereafter to be printed. And he (*J. Aston*) thought, that as the University Rights, by Letters Patent, were not mentioned, there was no ground to assume that their rights were not affected by this Act. *Ibid.* 2352.

Mr. Justice *Yates* differed in respect to the perpetuity of Literary property, and which he conceived became Public property as soon as the Author had published it; but that one Stat. of Anne had limited the extent of it to 28 years. He conceived the Patents to have been enormous stretches of the prerogative to raise a revenue, and to gratify particular favourites, without the least regard to Authors and new Compositions, &c. In considering the practice of the Court of Chancery in granting Injunctions on Publications, &c. he divided them into three classes, of which the third comprised such as affected those books which were called Prerogative Copies, the Bible, Common Prayer Books, Statutes, &c. which the Crown had the sole right of publishing. This right in the Crown he recognized; but this is confined to compositions of a peculiar nature, and to him seemed to stand upon principles entirely different from the claim of an Author: and in defining this kind of property, he stated them to be Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and all Extracts from them, such as Primers, Psalters, Psalms, and Almanacks. These have relation to the National Religion, or Government, or the Political Constitution. Other Compositions, to which the King's right of publishing extends, are the Statutes and State Papers. The King's right to all these is, as head of the Church, and of the Political Constitution.—All the Injunctions were granted upon this principle. The King has Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and power is given to him over these publications, that no confusion may be introduced by such as are false and improper (4 Burr. 2383.) And as Printing has, since the invention of that Art, been the general mode of conveying these publications, the King has always appointed his Printer: this is a right which is inseparably connected with the King's office, and done at the public charge: and stands upon different

ferent principles than that of an Author. In one of the Ordinances of Parliament, for laying restrictions on Printing, there is a proviso that the Act should not affect the University claims, nor either abolish or abridge the duration of Patents; and in another, that that Ordinance, made in 1642, should not extend to infringe the just privileges of the Printers of the two Universities. So in 21 James I. c. 3. s. 10. that it should not extend to such Patents or Grants of privilege of, for, or concerning Printing; that is, that seven Patents or Grants should neither be prejudiced nor confirmed by that Statute. (Ibid. 2389.) He concluded a luminous argument by these words: "To give that Legislative encouragement a liberal construction is my duty as a Judge; and will ever be my own most willing inclination. But it is equally my duty, not only as a Judge, but as a Member of Society, and even as a friend to the cause of Learning, to support the limitations of the Statute." And he therefore closed by deciding that the Author's term was limited by the Statute, and that the plaintiff who claimed a perpetual and unbounded monopoly, had no legal right to recover.

Lord Mansfield stated this to be the first instance of a final difference of opinion in the Court since he sat there*; and after many observations relative to the Common Law right, he proceeded:—The King cannot by Law grant an exclusive privilege to print any book which does not belong to himself. The kind of property in the Crown, or a Patentee from the Crown, is just the same; incorporeal, in capacity of violation, but by a civil injury, and only to be vin-

dicated by the same remedy, a motion upon the case, or a bill in equity. There were no questions in Westminster-hall before the Restoration as to Crown Copies. The reason is very obvious, it will occur to every one that hears me. The fact, however, is so; there were none before the Restoration. His Lordship here stated the substance of the argument in the case of the Stationers' Company against Partridge.—Mr. Salkeld for the defendant, and Sir Peter King for the plaintiff.

Mr. Salkeld, after positively and expressly denying any prerogative in the Crown over the press, or any power to grant any exclusive privilege, says, "I take the rule in all these cases to be, that where the Crown has a Property or Right of Copy, the King may grant it. The Crown may grant the sole printing of Bibles in the English Translation; because it was made at the King's charge. The same reason holds, as to the Statutes, Year Books, and Common Prayer Books."

Sir Peter King, for the plaintiffs, argues thus (throwing out at the same time the things that I have already mentioned; though he does not seem to be very serious in it); "I argue, that if the Crown has a right to the Common Prayer Book, it has a right to every part of it; and the Calendar is a part of the Common Prayer Book; and an Almanack is the same thing with the Calendar," &c.

Parker, Chief Justice, speaks to nothing said at the Bar, but only "whether the Calendar is part of the Common Prayer Book." And, as to that, he goes back as far as to the Council of Nice; and doubts whether it is, or rather indeed thinks that it

* His Majesty's Attorney General, the Hon. William Murray, was called Serjeant on Monday 8 Nov. 1756, and about eight in the evening was sworn in Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench (in the room of Sir Dudley Ryder, who died on 25 May, 1756) before the Lord Chancellor the Earl of Hardwicke, at his house in Great Ormond-street, in the presence of the three Judges, and most of the Officers of the Court of King's Bench. His Lordship took the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy on his knee, and the Oath of Office standing. Immediately afterwards the Great Seal was put to a Patent, which had before passed all the proper offices, creating his Lordship a Baron, Earl and Baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, to him and the heirs male of his body; and on Thursday 11 Nov. 1756, he took his seat on the Bench;—so that he had presided there thirteen years at the hearing of this cause. He presided in Court till the close of Trinity Term, 1786; resigned on 6 June, 1788, and was succeeded by Lord Kenyon. On 1 Aug. 1792, he was created Earl of Mansfield, in Middlesex, and died at Caen-wood in Middlesex, on 15 March, 1793.

plenus honoris et astate.

is not part of it. He says it may be an Index, but is no part of it.

Mr. Justice Powell says, "You must distinguish this from the Common Cases of Monopolies, by shewing some property in the Crown, and bringing it within the case of the Common Prayer Book;" and he was rather inclined to think, "that Almanacks might be the King's," because there is a Trial by Almanacks.

To which Lord Parker replied, "That he never heard of such a thing as a Trial by Almanack."

They leave it upon this. It stood over for another argument, to see if they could make it like the Case of the Common Prayer Book. I do not know what happened afterwards: but there never was any Judgment; and though I have made strict inquiry, I do not find that there ever was any opinion given.

I heard Lord Hardwicke say what Mr. Justice Willes has quoted, as to these arguments from property, in support of the King's right, necessarily inferring an Author's. 4 Burr. 2403. The Copy of the Hebrew Bible, the Greek Testament, or the Septuagint, does not belong to the King. It is common. But the English Translation he bought; therefore it has been concluded to be his property. If any man could turn the Psalms, or the Writings of Solomon, or Job, into verse, the King could not stop the printing or sale of such a Work: it is the Author's Work. The King has no power or controul over the subject matter: his power rests in property. His whole right rests upon the foundation of property in the Copy by the Common Law. Ibid. 2405. And he concluded by giving Judgment for the Plaintiff.

In the subsequent case of *Donaldson v. Becket*, the matter came before the House of Lords upon an Appeal from a Decree in the Court of Chancery, founded upon this Judgment, February 9, 1774, in which the twelve Judges gave their opinions *seriatim*; but it did not relate to the question of Bibles, &c. by the Universities. The Decree was reversed. Ibid. 2417. But the Universities and Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winton, alarmed at the consequences of this determination, applied for, and obtained an Act, 15 Geo. III. c. 53, establishing in perpetuity their right

to all the Copies given or bequeathed to them heretofore, or which might hereafter be given to, or accepted by them; and every sheet printed or printing, with a penalty of one penny per sheet, were declared to be forfeited; but this exclusive right is to continue so long only as those Universities shall print such Works at their own presses.

By 54 Geo. III. c. 156, the period of 14 years for Copy-right in any Author, and of a further term of 14 years if he should be then living, were extended A. D. 1814, to 28 years, from the day of the first publication; and if the Author should be living at the expiration of that term, then for the residue of his life; but the entry of the Title-page correctly at Stationers' Hall, with the name and abode of the Publisher, was required within one month after the day of the first sale within the Bills of Mortality, and three months if sold elsewhere. Authors now living have the same right relative to any book which has not been published 14 years at the passing this Act, which was on the 29th July, 1814.

This is the last Parliamentary measure on the subject of Copy-right, but it does not affect our present subject.

Such is the state of the Law upon this subject; notwithstanding which, a very extensive printing and circulation of Bibles and Common Prayer Books has of late years taken place, with Notes, printed at presses, and sold in the trade, without any connection with either of the Universities, or King's Printer, under the assumed sanction of the Annotations constituting such Works to be Commentaries, which were not restricted by the Statutes.

Some years since, John Reeves, Esq. being Joint Patentee with Mr. Strahan, as King's Printer, published, under the peculiar patronage of his present Majesty, an Edition of the Bible; and this met with so much encouragement, that he was induced to print and publish also several Editions of the Book of Common Prayer without any notes, but with a very judicious and explanatory Introduction. The size and clearness of the type, and the page not being divided into columns, rendered these publications very acceptable to the publick, and therefore they acquired a considerable,

able, and almost general sale. It is now understood that he has since assigned his right and interest to Mr. Strahan, in whom the privilege is now vested, concurrent with that of the Universities. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *West Glamorgan.*
WITHOUT troubling you or your Readers with many impertinent observations upon the subject of the Morris dance, in all its various forms, and which has been illustrated by many abler hands than mine, allow me to give you a plain statement of such modifications of that ancient dance as are still exhibited in this part of the country, not during the "Merry month of May," but like that recorded by Dr. Plot, at Christmas, and mingled with the usual exhibitions of that festive season.

The most conspicuous figure is the Aderyn bee y llwyd bird, with the grey beak; this is formed by the skeleton bones of a horse's head, furnished with artificial eyes and ears, and highly decorated with ribbons and coloured paper; it is borne by a man whose person is concealed beneath a long cloth; his part is to imitate the amblings, curvetings, startings, and kickings of the horse: he is attended by a groom, whose business it is to south his affected angers and fears, and keep him within proper bounds; three or four partners in the profits of the exhibition, who are by turns horse, groom, or attendants, accompany him from house to house, and after a due exhibition of the horse's various antics, a hat is put into his mouth, and a collection levied upon the spectators. This is evidently the Hobby-horse, detached from the Morris-dance, and it is observable that the Welsh name very nearly approaches that of a similar French exhibition, Poiseau, a long bee.

Another exhibition is called, corruptly, "The Merry Dancers." There are usually three persons dressed in short jackets, which, as well as their hats, are decorated with a profusion of paper ornaments; they proceed from house to house, dancing in each a sort of reel, chiefly, I believe, peculiar to Wales; after dancing the *heys* and setting, two of the dancers, by turns, take strong hold of each other's wrists, and continue turning round for a much longer time than would be sufficient to make any

nary head completely giddy. The Welsh are generally very good dancers, and very fond of it; and, on these occasions particularly, the fest keep time with the musick in a most energetic shuffle upon the floor, somewhat similar to a particular step in the old hornpipe, which is also occasionally danced by one of the "Merry Dancers," if any of the party happens to be particularly expert. The musick is generally the harp, which I am sorry to observe is daily declining, and the detestable fiddle is superseding the native instrument. A frequent, but not universal accompaniment of this merry dance, are the conspicuous and grotesque figures of Punch and Judy. The gentleman is dressed according to the taste and ability of the wearer; generally in a cap and mask of some animal's skin, with the hair on, and the jacket is either much decorated, or entirely composed of the same materials; a fox's brush, if it can be got, or some other hairy ornament is pendent from behind, and a concealed bell tinkles about his hinder parts. His right hand wields a rod, with which he plentifully belabours his wife Judy, who is personated by the tallest man the party are able to procure. He is habited in female attire, the face blacked, and an enormously broad-brimmed, slouched beaver hat upon the head. These two dance a *pas de deux*, to give occasional rest to the other performers. The step of this dance is a sort of shuffling run, in very short steps, somewhat resembling what in fashionable assemblies, 20 years ago, was known by the name of the "partridge step." The jingle of Punch's bell is the only music, and the frequent application of his rod to Judy's back the most striking part of the performance. The merry dancers are not always accompanied by these figures, but each occasionally form a separate exhibition. Old Christmas-day is that upon which these, as well as Aderyn bee y llwyd, make their appearance.

New-year's day is marked by all the children of the neighbourhood forming themselves in little groups, and carrying from house to house their congratulations and good wishes for health and prosperity during the

and decorated with a sprig of some evergreen; three short skewers serve as supports to the apple when not held in the hand, and a fourth serves to hold it by, without destroying its many-coloured honours. E. H.

OBSERVATIONS AND INQUIRIES CONCERNING ARCHITECTURE.

Summary Sketch of the Origin and Varieties of the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Middle Ages, not referable to Oriental or Saracen origin, but copied by the Saxons, Normans, and other nations, from Rome, and ultimately ending in the three varieties of the Pointed Style.

It seems to be no longer a matter of doubt among Antiquaries, that whatever might have been the form and style of buildings adopted by the Saracens and other Eastern and Northern nations, our Ecclesiastical, and what is called Gothic Architecture, in general, did not originate with them; but that it arose gradually out of the Grecian and Roman Styles, which had already declined and fallen into a corrupted state; and the change from the Classic Architecture of these nations to the Saxon, Norman, and ultimately the Gothic, probably took place under the following circumstances.

When the Romans were converted to Christianity, which was shortly followed by other European nations, many of the heathen temples were converted into churches; besides which it became expedient to construct new buildings for the purpose of divine worship; and the plan of these new churches was frequently that of a cross—a form of building adopted perhaps partly in commemoration of Christ's crucifixion, and partly because that form was found to be a convenient one. It is asserted that many pagan temples were built in this form anterior to Christianity; and I think this circumstance may be explained by recalling to mind a custom of the Oriental nations, afterwards adopted in Europe, of building their cities with the gates opposite to the four cardinal points, and consequently with their principal streets crossing at right angles. Chichester and many other cities of Europe still remain in this form. And divers temples and palaces have in all ages been

built in a similar plan. *See* *the* *made*

after the plan above described, appear to have been built as early as the seventh century in Great Britain; as that, for example, of St. Mary at Hexham, and the old metropolitan church of Canterbury. But these were imitated from the Roman buildings, which existed in that form at a much earlier period, as the Basilic of St. Paul, built in the fourth century by Theodosius at Rome. Many Historians expressly mention that Saxon churches were built after the Roman model, and it is probable that besides the instructions of Paulinus the Missionary, the pilgrimages to the Holy See contributed very materially to the improvement of the Saxons in Ecclesiastical Architecture, long before the Norman Conquest*. But unfortunately few of the truly Saxon edifices remain entire, and we must be contented to grope with difficulty after insulated specimens in some of the remote country churches; and even these have been so much altered in subsequent ages, that from the similarity between the Saxon and early Norman Architecture, we can identify but few portions of buildings as genuine specimens of Saxon. The cathedrals and most of the larger churches were entirely rebuilt by the Normans, shortly after the invasion of William the Conqueror.

The Normans, however, like the Saxons, imitated the corrupted style of Romish Architecture, and massy plain walls without buttresses, with large round pillars supporting round arches, were common to Saxons and Normans: even the ornaments of the Norman arches have been distinctly traced to Romish models.

The zeal for rebuilding the English cathedrals by the Norman bishops, and of abbeys by the abbots, after the Conquest, together with the works of each, has been ably described by Milner. The great object which excited their ambition seems to have been that of erecting massy and ornamental buildings; and in consequence of the emulation produced among different bishops by this popular rage, we find that during the eleventh and twelfth centuries most of the cathedrals were rebuilt; hence massive and grand piles of building arose at nearly the same time in the principal cities and towns, and seemed to vie with each

* See Milner on Ecclesiastical Architecture, p. 32, et alibi.

other for beauty and sublimity, towering above all the minor edifices of the town:

Quales lenta solent interviburna cupressi.

Instances of these buildings may be deduced from the cathedrals of Winchester, Canterbury, York, Durham, and from the monasteries of Glastonbury, Malmsbury, St. Alban's, St. Augustine's Canterbury, and many others.

Nor was this passion for building churches confined to the Normans in England. Before the Conquest many elaborate works of this kind were effected in Normandy, as the Abbeys of St. Stephen, and the Abbey St. Trinitatis at Caen, the large Abbey at Bec, and many others. Moreover it is worthy of remark that in these abbeys were educated several of the prelates, who afterwards became the artificers of many of our cathedrals: hence what we call in common Saxon, indiscriminately, is in general Norman Architecture.

From the occasional intersection of the round arches was suggested the pointed; hence the idea of the Pointed Style, which the genius of the age seized upon towards the close of the thirteenth century, and brought at length to such astonishing perfection as will be hereafter described, and of which Salisbury Cathedral may be adduced as an almost inimitable example.

Sect. I. Of the three varieties of the Pointed Style, called Gothick.

I had some observations ready on the origin of the three Styles of what is called Gothick, but I have found them forestalled, and so much more ably handled by Dr. Milner, the Historian of Winchester Cathedral, that I forego them here, and am contented to assent to his explanation of the origin of Pointed Architecture, and the periods of its three varieties; and beg leave, as a substitute for the observations intended to be inserted here, to refer to his book *, to which I shall make frequent allusion in the course of the following miscellaneous observations on subjects connected with Ecclesiastical Architecture. It will be remembered that the first Pointed Style, or acute arch, began in the 12th century; the 2d Style, or perfect equilateral arch, in the end of the 13th; and that the low arch and

* Milner's Eccles. Archi. England, 8vo. 1811, &c.

all the accompaniments of Florid Gothic, as it is called, did not appear till the middle of the 15th century.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

It appears by the papers, that a new Order of Knighthood has been recently instituted in Malta, by direction of the British government, called the order of St. George and St. Michael. The Governor of the Island is Grand Master; and the English Admiral, the President of the Court of Appeal, and the Auditors, have been created Grand Crosses. The decoration is a star, with seven points hiondelle, *i. e.* in imitation of swallows' tails (the cross of Malta, or St. John of Jerusalem, you may recollect had four such double points), having a medallion in the centre with that great rogue of a canonized commissary, but now immortal and blessed St. George, of Cappadocia, on one side, and the Archangel St. Michael on the other. Above this seven-pointed star is the royal crown, and it is worn pendent to a scarlet ribbon edged blue.

Will you have the goodness to explain, Mr. Urban, what St. Michael has to do with it? St. Paul has always been regarded as the tutelary saint of the island of Malta, from a tradition that the vessel in which he was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the North point of the entrance of the port of St. Paul. St. Michael was the archangel who presided over the Jewish nation, since which his saintship has been regarded as the tutelary angel of France, to whose honour the tyrant Louis XI. instituted an order of Knighthood, now styled, *par excellence, L'ordre du Roy*. Under the form of St. Michael, his most Christian Majesty meant to personify himself: the dragon was the emblem of his enemies. Unless those hieroglyphic potentates, the Kings at Arms, and their sapient ministers the heralds and pursuivants, whose heads are pregnant with so many monstrous conceits and chimæras, as plagiarists, meant to apply the same metaphor to his Royal Highness the Regent, I cannot conceive why they introduced St. Michael and his dragon into the insignia.

The badges of most of our Knighthood are differently crossed, of four radii only; seven radii, whereby it les

pretension to the sacred character of a cross, and becomes more like the spokes of wheels. Can you, Mr. Urban, tell me why the mystic number of seven was adopted? Do you think the College of Arms can tell? I strongly suspect there is more mystery or mischief in it than you or I imagine. Is it because there were seven champions of Christendom, or that the King has seven sons, or that the Dragon mentioned in the Apocalypse had seven heads and seven crowns, or what else?

Yours, &c. *EQUES AURATUS.*

On the Clerical Dress.*

MR. URBAN, Nov. 13, 1818.

AGREEABLE to the intention expressed at the close of my paper "On Scarves and Tippets," inserted in your valuable Magazine for September last, p. 216, and October, p. 315, I now proceed to fulfil it, by sending you some observations on the Clerical Dress, as a subject nearly allied to the former.—I think it will be confessed by every one that this subject is at all times of great importance; and I would consider it especially so in the present day, when such active exertions have been made, and are still making, to subvert and ridicule the wise institutions of our forefathers, as it regards our national polity in Church and State. The attempts of the Infidel on the one hand, and of the Enthusiast on the other, alike tend to effect this, as it respects our venerable Ecclesiastical Establishment; whilst the Despot in this manner, and the Democrat in that, aim similar destruction to the British Constitution, the glory of the civilized world. Actuated by these considerations, and impelled by the feelings which they excite, I regard it an imperative duty to use every means in my power in order to quash their undermining attempts; and I shall therefore in my present paper direct my attention to the increasing laxity of the Clergy respecting their Dress as distinct from that of Laymen.

In doing this it will be necessary to consider the subject in its various bearings, in order that we may be en-

abled clearly to survey the extent of the evil, and point out suitable means for its removal.

I. As this is an age of innovation, it may perhaps be as well to state upon what authority a distinct dress is prescribed to the Clergy. The 74th Canon set forth by authority A. D. 1603, and which with the other Canons is still obligatory on the Clergy*, enjoins a peculiar habit in the following words:

"CANONS.

"74. *Decency in Apparel enjoined to Ministers.*

"The true, antient, and flourishing Churches of Christ, being ever desirous that their Prelacy and Clergy might be had as well in outward reverence, as otherwise regarded for the worthiness of their ministry, did think it fit, by a prescript form of decent and comely apparel, to have them known to the people, and thereby to receive the honour and estimation due to the special Messengers and Ministers of Almighty God: we, therefore, following their grave judgment, and the antient custom of the Church of England, and hoping that in time newfangledness of apparel in some factious persons will die of itself, do constitute and appoint, that the Archbishops and Bishops shall not intermit to use the accustomed apparel of their degrees. Likewise all Deans, Masters of Colleges, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries in cathedral and collegiate churches, (being Priests or Deacons,) Doctors in Divinity, Law, and Physic, Bachelors in Divinity, Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Law, having any ecclesiastical living, shall usually wear gowns with standing collars and sleeves straight at the hands, or wide sleeves, as is used in the Universities, with hoods or tippets of silk or sarcenet, and square caps. And that all other Ministers admitted or to be admitted into that function, shall also usually wear the like apparel as is aforesaid, except tippets only. We do further in like manner ordain, that all the said ecclesiastical persons above mentioned shall usually wear in their journeys cloaks with sleeves, commonly called priests' cloaks, without guards, welts, long buttons, or cuts. And no ecclesiastical person shall wear any coif or wrought night-cap, but only plain night-caps of black silk, satin, or velvet. In all which particulars concerning the apparel here prescribed, our meaning is not to attribute any holiness or special

* This Communication would have been sooner inserted, had it not been inadvertently mislaid. EDIT.

GENL. MAG. March, 1819.

* By an Act of the Eighth.

worthiness to the said garments, but for decency, gravity, and order, as is before specified. In private houses, and in their studies, the said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pinkt; and that in public they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks; and that they wear not any light-coloured stockings. Likewise poor beneficed men and curates (not being able to provide themselves lung gowns) may go in short gowns of the fashion aforesaid."

As I do not mean by having quoted this Canon at full length to state positively that it is to be observed throughout in the very letter, I shall call the Reader's attention to the following judicious observations of the late learned Archdeacon Sharp*, on the extent of the obligation which this Canon requires, together with his opinion respecting the best method of fulfilling it. In Discourse XVI. on the three last Canons contained in that section which bears the title of "Ministers, their Ordination, Function, and Charge," he observes, p. 333,

"That which relates to the decent apparel of Ministers, is one of those Canons that obliges only in those general clauses, in which the end and design is contained and expressed, exclusive of the means. The general purport, for instance, of this Canon, is to enjoin a distinction, and a gravity in the dress of the Clergy, whereby they may be known to all people to be of that order, and be sufficiently distinguished from the Laity, at all times, and on all occasions, whether in their journeys abroad, in their abode at home, or in their common conversation in their neighbourhood. But as for the particular clauses that describe and enjoin that prescript form of habit which was used in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, and continued by public authority in the reign of Queen Elizabeth †, they are universally understood to be of no force or obligation in these our days. For, however decent and proper those garments might be reputed 200 years ago, when the injunctions concerning habit were thought necessary to be made (for reasons which I shall presently give), yet as fashions in dress are of all things most changeable, there is a great difference introduced of late years by custom ‡, even in the dress of the Clergy, though it be least of all

* "The Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer and the Canons of the Church of England, so far as they relate to the *Parochial Clergy*, considered in a course of Visitation Charges. By Thomas Sharp, D. D. Archdeacon of Northumberland. London, 1753, 8vo."

† In the 30th article of her Injunctions, set forth in 1559, we have these words, "Item, Her Majesty being desirous to have the Prelacy and Clergy of this Realm to be had as well in outward reverence, as otherwise regarded for the worthiness of their ministries, and thinking it necessary to have them known to the people, in all places and assemblies, both in the Church and without, and thereby to receive the honour and estimation due to the special Messengers and Ministers of Almighty God, willeth and commandeth, that all Archbishops and Bishops, and all other that be called or admitted to preaching or ministry of the Sacraments, or that be admitted into vocation ecclesiastical, shall use and wear such seemly habits, garments, and such square caps as were most commonly and orderly received in the latter year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth," &c.—Bp. Sparrow's Collection of Articles, &c. p. 77, 4to, London, 1675. And in her Injunctions of 1564, which are called the Advertisements, we have the dress more particularly described, viz. "that all Deans, &c. having ecclesiastical living, shall wear in their common apparel abroad, a side gown with sleeves, strait at the hand, without any cuts in the same, and that also without any falling cape, and to wear tippets of sarcenet. That all having ecclesiastical living do wear the cap appointed by the Injunctions, and they do wear no hats but in their journeying: that they in their journeying do wear their cloaks with sleeves put on, and like in fashion to their gowns, without gards, wels, or cuts," &c. See the Advertisements in Sparrow's Collection, p. 126.—Now, whosoever will compare these orders of Queen Elizabeth with our present 74th Canon, will evidently see that the latter is no more than a compound of them both, or a revival of them, under some small alteration of expression.

‡ The prevalency of custom over canon is in no instance more remarkable than in this of Dress; as may appear from the following passage in Lynwood's Commentary, viz. "Istud itaque, ut scilicet certi viri ecclesiastici utantur *capillis claustris*, tria vice statutum est; primo per Stephanum Cant. Archiep; secundo per Orthonem

subject to change. So that those very habits, designed by the Canon to express gravity and procure reverence (which is the professed end of all distinctions in our habit), if now made use of by us, after another fashion hath prevailed, would produce, without fail, the very contrary effect, and render us almost ridiculous to all that should behold us. So that a literal compliance with the Canon, after it hath been so long abrogated by custom, in respect of the particular form of dress enjoined in it, would only tend to destroy the first and principal intention of it. There is also another thing to be considered, in abatement of any obligation to the particular clauses of this Canon, which specify the apparel prescribed; and that is, that such express appointment was intended, and was indeed thought necessary, to put a conclusion to a long and warm contest concerning clerical habits. For it happened after the Reformation, that disputes were created and held up, not only concerning the vestments in which the Clergy should publicly officiate in time of Divine Service (as particularly the surplice, which controversy indeed

ran to a great height, so as not to have subsided entirely to this very day), but they extended, moreover, to the common and daily apparel of the Clergy, as may be seen in the Church Historians of those times, and more particularly Mr. Strype†. And although these disputes might have greatly abated, they were not entirely ceased at the time our Canons were published; for the reason therein given, why the use of the accustomed apparel should not be intermitted, but continue enjoined by authority, was, ‘in hopes that, in time, new-fangledness of apparel in some factious persons would die of itself.’ But now this is a reason which is of no weight with us, who live in times when no such contests subsist, and all the former disputes, at least about common dress, are in a manner forgotten; or if known by a few, who have the curiosity to look into history, yet serve no other end than to explain the reason of this Canon. It is further to be observed, that the compilers (of the Canons) themselves have taken care to put in a guard against too rigid an attachment to what is prescribed concerning Clergymen’s habits, by in-

nem Sedis Apostolicæ legatum in Constitutione *Quoniam in habitu, &c.*; tertio per Othobonum etiam Sedis Apostolicæ legatum in Constitutione *Cum sancti, &c.* Sed tamen, ut experientia rei ducet, non observatur quoad hoc, sicut nec quoad plura alia, nisi posset dubitari annon observantes peccant, vel numquid non-observantia poterit tales excusare. Johan. de Athona, in dicta Constitutione *Quoniam de habitu, &c. ver. cappis clausis*, ponit pro fundamento quod subditi non admiserunt hæc Constitutiones, et propterea arguit quod per eas non arcantur.” Lynwood, p. 118.—And one of John de Athon’s distinctions is no less remarkable: “Si Constitutio non habet executionem annexam, nec in ipsâ lege tollitur usus seu consuetudo in contrarium, tunc communis observantia legi prevalet, non acceptate, etiamsi ista consuetudo fuerit contra concilia provincialia.” Const. Otho. p. 37.

* The next year (*viz.* 1564) is remarkable for a contest about the ecclesiastical habit. “The square cap, the surplice, and the tippet, would by no means pass with some of the late exiles. They made it their business to cry down these customary decencies, and to proselyte the people to their singularities. These ill-supported scruples, and this misapplication of zeal, made the Church look strangely ununiform and parti-coloured.”—Collins’s *Ecl. Hist.* vol. II. p. 493, where see a further account of this contest.

† *Life of Archbishop Parker*, from p. 151 to p. 174. Appendix to the *Life of Parker*, from p. 25 to p. 31. *Life of Archbishop Grindal*, p. 98 and 104. *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. I. from p. 416 to p. 430. In these Annals he tells us that “the charges and accusations of the habits enjoined, as they caused great wranglings and breach of peace among the Clergy themselves, so the lay people were growing into an abhorreny of those that wore them, and of the service of God ministered by them: insomuch that, soon after, numbers of them refused to come to the churches or sermons, or to keep the Ministers’ company, or salute them; nay, as Whitgift in his Defence writes, they spit in their faces, reviled them in the streets, and shewed such like rude behaviour towards them; and that only because of their apparel.” And how matters stood at the same time in the North, in respect of the Priests’ Apparel, we learn from the letters wrote by Pilkington the Bishop, and Whittingham the Dean of Durham, to the Earl of Leicester. “In this rude, superstitious people,” says Pilkington, “on the Borders, priests go with sword, dagger, and such coarse apparel as they can get, not being curious or scrupulous what colour or fashion it be, and none is offended at them. But such grief to be taken at a cap among them that are civil and full of knowledge is lamentable.”—See both these letters, No. 25 and No. 27, of the Appendix to Strype’s *Life of Parker*.

serting

serting the caution which had been before given* on the same subject, viz. 'that their meaning is not to attribute any holiness or special worthiness to the said garments, but for decency, and gravity, and order.' The inference is, that since these garments are of themselves indifferent things, those that make most for decency, gravity, and uniformity, do best answer the design of the Canon, the letter of which, in some special clauses, is upon no better a footing than other antiquated and obsolete laws; which, though never formally repealed, do yet remain in no force of obligation, being universally neglected and overlooked. A reason which discharges from the obligation of all laws, but such as are either natural or Divine, and consequently infeasible. But, however, a decency in the apparel of Clergymen, that is, such as the custom of the times makes to be decency in the opinions of men, in every several age and country, is so far from being antiquated, or becoming obsolete, that it is every where and constantly expected; and every deviation from it is apt to be noted and censured. For, however indifferent habits may be of themselves, having in their own nature as little of prophaneness, or special demerit, as they have of holiness, or special worthiness, according to the Canon; yet they may be such as shall not only be highly offensive to sober and serious persons, but shall also denote a weakness of mind and a levity of temper in the person that wears them, that must inevitably hurt his character, and discredit his understanding. A man's garb doth often shew what he is. And in our profession there needeth not any extraordinary humour of extravagance, or delicacy, to shew what a man is not, viz. that he is not a Clergyman, at least, that he is one who is not really

desirous to be thought so. There is good sense in an old saying, I think of *St. Jerome's*, against all laboured elegance of dress in a Minister of the Gospel, *ne calcamentis quidem decorem querat*. Whatever may be remarked in any part of his attire, betokening or giving suspicion that his mind is swayed by any other motives than those of cleanliness or decency †, according to his rank and station in the Church, will as much tend to disgrace his judgment in the eyes of sober and wise men, as to grace his person in the opinion of those who are less discerning. But to come to a conclusion of this article: the points I have been speaking to being duly considered, we can be under no difficulty in knowing how we may fulfil the end of this Canon, as circumstances now stand with us. For that end is as easily obtained under the present modes of our habit, as it was heretofore. *For there are some parts of our PECULIAR DRESS, which will AT ALL TIMES, and IN ALL PLACES, sufficiently DISTINGUISH US FROM LAYMEN, and which may, without the least inconvenience, be WORN ON EVERY OCCASION that calls us abroad, and EVEN upon journeys. Such badges of our order, for instance, as the BAND ‡, HATBAND §, or SHORT CASSOCK ¶, which latter I the rather mention here, because it falls in with one of the directions in this Canon, WHICH IS YET VERY PRACTICABLE AS WELL AS DECENT: viz. UTI NE IN PUBLICUM NISI PROMISSIS ¶ VESTIBUS INDUTI PRODEANT: which PROMISSE VESTES are interpreted in a marginal note by CASSOCKS, and in the ENGLISH version of the Canon by a paraphrase, which implies a liberty of wearing them SHORT.* I think it quite needless to be more particular on this head, and shall only add a query upon a modern practice, admitted by some of our Order without scruple, and by none that I know of

* Queen's Injunctions, 1559. "Not thereby meaning to attribute any holiness or special worthiness to the said garments, but, as St. Paul writeth, *omnia decenter et secundum ordinem fiant*." 1 Cor. 14 cap. Bp. Sparrow, p. 78. — Preface to the Advertisements, 1564. "Not as laws to bind the consciences of her subjects in the nature of them considered in themselves, or as they should add any efficacy or more holiness to the virtue of public prayer; but as temporal orders meer ecclesiastical, without any vain superstition, and as rules in some part of discipline concerning decency, distinction, and order, for the time." Sparrow's Collection, p. 122.

† "Vestimentis etiam vel calcamentis nisi quæ honestatem et religionem decant eis (sc. Clericis) uti non liceat. Si quis autem contra hoc facere præsumpserit, et commonitus emendare noluerit, excommunicationi subiaceat. *Conc. Westmonast. 1175, ex Concilio Agathensi*." Spelman, Conc. p. 104.

‡ Vide Sec. V. div. 4. of this article, to be inserted in a subsequent Number.

§ Vide Sec. V. div. 3. of this article.

¶ Vide Sec. V. div. 1. of this article.

¶ I read *promissis* from the Latin edition of the Canons in Dr. *Wilkins's* Councils, instead of *premissis*, as it stands in all the other copies I have seen. The marginal note is singular, being the only instance of that kind in the whole body of the Canons. The paraphrase in the English version is — *in their doublets or hose, without coats or cassocks.*

condemned. The case is this, and is pretty singular:—there are certain places of innocent diversion and entertainment, where Clergymen, without their proper habit, are allowed to appear without offence. But whether their appearing there, habited as Clergymen, might pass without censure, is yet a question. Indeed, their thinking themselves obliged, when they resort to those diversions, to go in a meer lay dress is a presumption, that it would not be taken well, if they appeared in that which is proper to their calling. Now I am not inclined to reflect upon any of my brethren, who think proper to take the benefit of this tacit indulgence, and accommodate their dress so as to entitle themselves to this connivance; but I apprehend it will not be easy to reconcile it with the general and primary intention of the Canon, which is, that all persons in Holy Orders shall use the clerical habit for this reason, 'UT EXTRA ECCLESIAM A POPULO DISCERNI POSSENT AC INTERNOSCI'*; and time was, when the prohibition of the use of our habit was inflicted as a censure†. But although I will not blame others for joining with the Laity in any amusements that are innocent, and in a way that by custom and in common interpretation gives no offence; yet I will not scruple to confess, for my own part, that I never thought any entertainment worth my seeking, or receiving, if I were obliged to disguise myself while I partook of it. For what the world will not allow me to share in publicly, with due credit to my order, I had rather forego the satisfaction of, than take it on the terms of such a whimsical and precarious courtesy. For, as their supposed disallowance of our habit on such occasions, if real, would be very unreasonable, so their apparent civility and favour in the matter, as now conducted, amounts to no more than a temporary connivance at the disguise, under which some of us seek to elude their displeasure."

SIGISMUND.

(To be continued.)

* * Errata in paper "on Tippets and Scarves worn by the Clergy:" Vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 217. col. 2 l. 1, for

* That they may be known by their distinct habits to be of that vocation.—*Preface to the Advertisements.*

† "All such persons as have been or be Ecclesiastical, and serve not the Ministry, shall from henceforth abroad wear none of the said apparel of the form and fashion aforesaid, but go as meer Laymen, till they be reconciled to obedience, &c." *Advertisement 1564. Bp. Sparrow, p. 127.*

preventative, read preventive.—P. 315, col. 2, l. 32, for Edward III. read Edward VI.—l. 35, for Edward III's read Edward VI's.—P. 316, col. 1, l. 7, for The words are there; read The words were these.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

I HAVE just been informed that a Print is about to be published by subscription, representing the decisive charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo, to be engraved by W. Bromley, from a Picture by Luke Clennell; and that the following are the singular and heart-rending circumstances which have given rise to this Publication:

Mr. Clennell, the painter, is a native of Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland, and was originally pupil to Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle. Specimens of his talents, as an engraver on wood, will be found in some of the most elegant publications of the day. The beautiful illustrations of Rogers' "Pleasures of Memory," from the designs of Stothard, and the diploma of the Highland Society, from a drawing by the venerable President of the Royal Academy (the largest wood engraving of the age), are both the productions of his hand. But his genius did not stop here. He had not been long in London before he was known to the public as a painter, and one too of no ordinary character. Possessing an active and ardent mind, he saw and estimated the advantages held out by the British Institution—he became one of its most assiduous students, and soon distinguished himself in its annual exhibitions. His rapid progress was marked by the admirers and lovers of Art; and the Patrons of the Institution, ever ready to foster and encourage excellence, early and munificently rewarded his exertions. In the midst of this career of success, at the moment of completing a picture for the Earl of Bridgewater, representing the Fête given by the City of London to the assembled Sovereigns—a picture which had cost him unheard-of labour, and which he had executed in a way to command the admiration of all who saw it, even in its unfinished and imperfect state—he was afflicted with the most dreadful of all maladies—the loss of reason! He has been now for nearly two years se-

parated

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parated from his family and from society. This is but half the melancholy tale: his wife, fondly attached to him, attending him day and night, fluctuating perpetually between the hope which the glimmerings of returning reason still held out, and the almost despair which followed on his again sinking into confirmed lunacy—at the moment too when she seemed to her friends to have overcome the severity of the trial, and was preparing to enter on some business, by which she might support her children, deprived of their father's aid—became herself the subject of the same malady, which being accompanied with fever, soon terminated in her death. The death of a young mother of a young family, is always a most afflicting event. In the present instance the visitation is singularly aggravated by the distressing situation of the father, whose disorder becomes every day more decided, and whose recovery is now placed almost beyond hope. It is to provide for three young children, the eldest only eight years of age, that this publication is undertaken; and though the Committee who conduct it cannot but hope that the melancholy circumstances in which these little creatures are left, will not fail to excite the commiseration of the publick; yet *their main reliance is on the excellence of the Publication as a Work of Art.* The picture selected is a spirited and splendid composition, illustrative of a great national event; which, while it added much to the military glory of the country, is still more endeared to all our memories by its having given peace to a conflicting world. The reward conferred on this Picture by the British Institution must be considered as especially sanctioning the selection of the Committee; and the well-known talents of the Engraver are the best guarantee that can be offered to the publick for the excellence of the whole. The Publication is intended to be conducted by a Committee: the profits arising from it will be vested in the hands of Trustees, for the benefit of the children; and the names of the Committee, will, doubtless, insure its success.

The EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

The RIGHT HON. CHAS. LONG, M.P.

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DAVID UWINS, M. D.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich,*

IN your Minor Correspondent's p. 2, for January, your able friend may be right with respect to Peter Heiwood, so far as that an assistant under Sir Thonvett, though among the numerous documents of that ancient, and loyal family, I have none with the name. The following is

When Sir T. Knevett was born Nov. 4, 1605, by King James search the cellars beneath the House of Lords, he took Master Doubleday with him; here they found Fawkes, with his dark hair. Fawkes vowed, had he been in the inner room he would have burnt himself and all the company. Master Doubleday lived many years after, loved and respected, and died about 1618. July 4th, 5 J. Sir J. Knevett had summons to attend Parliament then sitting, by the order of Lord Knevett, Baron of Hereford, and took his seat accordingly among the Peers of the Realm; he lived in his house, King-street, Westminster, till 1622, and was buried in the Church of St. Stanwell, Middlesex; where a Monument by Nicholas Stone (see p. 215.) was erected by order of the Lady, with a Latin inscription.

I have never been able to find out what became of the two daughters of Lord Knevett, as it appears that the eldest went to Edward Howard, created Charles II. Baron Howard, of Effingham, a lordship which came to Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, his father, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Knevett, of Charlton, Wiltshire, as heir to Lord Knevett, her uncle.

I suppose these to be sons of Lord Knevett, knt. who married the daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by whom several children.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents can give me some information respecting Lord Knevett's two daughters. The Knevetts maternally their descent from the Plantagenets, the Lady Harriet Knevett was the daughter of Anne Boleyn, and great-granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth.

Latin Dates.

Mr. URBAN,

*West Square,
March 4.*

FOR a long time, I was utterly at a loss to conceive whence could have originated that predilection of so many of our Latinists for the *preterimperfect* tense in dating their productions; until at length I thought I had discovered one cause of the practice in the well-known line of *Virgil* (*Geo.* 4, 559)—

*Hæc super arvorum cultu, pecorumque,
canebam.*

From that line, considered as the date of the *Georgics*—and from the imperfection of our English grammar, which does not afford such nice discriminations of tense as we find in the French and Italian verbs—seems to have arisen the too prevalent use of the *preterimperfect* tense in dating prefaces, title-pages, &c. as “*Scribebam*” [I was writing this]—“*Dabam*” [I was giving it to the printer, or bearer]—“*Imprimebat*,” or “*Excudebat*” [he was printing it.]

The error* appears to have proceeded from a want of attention to the peculiar circumstances and intent of *Virgil*'s date—supposing it to be really his; though its authenticity is of little consequence in the present discussion, since we have, in *Martial* (9, 85), an exactly similar date, with similar reference to the period of another (*contemporaneous*) transaction, or series of transactions, viz.

*Cum tua, sacrilegos contra, Norbane,
furoros,*

*Staret pro domino Cæsare sancta fides;
Hæc ego Pieriã ludebam tutus in umbrã—*

i. e. “*While you were engaged in defending Cæsar's cause, I was habitually employed in writing.*” So *Virgil*'s *Canebam*: i. e. “*During the period of Cæsar's Eastern campaign,*” or, “*While Cæsar was hurling† the thunders of war,*” &c. “*I continued habitually engaged in composing these Georgics.*”—Had he simply meant to declare himself author of the *Georgics*, he would have said

* Pretty nearly on a par, in point of elegance and propriety, with that of the foreigner, who should say, “*I did write this book; and I did give it to the printer; and he did print it.*”

† The substitution of the present tense, *Pubminat*, &c. for the past, makes no difference in this case.

Cecini, as *Lust* in verse 565; and as *Ovid* (*Met.* 15, 871) “*Jamque opus exegi*,” and, in 2 *Trist.* 549,

Sex ego Fastorum scripsi totidemque libellos.

Not *Exigebam* or *Scribebam*, because he barely mentions the *complete, finished* act, without reference to the period or duration of any contemporaneous action or circumstance. Let us now suppose, that, instead of “*Veni, Vidi, Vici*,” *Cæsar* had written, *Venicebam, Videbam, Vincerebam*, [I was coming; I was looking at the enemy; and I was gaining the victory], what could the senate have understood?—They might well have doubted, whether he had *completed* the business, and actually gained a final victory—or, when on the point of defeating the enemy, he, by a sudden reverse of fortune, was himself defeated. But this victory (it may be said) was the work of a short time—a few hours, at most; whereas the writing of an elaborate volume of Latin may have occupied whole months or years. Granting this, the length of the action or performance cannot affect the tense, unless its *gradual progress* be noted as coincident with the period of some other transaction. For example, let us have to express that the Romans *conquered the world*; which was the business of several centuries: notwithstanding the length of time, if we mean simply to state the fact, without reference to the period of any co-existing circumstances, we cannot, with propriety, employ any other tense than the *preterperfect*, *Domuerunt*, as, in *Suetonius*, “*Gallias Cæsar subegit*”—not *Subigebat*, though it was the work of several years.—These considerations, suggested by me, some years since, to a professed critic much practised in writing Latin, induced him at last to adopt the *preterperfect* tense for his dates, instead of the *imperfect*, which he had before been in the habit of using.—While on the subject of tenses, I am induced to observe, that young Latinists might easily be taught to avoid a very common twofold misapplication of them in the passive voice, by the observance of this simple direction, which, in the course of any long practice as a teacher, I have generally found effectual for the purpose, viz. “*Before you choose the passive tense by which any fact is to*

be expressed, express that fact in the English active voice: and whatever tense is proper in the active, will also be proper in the passive." Ex. gr. "Our enemies are conquered"—Are we now conquering them?—No: "We already have conquered them"—preterperfect—*Victi sunt*—not *Vincuntur*, according to Lily's grammar.—"Our prisoners were chained, when you saw them."—Were we then chaining them?—No: "We already had chained them"—preterpluperfect—*Vincti erant*—not *Vinciebantur*, according to the grammar.

If, Mr. Urban, you deem these remarks worthy of admission into your respectable pages, I intend, as a sequel to them, to furnish, for your next Number, some observations on a peculiar propriety of the *preterimperfect* tense, which I believe to be seldom noticed by cursory or superficial readers: I mean that of describing an action not yet begun.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 7, 1818.

THE Antiquary has often to lament the want of sufficient taste in the persons who have the care of our sacred Edifices*; and a circumstance has lately occurred which cannot admit of any defence; viz. the removal of the monumental stones of the Snellings, and Snelling Thomas, at Maidstone. For some time they were exposed at the North porch door, and since, I am informed, they have been removed to make hog pounds for the parish. A very general opinion exists, and which I have often heard given by the inhabitants of Kent—that after a monument has stood for a hundred years, people have a right to remove it. Thus inscriptions are frequently seen on stones used in the paving of towns; and in the Watery-lane at Maidstone, is one to the memory of a member of the Corporation. I should feel much obliged, Mr. Urban, if some of your

* A friend who was lately examining the Monument of Woodville, at Maidstone, was informed by a person present at the time, that it was always kept in good and clean order; for he remembered putting nine coats of whitewash over it.

learned Correspondents would inform me, who are the persons empowered to remove or destroy Monuments. In many cases (such as the enlarging of a Church, or other unavoidable improvements) it is necessary; but where there is no such cause, and the removal is to take place merely for the interest of individuals not connected with the family, who may be benefited by the interment of any lately deceased person, it then surely should be prevented. At one time the greatest respect was paid to the Monuments of the deceased; and in the Introduction to Heraldry, by Hugh Clark and Thomas Wormull, respecting the privileges of the Gentry, Art. 8, is the following passage: "To take down the coat-armour of any Gentleman, to deface his Monument, or offer violence to any ensign of the deceased Noble, is as to lay buffets on the face of him if alive; and punishment is due accordingly."

On the Snelling Monument are these Arms impaled; Baron, a fess charged with two mullets pierced, between 3 cinquefoils; Femme, a chevron, charged with 3 estoiles, between 3 griffins' heads erased. On the Snelling Thomas's, he bears, Baron, impaled between his two wives; a chevron between 3 Cornish choughs*; on an escutcheon of pretence (his last wife being an heiress), a fess charged with 2 mullets pierced between 3 cinquefoils. Dexter (or first wife's), a fess between 2 chevrons Ermine; on the honour point, a covered cup; on the sinister side, or second wife's, same as the escutcheon of pretence. Crest, a chough (or raven) displayed between 2 spears in pale.

I cannot answer for the correctness of the above description of the arms; but they are as near as I could make them out; having been worn from lying flat. The achievement, consisting of shield, helmet, gauntlet, and sword, were displayed but a few years back.

The inscriptions I regret were not copied at the time I made the memorandum of the arms.

Yours, &c.

P.

* The same Arms were borne by Sir Ryce ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. See Guildim's "Display of Heraldry."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

46. *The History of the Ancient Town and Borough of Uxbridge, containing Copies of interesting Public Documents, and a particular Account of all Charitable Donations, left for the Benefit of the Poor; with Plates, and an Appendix, &c.* By George Redford, A. M. and Thomas Hurry Richea. 8vo. pp. 334. Longman & Co.

FROM the continual change of property in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, a complete Topographical History of Middlesex is an undertaking scarcely to be expected from any individual. Meantime we are thankful to those who, like the present Author, contribute the description of a single parish; of which several respectable writers have already set the example.

Uxbridge, anciently a borough town, and still famous for a considerable market, is a chapelry within the parish of Hillingdon; and is situated at the North-western extremity of the county of Middlesex, fifteen miles from London, in a direction nearly North-west; and nine miles North-east of Windsor.

"The town stands on a gentle declivity towards the South-west and West, and is thereby greatly sheltered from the North and North-east. The soil is gravelly at a little distance below the surface; the air remarkably salubrious and pure, and free from fogs. The situation has been frequently recommended to asthmatical and consumptive persons. The water is excellent. The river Coln passes the Western end of the town, in a direction nearly Southward, and is, by means of the mills which it works, one of the chief sources of wealth and prosperity to the neighbourhood.—The elevation of the town, in relation to the other parts of the county, and also to the metropolis, is considerably higher than any one, entering it directly from London, would suppose. The surface of the ground on which it stands, is at its lowest depression, ninety-seven feet eight inches above low water-mark at Brentford bridge *, and six feet above the basin of the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington; and, consequently, considerably higher than most parts of London.

* "Middleton's Survey of Middlesex, 2nd. edit. p. 530."
GENT. MAG. March, 1819.

Yet from the elevated grounds to the North-East, it is protected, in the severest seasons of the year, from the coldest winds that blow; and its atmosphere is esteemed as mild and agreeable as any within the neighbourhood of London."

"The Chapel is dedicated to Saint Margaret, and is of Gothic structure, composed of brick and flint, and consisting of a chancel, nave and two aisles, separated by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches. We can discover no particulars relative to the old Chapel, which is said to have existed here as early as 1281: but Newcourt says of the present chapel, it was 'built by Robert Oliver, Thomas Maudin, John Palmer, and John Barford, in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VI. A. D. 1447: *"

The monumental inscriptions are not numerous; but amongst them is one for Dame Leonora Bennet, relict of Sir John Bennet, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Chancellor to Anne of Denmark, Queen to James I. He was ancestor to the present Earl of Tankerville, and resided at the Treaty-house. His widow died Sept. 30, 1638.

"The town of Uxbridge is well known in history, as the place where a long and unsuccessful effort was made by King Charles I. and his Parliament, to bring their differences and mutual grievances to an amicable adjustment. After a painful struggle on the one side for liberty of conscience, and on the other for regal prerogative, when both parties were greatly exhausted, and the nation harassed with hostile armies in alternate pursuit of each other, traversing the country in all directions, and spreading universal desolation and misery, it was felt to be highly desirable that some serious efforts should be made to obtain a satisfactory peace.—The King accordingly sent two messengers to request a Treaty: but this measure was not adopted till his army was reduced to great distress, and his cause nearly desperate. These circumstances might have convinced him, that the proposal was less likely to be listened to by the Parliament, or that, if listened to, seeing the disadvantageous situation in which he was placed, their demands would be rigid and peremptory. It does not ap-

* Newcourt, vol. I. p. 650.

pear that the King from the first entertained much hope from this Treaty. He expected no accommodation from the Parliament. He knew the violence of their spirit, and he must have been aware, that he had destroyed their confidence in himself: that they were not therefore likely, especially while their cause was rising and popular, to lower their demands, or to accede to his. Yet to satisfy his party, who became clamorous for peace, he agreed to dispatch the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton, with a reply to the proposals of the Parliament; and with a request to enter into negotiations for a Treaty. This request of the King was agreed to with more readiness than might have been expected.—The 30th of January 1645 was the time, and Uxbridge was the place appointed for this important and interesting discussion. Sixteen Commissioners for the King, and sixteen for the Nation, including four from the Parliament of Scotland, were nominated, to take into consideration the grievances of which each party complained, and to propose those remedies that might be mutually agreeable. The principal heads of discussion were Religion,—the Militia,—and Ireland.”

Every other article, to be reasonably expected in such a Work, is here properly discussed; and the volume is illustrated by thirteen Engravings.

47. *A short Account of Lichfield Cathedral; more particularly of the Painted Glass with which its Windows are adorned: intended principally for the Information of Strangers. The Second Edition, with Additions.* 12mo. pp. 99. Lomax, at Lichfield.

THIS is an improved Edition of a well-compiled Guide to a venerable and finely adorned Religious Fabrick; of which the principal features are the painted windows and the monuments, as has been more fully noticed in vol. LXXXI. ii. p. 253.

We shall here add one more of the Epitaphs, from a splendid monument, which records the munificence of a bountiful Benefactor, on which the female figures represent a widow and orphan of poor Clergymen; and the boys, children of a Charity School; these being the principal objects of his bounty. A Medallion gives his portrait, and beneath is the following inscription:

“A. N.
Obiit XIV. Jan. MDCCCVI.
ætatis suæ LXXVII.

This monument is erected to the memory of Andrew Newton, esq. a native of the City of Lichfield, who died January 14, 1806, aged 77 years. He bequeathed considerable sums of money to the English Free-School near this place, and to various Public Charities in this kingdom. But the praise of posthumous generosity may be partially given, or unjustly denied. During his own life, he liberally promoted the repairs of this Cathedral, and gave his books to the Library. Above all, he founded and endowed, some years before his death, by a donation of twenty thousand pounds, to which he added a like sum by his will, that noble institution in the Close of this Cathedral for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; which perpetuates his name with singular distinction, and renders other monuments superfluous!”

“The LIBRARY is immediately over the Chapter-house, and of the same form and dimensions; and a column in the centre, of plainer architecture, supports another vaulted roof. Here are ten double book-cases, given in the 17th century by the gentry whose names and arms they bear. The former cases, together with all the books, had been utterly destroyed, or carried away, in the Civil War. After the Restoration, Frances, Duchess of Somerset, gave the Library of her deceased Lord to this Church; and by successive benefactions the number of valuable books has been greatly increased. It is to be lamented that the Dean and Chapter are possessed of no fund appropriated to the purchase of books, and to the liberal establishment of a Librarian. Here are a few interesting manuscripts; in particular a very ancient copy of the Gospels in Latin, called ‘*Textus Sti Cædæ*.’—In this room are the portraits of the Dutchess of Somerset, the Foundress of this Library; of Andrew Newton, esq. who gave to it his collection of Books, and who founded the College for the widows and orphans of poor Clergy; and of Dr. Addison, Dean of this Cathedral from 1688 to 1703, and father of the celebrated writer of that name.”

48. *Durovernum; with other Poems.* By Arthur Brooke. 12mo. pp. 168. Longman & Co.

“Durovernum,” the Author says, “makes no pretensions to the title of a complete and regular description of Canterbury, but merely of those objects which

which may be supposed to have occurred in a *Night-walk* in and about that City, with the consequent reflections on each."

Night seems rather a strange period of time for the description of local scenery; and we regret to perceive the gloom which pervades this otherwise entertaining Poem, as well as the minor productions which accompany it.

After an address to the Setting Sun, and to the Night, Mr. Brooke describes some of the prominent features of Canterbury — Dane John Field, the Castle, Martyr's Field, St. Martin's Church, Ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, the Cathedral; Tomb of the Black Prince, of Henry IV., Casaubon; the King's School, and the River Stour.

We shall copy a few lines from the description of the Cathedral:

"Pride of old Kent! thy venerable walls, [a dye,
Thy storied windows, rich with many
Through which the varied day-beam
dimly falls, [brave the sky,
Thy gorgeous shrines, and towers that
Long shall attract the stranger's wonder-
ing eye: [Becket's tomb,
Though now no pilgrim bends o'er
Though Dunstan's ashes all unhonoured
lie, [illumine
Though now no longer pious hands
The lamp o'er Anselm's grave, gilding
the midnight gloom.

Here sleeps the sable Warrior, on whose
arm

Once hung the fate of France, before
whose breath [the charm
Her hosts were scattered, but who knew
Which Mercy sheds around the con-
queror's wreath,

The halo of true glory! Few bequeath
A fame like his, unsullied by a blot
Which Calumny may point; and, tho'
beneath

These stones his mighty heart must
darkly rot, [be forgot.
While England has a name, *his* will not

And here is raised a monumental show,
Such as vain man decrees that Kings
should have, [low
For Henry's bones; but do they rest be-
And moulder motionless? or did the
wave

Bear them to whiten in some coral cave,
The sea-nymphs' sport, and did his
followers weep

Over an empty bier and corseless grave?
What recks it, if this marble or the
dust, [will be his sleep.
Gleam'd o'er his cold remains?—as sound

His blame or praise, let those who list
rehearse,

But from the Muse thy tomb should
rather claim,

O Casaubon! one memorizing verse,
Fit tribute to thy own, thy father's
fame.

Thy classic labours, which have stamp'd
thy name

With an unfading verdure, long shall
guide

Our steps through Learning's labyrinth;
and should shame

The monkish drones, whose ignorance
and pride

Will rest in bloated pomp thy sacred
dust beside."

49. *Strictures on the Uses and Defects of Parish Registers and Bills of Mortality, in reference to Marriages, Births, Baptisms, Diseases, Casualties, and Burials: to the Probabilities of the Expectancy of Life; and to the ascertaining of the Progress of Population; with Suggestions for improving and extending the System of Parochial Registry.* By George Man Burrows, M. D. F. L. S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 72. Underwood.

WE do not think the term *Strictures* fairly used, because Parish Registers are formed upon legal considerations alone; but the utility of their amendment upon the statistical and medical plan recommended might be, under circumstances, incalculable; and therefore the suggestions of the Author highly merit the attention of the Legislature. The pamphlet is written in excellent good sense, and properly supported by documents and authorities. Tables of the proposed alterations are added; but we suggest to the Author, without disrespect, that the subject being in certain parts professional, the impossibility of such registers being accurately kept by the parochial Clergy, or, by any persons, upon mere hearsay information, is clear. In obscure country villages there are no medical men, and hundreds perish without their aid being invoked. However, we feel with our Author, that the subject is truly momentous; and under a hope, that the difficulties may be overcome, heartily wish that a petition upon the subject may in the next Session be presented to Parliament.

50. 1. *Sensibility, the Stranger, and other Poems;* by W. C. Harvey. pp. 319, 8vo.
2. *The*

2. *The Grave of Hope, an Elegy upon the Princess Charlotte.* pp. 14, 8vo.

THE title of this second Poem is so felicitous, as by itself, to enrol Mr. Harvey among our men of genius; but it is our duty to judge of books by their public bearings, more than individual merits of Authors.

We have often found it occur, that were there no other merit, (and there is much more) derived from the modern Poets, almost all are successful in the ballad. It is a form of composition, which implies interesting incident, and lively emotion, of a kind which all persons feel. Other poems are laboured, artificial compositions, of which the ideas are mere deductions, or rather creations of the Author's own brain. These do not interest the reader, because they feel no sympathy in things not of a public and general character. Such poetry is therefore unsuccessful of course.— We say this, because we have a very pleasing ballad, called the Tournament, in Mr. Harvey's poems, (p. 219), and some good imitations of Milton's *L'Allegro* and *Penseroso*, p. 279, seq. though the first is the best. It is astonishing, that our modern Poets do not know how much more easy it is to themselves, and interesting to the reader, to oblige us with lively subjects. We conceive it seriously injurious to indulge so eternally in whining. It creates a morbid sensibility, ill adapted for the business of life, gives to talents a mere taste for romance and idleness, and renders every trifling evil painful. There is nothing of the kind in the Classics. Their heroes are not sentimentalists, but men of action and business. Who else are fit for executors, trustees, husbands, fathers? &c. &c. If Providence held pap-spoons to the mouth, it might be all very well; but even inanimate Nature, by her agent Time, is in constant action, and all her creatures are destined to motion or action. Lord Byron and his successful contemporaries consult incident and effect; but other Poets think that mere reverie is sufficient. The works of the former are founded upon the principles of novel-writing. The story, the character, form the basis of the success of these Poets; accompanied with delicacy of taste and fine sentiment, but only occasionally introduced. We speak this in the pure

spirit of vexation. Versification is made an apology for writing without ideas, which is just as rational as address is without manners. We repeat again, again, again, that it is not the jingle of rhyme, but beautiful, impressive, or grand ideas, which alone can cause Poetry to be esteemed. But, in truth, the first principles of poetical composition are not understood by those who profess it. We do not speak thus in reproach to Mr. Harvey, whose poems are pleasing, but only, that he and others could do much better, if they had studied the grammar of the art. The feelings of an Author are distressed by neglect, undeserved as to mind (young Poets often ending in superior writers), and the publick is robbed of much instruction and pleasure, because Authors adopt a form of composition, which implies substituting a fiddle-case for a fiddle. Mrs. Glasse, under the article "*dressing a Hare*," begins with "*catch a Hare*," if we are correctly informed, as an indispensable preliminary before roasting it; so let Poets previously collect the ideas or incidents which are to compose their Hare, the stuffing, &c. before they put their Poems on the spit. We, however, are *severe* judges. Tears have flowed down our rugged cheeks at the "*Fixi, et quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi*," of the abandoned Dido; but we like not the manly character to be spoiled by romance, and the female by affectation. Very serious duties are infringed: a friend, upon a visit of condolence, can pity real grief, though he does not feel deep sympathy at the squeaking in the hog-sty when the pigs are ringed; and absolutely half of our modern Poets would be much more interesting, if they did not whine so much upon fictitious distress. Pigs never whine but from fear or hunger; and, as the Poets choose them for their archetypes, let them never whine but upon similar grounds. But this is scouting *sentiment*. Pooh! *sentiment* is not complaint. "*Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*." (*Virgil.*) "It was upon the ruins of the capitol, that I conceived the idea of writing this History." (*Gibbon.*) Gray's *Elegy* is wholly composed of fine sentiment, and so are leading admired passages in Shakespeare; but then observe, they are not feminine ejaculations,
but

but fine images, applicable to the species; and therefore universally felt. The sentiment of half the modern Poets is downright domestic grumbling: mere ventilations of soul, bursts of smoke from a chimney, the creaks of old doors, howlings of dogs, complaints of the nursery, and many other things, which a sound mind corrects by necessity. The melancholy Jaques abounds in figures and quaint humour. Milton's *Penseroso* is full of images; and so are Shakespeare's tragedies. A funeral is an impressive thing; but it is the black, the parade, the solemn silence, the awful ceremony, which produce the effect. Melancholy Poetry should be full of suitable figures; not, Oh! how unhappy I am! I am wretched! Don't make a noise! Do pray shut the door! I must go to bed: I cannot eat: &c. &c. &c.: yet even this is ten times more impressive, vulgar as it is, than such empty exclamations as

"I feel a sigh; much like to end in groaning: [moaning."
I wish to write; yet nothing else but
Reviewer.

51. *A Poem, occasioned by the Cessation of Public Mourning for H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte, together with Sonnets and other Productions.* By Mrs. B. Hooper. Cr. 8vo. pp. 143. *Sutaby and Co.*

ONE would imagine, so dismal are their subjects, that all the Poets of this kingdom, with the exception of George Colman, were Undertakers' apprentices, practising first as Mutes, and then displaying "the sable eloquence of Woe."—For our part, we prefer the Street of Tombs at Pompeii, to the mean miserable horror of shelves of coffins in the vaults of a London Church. The Shocking is not admissible in tragedy, as would be bringing a bleeding head upon the stage, nor ought mere groaning and sobbing to be introduced into Poetry. Oh's! and But ah's! are absolute emetics.

We speak not thus in depreciation of Mrs. Hooper's often fine—always elegant verses: but the gloom of her subjects hurts her powers. The title of one Poem, p. 36, is *Peace succeeding Tribulation*, a word odd enough, except from Quakers. But people will not mourn, unless they feel a previous interest in the subject. Of praising Mrs. H.'s poetry, none

need be ashamed, and we have read with delight her sweet song in p. 56.

"SONG—To the Hindoo Air, 'Lawra I for Bacchus.'

"Henry, I departed far from my native shore, [evermore;
And bade the friends I valued adieu for
For thy sake I left them—and cross'd
the stormy main, [sert plain,
A wanderer and stranger to dwell on de-
But with fond affection, this heart had
hop'd to see [my Love, in thee.
Its Friends, its Home, its Country—all,
And I did behold them—Ah! Henry
thou dost know,
'Tis not for these, regretful, that now
my sorrows flow.

Of thy Love possessor, unmoved I could
have borne

The world's united anger, reproach, con-
tempt, and scorn;

But no more the object of thy fond, ten-
der care, [or for despair."

This theme alone is left me, for hope—

As to ourselves, our sighing days are past; but we recollect that they are the beautiful flowers which first shoot out in the spring of life. In this sweet song, we see the perfection of the feminine character; its heroic disregard of self, that another may be rendered happy, afterwards displayed in the noblest affection of Nature, "Maternal Love."

52. *Conirdan: or the St. Kildians. A Moral Tale.* By the Author of *Hardenbrass and Haverill*. 12mo. pp. 319. *Sherwood and Co.*

A PLEASING little story; interspersed with interesting sketches of the pastoral and patriarchal simplicity, accompanied with nobleness of mind and generosity of heart, which characterizes the natives of our most Westerly isle; and, if the fact be philosophically true, seems to be the result of a state of sufficiency, where the acquisition of riches is impracticable, and therefore not desired, i. e. Contentment produces noble and generous sentiment.

53. *Constantine and Eugene; or an Evening at Mount Vernon [the seat of Washington], a Political Dialogue.* By Junius Secundus. Brussels. 24mo. pp. 252.

THIS Book contains the plan of a Constitution, upon the American basis, exhibited in dialogue between one Constantine and one Eugene. The latter is, as Blair says, a man of straw,
who

who is parrot-taught to ask questions, that he may kindly enable his friend Constantine to show off by sensible replies. We find, too, that poor Eugene must not doubt his friend's infallibility, for (in p. 100.) when he entertains scruples about some point, Constantine (*with contracted brow*) becomes angry. We have only gone thus far, to discourage the Author from any such future tasteless form of publication. There is much good sense in this little book. We think with him, that the chief Magistrate ought not to be a military man by profession; and we need only quote a passage in p. 61. Humble Eugene asks his declaiming friend, what he thinks of Universal Suffrage. Constantine [the Great, in this literary game at Shuttlecock] replies, with all the consequence of his station,

"I place, Eugene, universal suffrage, equalization of property, annual election, and *id genus omne* of political speculations, among those dangerous deliria, which bewildered France towards the close of the last century, and made her a prey to anarchy, and finally to a military despotism." P. 61.

Though we do not think the American Constitution and elective chief Magistrates, applicable to a great Nation, we hold the Author to be a man of highly-cultivated intellect, a scholar, and a friend of principle; a remark we should not make, did we not know, that this is a thing for which Political writers in general exhibit too little concern.

54. *Idwal, and other Portions of a Poem, to which is added, Cpphiabaza, Carmen Venatorium.* By P. Bayley, Esq. 8vo. pp. 274. Longman and Co.

THE Reader will have the goodness to observe, that we have, above, the title of a Greek Poem, printed in German Text, i. e. *Homer engrossed like a Lease*, a laughable typographicism.

As to the Work itself, it is the production of a scholar, spoiling himself in verse; sewing the long Tyrocini-um of a great school to make paper kites. We always dread the success of any Poet, for then we are deluged with verses, and the old rule is forgotten, that they who read much Poetry must be very idle, or have very vacant minds. Sensible people will not read, where neither instruc-

tion is acquired, or interest excited. We know a Clergyman of good private fortune, who published a small volume of Sermons by subscription, *in order that they might be read.* We are truly sorry, that such a superior classic as Mr. Bailey appears to be, should issue books, which probably will not circulate beyond friends, from the very form of composition. We feel ourselves also inclined to observe, that, with respect to Epic Poetry, (and such is *Idwal*) the subject ought to be one of mighty abstract interest *in se.* The War of Troy, an affair of ten years, about a pretty woman, and a fool of a husband, was, in those days, no trifle. The Greeks, by the confession of Homer, comforted themselves with the hopes, that they should in the end cuckold the Trojans*, and carry off their goods and chattels. But it also appears, that the soldiers in general were poor creatures, and that the Heroes fought all the battles. Now, since the invention of gunpowder, the soldier fights, the officers stimulate. We could name an officer who was reprimanded for taking a musket, during a battle, instead of minding his men. But this succession of grand duels was important to Greece, just rising out of the Pastoral State, as a lesson of instruction to the people. Hercules and Theseus were men employed in fighting banditti, and the people were to be taught the same, otherwise there could be no agriculture, no property. The atrocious action of Paris was the grossest infringement of a right formerly held most sacred; for, when Commentators were puzzled to reconcile the looseness of Horace, with his warm encomiums of chastity, Spence observed, that the latter apply only to cases of adultery: the *seduction of matrons.* Virgil chose the Origin of Rome; but though there is nothing heroic in Æneas; though he is a mere plodding man of business, going to India or America, to make a fortune or find a home; yet he was to marry a handsome clever young wife, (for such Lavinia is said to have been) and between them they were to produce an egg, from whence would spring a fine race of fighting cocks. This was the scope of Virgil, for in point

* Homer frequently mentions this.

of fact, *Aeneas* died in the Troad (see Dr. Clarke *), being a prudent man of the willow character, what sailors call a *shy cock*, who took care not to get knocked on the head, through heroic pretensions.—Milton chose for his subject, *Paradise Lost*, and, as Dryden observes, the Devil is his hero, for no other cause but because the Omnipotent is placed in a state of necessity, which is impossible. God is represented as being obliged to resist; whereas from his being the fountain and cause of all existence, he would of course suspend, where he chose; and if he wished to punish, would at once issue his *fat*. The war in Heaven is the Heathen Jupiter's battle, by *material* weapons; but Milton's mighty genius supported it in the best manner in his power; still there is not one single worthy demonstration of the Supreme Being, to speak *en philosophe*, except the silent act of the conversion of the forbidden fruit into ashes. We might as well suppose that the manager of a fine piece of machinery talks to the subject under the operation of the engine, as that the Almighty does not act according to his power.

We speak thus, because we are here presented with a Poem, called *Iwval*, founded upon an event in British History. We have no thesis or argument; and we are sorry to say, that our obligations to British History are so small. They were conquered by the Saxons, from the simple circumstance of being agriculturists of property, invaded by needy adventurers. In situations of danger, they had neither fleet nor standing army; nor were they equestrians cased in armour. Generous, brave, independent, they knew not that war is an art, properly so called, and that discipline (as Cæsar affirms) makes men brave. At the retreat to Corunna, the soldiers, before disorderly, fell spontaneously into ranks the moment danger commenced, because they knew, that destruction would otherwise ensue; but the wars of the Britons and Saxons were those of Turks and Europeans: the impetuous attack of barbarous warfare, and certain defeat upon steady resistance. No doubt, there were men of heroic bravery among the Britons,

but a society of farmers and labourers can never cope with regular armies; and though *Iwval* might make a good subject for a novel, if accompanied with sufficient incident, it is still not the proper subject for an Epic Poem. It has no general interest; not the Historical fame requisite. The subject, even of an Ode, in the mind of Gray, was always great in itself. His Ode, the *Bard*, is, in point of fact, the fate of the Monarchs of England. We do not speak thus to condemn Mr. Bailey. The subject alone led us to these remarks. Verse appears to us to fetter Mr. B. In fact, he is a very superior classic. His Greek Poem is certainly an effort, not of common character; and his Latin Ode is truly elegant. There are also fine lines in his English verses. But what of all this? We look upon an attachment to versify subjects, as in nine instances out of ten, a method of interring the works of men of talents and learning, so far as concerns public edification or amusement, and, of course, consigning the names of Authors to oblivion, who would otherwise be read. We know a celebrated man, Dr. Jenner, who occasionally writes poetry, but he prints them upon half-sheets, or pages, and disperses them as gifts among his friends. An Italian has versified the Vaccines; but who will care for it? Lord Byron dramatizes all his poetry, i.e. gives it incident and effect; Moore gives Oriental luxury and splendour; Scott, the old Ballad and Romance: but the success of these Authors is not owing to Poetry, but to the effect of the materials: versification is a mere subordinate concern. None of them are read for the sake of the poetry, but for the novelty, interest, and curiosity expected. In short, we look upon men who write Poetry for fame, as those who expect immortality by means of Epitaphs.

55. *The Immortality of the Soul, and other Poems.* By Thomas Thomson. 12mo. pp. 48. Glasgow.

A RELIGIOUS poem, of manly energetic character, in the serious style of Young's *Night Thoughts*, Blair's *Grave*, &c.

56. *The Church Catechism, and Rite of Confirmation, explained and illustrated*

* Travels, III. 157. Ed. 8vo.

in a course of Lectures. By Thomas Tunstal-Haverfield, B.D. Fell. C. C. C. Oxon; and Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. Lond. 8vo. pp. 604. Hatchard.

THIS is an elaborate and exceedingly useful work to young Divines; a sort of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Catechism. They are Lectures, in the style of a Professor, such as may be delivered in a University. We are happy to find that Paley is quoted; for it is not known to the world that Sectaries arm their congregations against him. He had not the art of an imposing worldly private character, as a man of business, but his illumination powers were Newtonian. His writings were beyond the class of society, over which, as a *Parish Priest*, he had to preside, but he was born to instruct.

57. *A Refutation of the Fallacies and Misrepresentations contained in a Pamphlet, entitled "An Exposition of the New System of Musical Education," published by a Committee of Professors in London.* By J. B. Logier, *Inventor of the System.*

MR. LOGIER has invented a method, by means of an instrument called the *Chiroplast*, of producing a proper disposition of the hand of a pupil, commencing lessons on the Pianoforte. To this he adds a speedier process of acquiring proficiency in Harmony. This merit, though supported by some high Musical characters, is denied by others; and therefore Mr. Logier has published this pamphlet, in which he ascribes the opposition to interested motives. In all such cases, we have one rule, that the merit of all new inventions of public moment should be submitted to the honest opinion of gentlemen, or men of rank, who are proficient in the Art, and independent from wealth and station, and who, in their arbitration would, of course, distinguish between the mere fanatical projector, and the deserving public benefactor. Controversy is endless, because malice, founded on interest, cannot be overcome; and we recommend such an expedient to Mr. Logier.

58. *Observations on the Nutritive Properties of Acacia Gum, known in Commerce under the Names of Gum Ara-*

bia and Gum Senegal, and on the uses to which it may be applied in Tropical Climates. By Richard Pearson, M.D. &c. 8vo. pp. 19. Underwood.

THE intention of this useful tract is to exhibit the benefit of a Concentrated Alimentary Compound, "which would, (if only of the quantity of 2lbs.) save an individual from perishing by hunger and thirst, and enable him to prosecute his journey for the space of eight days," p. 10. Of course, such a preparation is not only useful to persons traversing the interior of Africa, but to armies marching in tropical climates. The pamphlet contains the receipt for making the preparation, and several curious remarks and facts concerning the nutritive properties of Acacia Gum.

59. *Useful Hints on Drawing and Painting; intended to facilitate the Improvement of Young Persons.* By J. C. Burgess, Author of "*An Easy Introduction to Perspective*," &c. sm. 8vo. pp. 54. Sherwood and Co.

THE ingenious Author of these "Useful Hints," finding in the course of his own practice that elaborate Treatises on the Arts meet not in general with the attention they deserve, has aimed at conciseness and perspicuity, and not without success. We select one specimen:

"A person desirous of painting flowers in a superior manner, should possess no small share of patience; for, perhaps, no department of the art requires it so much as this. Flowers painted in water colours, have a more delicate and brilliant effect at first, than those painted in oil; but they are not so durable. Many of the most beautiful water colours very soon fade; so that oil colours are preferable, although it is certainly difficult to produce with them that thin and transparent appearance, and that wonderful finishing, peculiar to the natural flowers.

"The painting of fruit is very similar to that of flowers, although rather easier. Ripe fruit that has grown to a full size, should be preferred to paint from. It requires much taste to group fruit well for a picture, for there should be no uniformity in it; it should be placed in such a manner as to look carelessly thrown together. In making single studies of fruit, it is better to copy it as it hangs on the trees in the green-house, or the garden:

"There

'There as I steal along the sunny wall,
Where Autumn basks, with fruit em-
purpled deep, [my thought ;
My pleasing theme continual prompts
Presents the downy peach, the shining
plum,
The ruddy fragrant nectarine, and, dark
Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.
The vine, too, here her curling tendrils
shoots; [South,
Hangs out her clusters glowing to the
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.'

THOMSON.

I think no master has painted fruit more beautifully than Mignon, and Van Huysum; and therefore their pictures should be observed as the most perfect models next to Nature, from which the artist should study.

"It is not sufficient that the colours should be well imitated, but the transparency, the down, the roughness, and smoothness, of the various kinds of fruit, should be accurately shown. If fruit be painted in a slight and unfinished style, it creates but little pleasure in the observer; but if it be elaborately executed, it cannot fail to excite universal admiration.

"In the painting of animals, birds, fishes, insects, and the various subjects of Natural History, it will be only necessary to attend to the instructions given for the painting of flowers and fruit; except that the anatomy of all animals should be studied; for, without a knowledge of this, it is impossible for any artist to draw them with that accuracy which is absolutely requisite.

"The pictures of Snyders, Hondikoe-ter, Weenix, and Mignon, should be attentively studied; because they excelled in the painting of quadrupeds, birds, insects, &c. &c."

60. *Observations on the Bible Society; shewing that the present Method of distributing Bibles tends rather to check, than encourage the Doctrine of Christ. By the Author of "Letters on the Propagation of the Christian Doctrine in India."* 8vo. pp. 31. Simpkin and Co.

WE are decidedly of opinion, that three things are essential with respect to the whole population. 1. That all persons should be able to read. 2. That they should all have Bibles. 3. That they should all have plain Explanatory Comments, where the matter is not simply historical or moral: for instance, how few persons know, that the language of Scripture in the New Testament, when not directly instructive, is prophetic? What are the *Epistles* but

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Commentaries, to correct error? We could add numerous authorities from Scripture, History, and Reason, in support of the doctrine, that a correct understanding of the Bible is or ought to be a necessary concomitant of the distribution of it; but it is cried down by many, upon this ground, that there is no one point, in which all Christians agree, except this, that the Scriptures are the Word of God, and therefore ought to be generally known.

Our Author says, (p. 7), "Far be it from me to assert that the Word of God ought not to be given to the faithful, yet I am ready to prove that the Scriptures are not of private interpretation; and on that account should be given with *caution* to the ignorant."—He observes (p. 14) "that the lower orders of the People quote the Bible in support of vice: and adduces various anecdotes of the evils of perversion of texts." We recommend this pamphlet to serious perusal; and so far agree with it in tendency, as to think, that the National Education, now in progress, will be found the most efficacious measure yet adopted for civilizing the poor, and improving their morals. To such persons Bibles are acceptable presents; but the bombast of many Bible-society Orators is quite silly. "Buonaparte" (they have said) "never conquered a Country where Bible Societies have been established." We apprehend that it is the *religious and moral education* of Scotland which has occasioned its superiority in point of character; and that the mere donation of the Statutes at Large will never make a Lawyer; nor of the Multiplication-table, an Arithmetician. If we are correct, the distribution of Bibles is not a primary, but secondary measure.

61. *The Churchman upheld in his Support of the Bible Society; and Schismatical Representations of the Gospel detected: or, Remarks, addressed to a Friend, on Two Sermons recently published by the Rev. J. Matthew, A.M. Rector of Kilve and Strington, Somerset; and late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford. By one of the Secretaries of the County of Somerset Auxiliary Bible Society.* 8vo. pp. 46. Hatchard.

OF the temper in which these Remarks are composed, the Writer's brief

brief analysis of Mr. Matthew's Sermon may be at once a proof, and carry with it an answer.

"Not to weary you with trying to conduct you along the mazy labyrinths of the Sermon, I will endeavour to develop and present you with a full and fair statement of Mr. M.'s objections against the Bible Society: that it is a heterogeneous combination of repulsive elements; that it militates against the interests of our glorious Constitution in Church and State; that the instrument it employs is inadequate to the purposes designed, and even mischievous in its use; and that all the legitimate objects of the Society can be more safely accomplished by means of the one which he represents: these, so far as they can be distinguished in the smoke, appear to be the redoubts from which Mr. M. carries on his cannonade."

62. *Reasons of a Layman of the Established Church for withdrawing his Subscription from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and giving his undivided Support to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.* Bath. Rivingtons, London. 8vo.

WE live in eventful times: and those political wisecracs are little to be envied for their *sang-froid* and philosophical temperament, who in the late *glorious* French convulsions perceived nought but the emancipation of slaves from feudal tyranny, and who from the present equally *glorious* British stir for religious novelties, anticipate only "the spread of the Bible" and the conversion of all mankind from the dominion of sin and Satan to the liberty of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This worthy Layman's reasons, though somewhat less dilated and enforced than he might with advantage have rendered them, and somewhat too liberally worded towards the theological Machiavels of the passing hour, are substantial, weighty, and important. His tract indeed is but as a mite cast into the orthodox Corban; but, where ten thousand snekers are set at work, the smallest means of repletion become acceptable and meritorious.

The character of a patriotic Churchman must now resemble that of a zealous Alarmist; let not our Dignitaries start or shrink from the appellation. We ourselves are but hewers of wood and drawers of water for the spiritual watchmen of the people: humble in

our rank, and limited in our office, however, we deem it no act of arrogance or presumption in us, or in the lowest even of our own subordinate agents, to lift up our voices, and to pray for the welfare of our Zion. And, assuredly, were we inclined to do more than this—were we disposed to indulge a spirit of divination by tracing a very strict analogy between the Precursors of Puritanism in the reign of Charles the First and the *soi-disant* "Evangelical Ministers" of the present day, we should with pain contemplate the venerable and truly Apostolical Church of this highly-favoured land as fast verging towards ruin. From such a spirit we yet turn with delight to contemplate the bulwarks erected on sound constitutional grounds against the lava-torrent of fanaticism and error, by the reasoning of Mant, the wit of Warner, the learning of Tomline, the research of Pott, the eloquence of the Rennells, and the vigour of Hodgson and Yates, &c. &c. &c.

We proceed to the consideration of the pamphlet before us; and extract the following sober and convincing remarks with much approbation.

"The ground assumed by the Established Church in support of their legitimacy, as being a direct branch of that Church which was founded by Christ and organized in its form and discipline by the Apostles, I leave to Divines. It is a subject which greatly exceeds my powers of elucidation, and to which my puerile advocacy is utterly unsuited. I believe, and trust, on good grounds, that this Church is a legitimate branch of the Apostolic Church; that its constitution and discipline are strictly consonant with the precepts and practice of the Apostles: and that its doctrines present the best and purest form of Christianity that exists. All this, however, is but to say that I, individually, am a member of that Church from decided preference and conviction. Waving then all consideration of the grounds of preference, I shall merely assume, and trust that I am perfectly justifiable in so doing, that every member of the Established Church feels equally as I do, a preference for his Church, though his convictions may, from accidental circumstances, be less firmly established. If such preference be any thing more than a mere name, he is surely bound by every principle of reason and consistency to give all that support, which the necessary considerations of prudence permit him to employ in

in the cause of religion, to that particular Church which merits his own preference. On this ground, then, it seems the manifest duty of all members of the Church of England to support the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in preference to the British and Foreign Bible Society. But, it is asked, why may not members of the Established Church give support to both Societies, as tending conjointly to accomplish the same good ends? To this I answer,—First, that the ends are not precisely similar, inasmuch as the one Society distributes Bibles alone, while the other distributes them accompanied by the Church Liturgy and other tracts which interpret and explain the Bible according to the received and established opinions of the Church: and Secondly, that as the contribution of each individual for the purpose of distributing Bibles has its limits, he is bound, by every principle which influences him in giving any contribution at all, to employ the whole of it so as to accomplish the greatest good which its appropriation is capable of effecting. If he deem the Liturgy an useful accompaniment, as leading and assisting men to understand the Bible according to the authorized interpretations of the Church, and thereby preserving them from all those wild and extravagant fancies to which an unassisted perusal is apt to give rise, he is bound, consistently with his persuasion, to support that Society in preference, which distributes, along with the Bible, the necessary accompaniment of our admirable Liturgy, and not to alienate to any other mode of distribution those funds which he can conveniently devote to this end: for, in the disposal of every portion of those funds which he gives to the British and Foreign Bible Society, he can only be justified by a positive preference of this Society to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and as far as this portion is concerned, the question stands precisely on the same ground as if no contribution were made by him to the latter. That there is any thing superior in the constitution or efficiency of the British and Foreign Bible Society to those of the other Society, cannot easily be proved. It distributes Bibles; so does the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: while this latter embraces all the purposes of the former, with the addition of one most important purpose, which every consistent member of THE CHURCH must sanction and approve. To support the British and Foreign Bible Society, then, in preference to the Society for Promoting Christian Know-

ledge, is virtually to condemn the distribution of the Prayer-book. It is plausibly urged, that it is better to distribute Bibles, even without note, comment, or the Liturgy, rather than not distribute them at all; and that it is only by so distributing them they can be rendered acceptable to a large portion of the people of these countries who do not conform to the Established Church. All this may be true, and my own belief is in favour of it. But it by no means decides the question, whether members of the Established Church should be contributors to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Such members are under no such dilemma as that of giving the Bible without comment, or not at all; and therefore to them this alternative does not apply. Let DISSENTERS, who require the sacrifice of the Liturgy, devote their exertions to circulating the unexplained Bible; but let members of THE CHURCH give it in conjunction with what they must deem a highly useful, if not indispensable explanation. It is again said, that, by subscribing to both Societies, competition is maintained, to the more effectual excitement of both, and the more perfect accomplishment of the great end designed. That competition has this effect, is not to be doubted; but, valuable as it may be in this point of view, it can never be consistent with the Churchman's duty to support it by measures at variance with the principles of the Church, even though the question, as to the possible expediency of his giving such support, were not rendered superfluous by the utter improbability that opposition to the Church will cease to stimulate the exertions of its members. It is finally represented, that, by co-operating in this great work, all sects are likely to become united in Christian fellowship and love, and that the differences between them may by this approximation be gradually obliterated, and the formation of ONE UNIVERSAL CHURCH OF CHRIST be thereby promoted. This representation is so plausible, that I do not wonder it has misled many. To the truly pious and benevolent mind, no picture can be more delightful than that which is here portrayed, of *one undivided family of Christ*, united by the inseparable bonds of Christian love and charity, and varying only in certain shades of opinion too faint to merit attention.

“The representation requires only to be TRUE to entitle it to all the weight that can possibly be claimed for it: but, unhappily, it is far otherwise; nor can any one, who believes in the existence

of an organized Apostolic Church, and who gives the subject a moment's consideration, be deceived by its speciousness. How is union or harmony to be promoted by the coalition of Churchmen with Dissenters in the formation of Bible Societies?—*The member of the Church relinquishes his Liturgy as the sine of his admission to the Society.*—I know of no concession made by the Dissenter to promote the end proposed. The parties unite, therefore, on very unequal terms, and from such an union no permanent concord can result; while, as far as regards the anticipated consummation of all sects uniting in one universal Church, it may, no doubt, be contemplated by the Dissenter who has his Church yet to seek, but is not very consistent with the profession of the Churchman, who believes his own to be the true Church founded by Christ, and organized by the Apostles. How he can, consistently with his belief, look for the establishment of an universal Church by means which involve a sacrifice of his own, I must leave to be explained by those who affect to aim at this end by supporting the British and Foreign Bible Society.

“Throughout the whole of the foregoing discussion, it must be borne in mind, that no hostility whatever is designed against the British and Foreign Bible Society; that the arguments are addressed *solely* and *exclusively* to members of the Church of England; that a transfer of support from the British and Foreign Bible Society to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge does not diminish the aggregate amount appropriated to the great end of diffusing the Scriptures; and that the support which the member of the Church gives to his own Society implies no disapprobation or rivalry of the British and Foreign Bible Society; consequently that it need not be the means of inducing the slightest jealousy or ill-will between the respective parties. Let all concur in pursuing the great end of diffusing the Scriptures, and promoting the cause of Christianity, but let them pursue it each in the course which he most approves.”

Our sentiments accord in unison with those here expressed, and we print them with honest pride of heart. Our Church tolerates all sects and parties, but it can identify itself conscientiously with none by which its own Liturgy, that “form of sound words,” is insolently slighted and contemned.

The following brief series of succinct propositions may serve to convey some notion of the true grounds on which our Church rests; and may at least lead some to reflect on a most important subject, to which it is feared that Churchmen in general give but too little attention.

Christ founded not only a RELIGION, but a CHURCH also. He gave to the Apostles, and to them alone, the power to organize and establish his Church. They did organize and establish it, appointing Elders or Priests, and Deacons, to preach its doctrines and administer its rites and sacraments; and also, by a delegated power, ordaining Bishops, in order to preserve and perpetuate a regular Ministry, giving to the Bishops so ordained the same delegated power of ordaining other Bishops in perpetual succession. In no way, save by his Episcopal ordination, can any minister be authorized to perform the functions of the Ministry. There has been a regular and unbroken succession of regularly-ordained ministers from the Apostolic age down to the present time. To such succession Episcopacy is indispensable; nor can the Church of Christ be recognized, nor its existence be admitted, save where that existence is verified and confirmed by the only adequate indication, a regular Episcopacy. The Church of England can trace back a regular succession of Bishops to the earliest ages of Christianity; consequently its claim to be considered a branch of the true Apostolic Church is indisputable. On the strong ground, then, of Divine appointment, is this Church entitled to the exclusive support of its members; nor can they, consistently with their duty, forego, or bring into hazard, that discipline of their Church which is so vitally essential. They do virtually forego its discipline, and compromise its authority, when they imply by their actions that they think lightly of that authority; and when they consent to withhold the LITURGY in distributing the BIBLE, they unequivocally manifest a disregard for their own branch of that Divine institution which is the firmest pillar of THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.—*Esto perpetua! Esto indivisa!*

Chelsea.

W. B.

63. *Letters addressed to ——— Esq. respecting the Union of the Regular Clergy with Dissenters in the Distribution of the Bible.* By the Rev. John Ward, of Mickleover. 8vo. pp. 138. Rivingtons.

We sincerely coincide with the Author in warmly advocating our venerable Church Establishment; but not wishing to enter into a never-ending controversy, we join in his concluding hope:

“May the Christian have the happiness to see the light of his Bible spring up stronger, and still more strong, to lighten the Gentile World, as well as to be the glory of the People of Israel! And may our Book of Prayer be the peculiar and appropriate taper of light, which is ever to shew to us, the way which should conduct us to our own established temples of Peace and Goodwill, and Moderation, and Order,—and where Order deigns to come, her sister Liberty will not be far.”

64. *Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. III. (Concluded from p. 140.)*

THE memoirs of Mr. Hardinge are followed by a series of letters to and from Dr. Sneyd Davies, intended for Mr. H.'s Memoirs of the latter, but which did not come to hand in time. We have also letters to Mr. Hardinge from various distinguished literary characters: the prelates, Dr. Moore, Abp. of Canterbury, Dr. Porteus, Bp. of London, Dr. North, Bp. of Winchester, Bishops Horsley, Hurd, Yorke, Bagot, Fisher, Mansell, Madan; Lords Thurlow, Loughborough, Sandwich, and Stanhope. Of these, some are of no great length, but all characteristic of the Writers. No one will doubt that the following from Bp. Horsley is remarkably so.

“Sir,
Upper Seymour-Street,
June 7, 1792.

“I return you many thanks for the ‘Extracts from Dr. Priestley's late Writings,’ which are certainly very much to the purpose. I have no doubt of the propriety of exhibiting such a man to the publick in his true colours; that, if the vehemence of his invective against the Constitution of the Country should at last call for the vengeance of the Laws, the people may not be liable to be imposed upon by the outcry which he and his friends will make; and may clearly understand that he is not persecuted for his religious scruples, or from any speculative opinions—but

punished for attempts to excite sedition. I send with this a volume, of which I desire your acceptance. In the Sixth Chapter of the Remarks upon Dr. Priestley's Second Letters you will find passages that breathe the same spirit with those of your selection (pages 409—411.) But with this aggravation, that your specimens are taken from what he wrote under a strong resentment of real injuries—mine are the cool, unprovoked effusions of an habitual philosophical malignity.

“I remain, Sir, with the greatest respect and regard, your very faithful and obedient servant, SAMUEL ST. DAVID'S.”

Mr. Hardinge's other correspondents were—the Deans, Powis, Shipley, Vincent, and Ekins; Dr. Davies, Sir Jos. Banks, the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Cumberland, &c. All these afford the gratification which follows the unrestrained sentiments of those whom we have admired in the more elevated situations of public life. This species of gratification, indeed, which every cultivated mind knows how to appreciate, forms the great attraction of the present volume of the “Illustrations.” Nor is it a little to the credit of the Editor's judgment, that among such a very copious collection of original letters (many hundreds) we scarcely perceive one which the writer would have wished to consign to oblivion, although his modesty might have debarred publication in his life-time. It is no uncommon thing, we must allow, to see private correspondence brought forward, not only without any pretence to intrinsic merit, but even with some degree of injury both to the living and the dead. Yet when the task of selection devolves on one whose judgment is united with a tender regard for character, and a sacred respect for the unobtrusive failings, or unavoidable misfortunes, of private life, and who has no other object in view than to display the gradual development of genius, and the progress of literary history, such collections must be ranked among the most valuable and necessary appendages to every well-formed library.

In Mr. Hardinge's correspondence we find a curious account of a visit paid, in 1802, by Mr. H. and his nephew, to the late Bp. Watson at Calgarth; and although the publick is by this time probably satiated with the many opinions that have been given
make

of that prelate, we are induced to make a few extracts from Mr. Hardinge's letters, because here, as every where else, his pen is not only that of a "ready writer," but of a keen and judicious observer.

P. 161. "I cannot help informing you of a delicate flattery to me on the part of the Bishop, when *flattery to himself* took a little breath. He had been talking of his independence, and of the ill-treatment he had received; when he turned, and said, 'You have met with your oppressions too, and your inferiors of all kinds have been raised at your cost; but your mind is unvanquished, and you are admired as well as beloved. Perhaps it is better, as Cato said, that you should *not* have your statue, but that people should say, why had not this man a pedestal for him?'"

This hint, however, was lost on Mr. Hardinge. No man ever passed through life with less complaining. For this reason, among others, he certainly "was beloved," which we are afraid was not the case with his adviser.

P. 162. "The Bishop, though an egotist, and vain of his talents, is a delightful companion."

P. 163. "The Bishop has been quite animated—and, bating that unfortunate passion for his own talents, delightfully interesting. He read *again* to us this evening a little attack upon Soame Jenyns—a most beautiful composition, and which is the more curious because it has not his name."

P. 164. "The character as well as the abilities of the Bishop are incalculable. He is, in pride of capacity, and the indiscretion of conduct, a perfect child; but in eloquence, and powers of reasoning, he is almost above human.—His egotism is insufferable. He gave to my nephew a book this morning, as a pure gift and keepsake. It was 'Two Sermons in Defence of Christianity,' and 'A Charge at Landaff' on the same topic. When he gave it, he said, 'This is the best argument ever delivered in defence of your faith and mine; I will now read you a letter to me on the subject of my works.' He read a letter in which the writer tells him, that 'Lord Thurlow said he had been of more service to Religion than all the Bishops united.' He has told us very often, 'that he had parts for any thing, and the soundest head in the world;' yet, with all this high conceit of himself, he is eternally complaining, 'that all the Bishops, all Courts, and all Governments, are against him.' He is a despot over a most angelic wife, who

adores him, but is evidently more at home when he is out of the room. To his children he is even worse. Yet, abstracted from this awkward shade of his character, and from a little pomp in his manner, he is a delightful and most eloquent companion."

Had these letters been published when received (in 1802) they might have been thought too highly coloured; but how faithful the picture was, appears too evidently from the Bishop's Life, written by himself. We have also here a few letters from him to Mr. Hardinge, which afford lamentable instances of that conceited assumption of superiority which destroys usefulness.

Our editor now furnishes the lives of Bp. Smalridge, Sir Henry Gough, Sir Richard Gough, Walter Gough, Esq. with a number of letters to Mr. Walter Gough from Bp. Smalridge, purchased by Mr. Nichols from the late Mr. Ashby's library. Smalridge's letters, which are dated principally from Oxford, give a lively representation of his literary pursuits, and of the manners of the college-men of his times. They are easy, and quite unlaboured, and therefore rather below the correctness of his printed style. They contain much good advice to Mr. Walter Gough, who was his junior.

In a letter dated 1696, occurs a singular passage on licensing books:

P. 261. "Our Vice-Chancellor has shewn a great deal of caution in doing any thing that might offend the Government, or any one that is in the favour of it. He suppressed for some time the *Æsop* published by Mr. Alsop, because in the preface of it there was a gentle touch upon Dr. Bentley. He has at last given leave to the vent of it, on condition that his *Imprimatur*, which he at first gave, be not printed with it. He put a stop to a Discourse of Mr. John Keill's, a Scotchman, of Balliol, because notice was taken in it of an astronomical mistake of Dr. Bentley's; but, after expostulating with him, he has at last granted that it come out, even with his *Imprimatur*, on its being approved by our mathematical professors. An 'Anglo-Saxonicum Pentateuchum' is suppressed by him, because dedicated to Dr. Hickee, a Nonjuror; though there is no other compliment paid him, but that he is skilful in Saxon, and has promoted the study of it."

Dr. Bentley appears to have been no favourite with Dr. Smalridge.

"Oxford,

“Oxford, Feb. 22, [1697-8.]

“Dear Sir,—I have no apprehensions that the Government will be offended with *what shall be said to Dr. Bentley*; for I suppose care will be taken to speak with all due respect of the Court, how freely soever the Courtier may be handled. But I think there is still less danger that this controversy should occasion any quarrel between the two Sisters. The Doctor is too well known at Cambridge, to be much favoured. His *great lashes and arrogance* have made him much despised there, and I am sure that several of that body will be better pleased to see him humbled than any of ours will. He has treated Joshua Barnes, their Greek Professor, with as great insolence as he has done us; and I am told he talks of Bishops, and men of the greatest character, with the same air of haughtiness with which he looks down upon such humble wretches as the Editors of Christ Church. This at least I am confident of, that all persons of quality and good breeding will declare against him, when it shall appear how clownishly, and unlike either a gentleman or a scholar, he has treated Mr. Boyle and Sir William Temple, who have something at least of both.”

We find also various particulars of Bishop Smalridge's life and times illustrated from extracts of his correspondence (MS. Ballard VII.) in the Bodleian library; but a much wider field of literary information opens upon us in the correspondence of Dr. Ducarel. The correspondence of Dr. Ducarel (which we believe is in the possession of the Editor) would alone serve to fill up most of the principal *lacunæ* in English biography and literary history. His acquaintance was extensive, and his habits of observation and research were incessant. Among the correspondents whose letters are here given for the first time, we find the names of Dr. Zachary Grey, Mr. Joseph Kilner, Dr. M. Woodward, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bp. Burnet, Mr. Arthur Bedford, Samuel Pepys, Bp. and Chancellor Hoadly, Bp. Pearce, Bp. Lyttelton, Dr. Topham, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Uvedale, Vander Gucht, Rev. J. Watson, Dr. Burton, John Strype, Bp. Tanner, Abp. Herring, Abp. Hutton, Abp. Secker, Abp. Cornwallis, Mr. Carte, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Balguy, Bp. Warburton, and nearly 50 more Prelates, or men of learning, of the eighteenth century. These letters are interspersed by *biographical Memoirs*

of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Richard Frewen, Rev. M. Fothergill, Dr. Burton the Antiquary, Bp. Tanner, Abp. Herring, Abp. Hutton, Abp. Secker, and other distinguished personages, some portion of whose history became necessary for the better understanding of their correspondence and literary schemes. The latter, we mean their literary schemes, form no uninteresting part of this volume; and let those who think lightly of literary labour, peruse the “Negotiation concerning Bridges's Northamptonshire,” and “Letters relative to a new edition of Bp. Gibson's Codex,” and they will acknowledge that the history of a *book* involves events that are of no small curiosity to the publick, as they (unfortunately) are of no small importance to the Author.

For the bulk of the information and entertainment to be derived from this copious selection, as it cannot admit either of analysis or abridgement, we must refer to the volume itself. One or two circumstances which we shall extract, afford, we can assure our readers, but scanty specimens of the gratification they may expect.

The letters between Dr. Ducarel and Dr. John Burton the Yorkshire Antiquary, lay open to us those difficulties in schemes of literary research which the liberality of the present age has in some degree removed. Burton was a most laborious investigator. In the course of his pursuits, body as well as mind demanded some relief; and having occasion for an amanuensis to transcribe registers, &c. Dr. Ducarel gave him the address of one of those humble appendages to Lawyers and Antiquaries. The answer of this person reveals the secrets of the trade, as then carried on, which perhaps is not much known to, and may amuse our readers.

“*Mr. TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM to Dr. JOHN BURTON.*

“*No. 1, Field court, Gray's Inn, June 16, 1759.*

“Reverend Sir,—Dr. Ducarel has been so kind as to shew me your letter of the 2d instant; in answer to which, I beg leave to inform you that the prices here for transcribing, or copying, are as follow: For such writing as concerns the business of the Court of Chancery, one penny per sheet consisting of 90 words. If the writing relates to the business of the Court of Exchequer, a penn
must

must be paid for every 72 words; and for any writing relative to the Common Law, as Acts of Parliament, &c. and all other kinds of writing, as transcribing printed or MS. books, a penny for every 72 words; and the price of copying Latin, French, or any other foreign language, is always double that of transcribing English.

"Now, Sir, the business you want to have done is of the kind last mentioned; but as, probably, some time will be taken up in searching for what must be transcribed, and perhaps it may not prove to be very legible when found, the attendance to be given at the Museum at the stated hours, and the necessary interruption to all other business on account of this,—these circumstances, I say, render it impossible for me to fix what I must have for every sheet of 72 words, as I cannot tell how many sheets I shall have to write in a day. To ascertain what should be paid for every 72 words would, undoubtedly, be the best method for you and me; since, otherwise, you have no check upon my industry, and by this method I should be interested in giving your business all possible dispatch. But this seems impracticable, for the reasons before mentioned; and, therefore, I make you this proposal, viz. to attend at the Museum at the stated hours for 25 shillings per week, to search and transcribe as you shall direct; and by what I shall do in a week or a fortnight you will be able to judge whether I shall answer your expectations.

"But, in case you prefer the certain price, I offer you, by way of trial, to take my chance for a week or a fortnight, at twopence for every 72 words I shall write; and in case I write any thing unnecessary, or contrary to your directions, not to be paid for it. Now, Sir, if two pence per sheet be paid for transcribing Latin when it lies before a person in a plain legible hand, surely more should be paid for the same quantity when much time is spent in searching for and selecting what is necessary to be wrote. Dr. Ducarel, to whom I am much obliged, and on whose recommendation, therefore, I would accept of the lowest terms I possibly could, can probably inform you that what I have said in regard to the prices of copying here is true.

"If you should accept the latter proposal, I submit it to you whether I should not have a catalogue of the Harleian MSS. and one of your 'Monasticons,' in order to prepare at home for the business to be done at the Museum.

"If either of these proposals should be agreeable, I shall punctually follow your

directions, or those of any other person you please to appoint here, and shall begin the second day after I shall have received your instructions.

"As to the manner of payment, you will please to direct the person to whom I shall deliver what I have wrote here to pay me weekly, or according as the business is done. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"TIM. CUNNINGHAM."

Dr. Burton accordingly employed this man for some time, but found even his moderate charges too expensive. It pains us to see the useful labours of this learned Antiquary obstructed by want of pecuniary means, and of national encouragement. We do flatter ourselves that we live in better times, and yet this species of flattery still requires to be kept within bounds. In the case of many useful and important works, it cannot yet amount to *proud boasting*. From the memoirs of Dr. Burton, prefixed to this correspondence, it will be seen what was the result of his labours, and one probable cause of the discouragement which he had to encounter.

To the Memoirs of Dr. Tanner, Bp. of St. Asaph, in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. we have some additional particulars in the present volume from Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian library, and a long series of his letters from the same exhaustless mine. The following anecdotes of a man renowned in the "Noble army of Martyrs" appear new. They are conveyed in a letter from Bp. Tanner's son to Mr. Morant.

"May 28, 1756.

"Rev. Sir,—Yours I received, and wish it was in my power to supply your friend Dr. Ducarel with any memoranda of my predecessor, Dr. R. Taylor, worthy his notice; but all I can find is in a manuscript of Dr. Wilkins, given me by his executor, entitled, 'An Historical Account of the Church and Town of Hadleigh in Suffolk, written by David Wilkins, D.D. Rector of that Parish, MDCXXI:' in which nothing is mentioned but, '1554, Rowland Taylor, LL.D. collat' by Abp. Cranmer, martyred 1555. See Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. II. p. 303; of whom, in a brass table hanging up upon the the North pillar, that is joined to the Chancel, is this Inscription:

"Gloria in Altissimis Deo.

"Of Rowland Taylor's Fame I show,
An excellent Divine,

And

And Doctor of the Civill Law,
A Preacher rare and fyne.
King Henrye and King Edward's days,
Preacher and Parson here,
That gave to God contynual praise,
And kept his flock in fear.
And for the Truth condemn'd to dye
He was in fierye flame,
Where he received paycentlie
The Torment of the same.
And stronglye suffer'd to the ende,
Which made the Standers-by
Rejoice in God to see their Frende
And Pastor so to dye.
O Taylor, were thy mighty Fame
Uprightly here enrol'd,
This Deeds deserve that this good Name
Where sipher'd here in Gold.
'Obit Anno Dom. 1555.'

"This (as Mr. Ryce says) was found by Mr. Tillotson, anno 1594, fastened to the wall. He was burnt in Aldham Common; where lies a stone to keep his name in remembrance, with these two verses cut in it:

'Dr. Taylor in defending that was good
At this Place left his Blood.'

"*Mem.* This stone was railed round with very handsome iron rails by Dr. Wilkins, to prevent its being abused by idle people, and to keep off ploughs, carts, &c.—is a curiosity which I should be glad to shew Mr. Morant, if ever business or inclination called him to Hadleigh. I am, Reverend Sir, your obedient humble servant,
J. TANMER."

In the *Memoirs and Correspondence of Abp. Secker*, we are glad to see a refutation of the slanders of Hollis. These were too long suffered to pass uncontradicted. They are now little regarded.

The following letter from this amiable Prelate has some connexion with the controversies of our own days. Men of moderate tempers have always thought alike.

"*Advice to a CLERGYMAN, on his Son's becoming a Calvinist.*

"*Lambeth, Nov. 3, 1767.*

"Sir, I am very sorry that your Son hath given you cause of uneasiness; but, as a seal of God, though in part not according to knowledge, influences him, his present state is far better than that of a profane or vicious person; and there is ground to hope, that, through the divine blessing, on your mild instructions and affectionate expostulations, he may be gradually brought into a temper

every way Christian. Perhaps he and you differ, even now, less than you imagine; for I have observed, that the Methodists and their Opposers are apt to think too ill of each other's notions. Our Clergy have dwelt too much upon mere morality, and too little on the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel; and hence they have been charged with being more deficient in this last respect than they are, and even with disbelieving, or, however, slighting the principal points of revelation. They, in their turn, have reproached their accusers with enthusiastic imaginations, irrational tenets, and disregard to the common social duties, of which many of them perhaps are little, if at all guilty. Who the Author of the 'Address to the Clergy,' &c. is, I am totally ignorant. He seems a pious and well-meaning man; but grievously uncharitable in relation to the Clergy, without perceiving it; and a little tinctured with Antinomianism—I hope, without being hurt by it himself. God grant, that nothing which he hath written may hurt others! As Mr. P—— mentions Mr. B—— to your Son, I send you some Letters relative to him, which will shew you more fully my way of thinking about Methodists, and persons considered as a-kin to them. You will be pleased to return them. For the same purpose I add a copy of an unpublished, though printed Charge, which you may keep as a present from your loving brother,

"*THO. CANT.*"

The remainder of the volume contains an admirable life of Charles Townley, esq. and *Memoirs of Francis and Nicholas Russell, Dr. Kirshaw, Dr. Henley, Mr. Dandridge, Mr. Charlton, Messrs. Edward and John Collins*, and that harmless, but singular enthusiast, the Rev. Thos. Allen, of Kettering. Those who study the various appearances of *mind*, will be amused with comparing the *egotism* of a late Prelate, which we have already noticed, with that of Mr. Allen, in a letter, p. 569. We may refer likewise to some letters of Mr. Ritson's, more characteristic of that gentleman's unfortunate temper than any we have yet seen published. But there must be bounds to a review of this kind; and considering, as we do, that this volume is more replete with original matter than almost any of its predecessors, we leave it with perfect confidence that, after even a slight inspection of its contents, all further

recom-

* The stone has been lately re-erected, with a poetical inscription: see our preceding volume, p. 390. EDIT.

recommendation of ours will be unnecessary.

This volume is embellished with the portraits of George Hardinge, Esq. Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. Bps. Smalridge and Tanner, Bp. Lyttelton and Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Thomas Martin and Mr. John Ives, and Charles Townley, Esq. all in a style of finished engraving; and a sketch of poor Ritson, which strongly reminds us of the epithet bestowed upon him by George Stevens—the “Vinegar-cruet.”

65. *The Soul of Mr. Pitt.* By Wm. Dunn, *Lombard-street.* 8vo. pp. 16.

THIS singular Title is taken from an observation in a Morning Paper, that “the plan of Debentures unfolds the soul of Mr. Pitt.” Upon this plan, Mr. Dunn founds the scheme which it is the object of his pamphlet to recommend. He proposes, “that every proprietor of the funded capital shall have the liberty of claiming any part of it in transferable debentures of 100*l.* stock or upwards; these debentures to be transferable into stock, and the interest, when received, to be written off the back of each, in the manner of India Bonds. The result of this plan will be,” he says, “the 3 per cent. Consols steadily above 100,” which would compel the Sinking Fund of fourteen millions to be applied to the service of the year, and occasion a saving in the 4 and 5 per cents. of 4 millions a year. Then, he adds, “Eighteen Millions of Taxes would be taken off, and the stocks would receive a *greater* support than if the Sinking Fund had been increased to three times its present amount,” (p. 9.) He also adds, that it would virtually augment the capital of every Banker, and facilitate commerce with the Colonies to a most beneficial extent. The principle upon which Mr. Dunn founds these hopes is, that as things now are, the eight hundred millions of the National Debt is so much capital absolutely sunk and dead; which by the plan of Debentures is brought into vitality and action.

For our parts, we do not see that it is any difference to the publick, whether a fundholder at buying in receives a receipt, or debenture, upon which he can borrow money, or not. *If it be presumed that they can by*

means of such a security extend the Capital of the Nation to what amount they think fit, we must deny the possibility. The Circulating Medium would never by the Bank of England be extended to eight-hundred millions: and for them to render notes for all debentures offered to them would be a vain hope; because, if they were able to do so, it would lower the interest of money almost to nothing, and, according to the infallible law of paper issues in excess, the notes would return back upon them into the bargain. We do not however say that this could ever be the result of Mr. Dunn's plan. Stocks are so fluctuating, that, if a man wanted to borrow when they were 73, the lender might answer, in a few months they may be at 50, and I can only let you have a half of the present value.”

If it be true, as has been respectably stated, that the value of all the landed property of this kingdom depends entirely upon the pleasure of the Bank of England, just as it chuses to regulate its issues, the measure of augmenting the circulating medium at option appears to be a question of even a woful import. For our parts, we are friendly to the good old system of paper, convertible into specie or bullion, and no more augmentation than the necessities of commerce demand; i. e. we would wish the bill of a merchant, who is engaged in traffick, which augments the wealth of the Nation, to be of easy discount, because the return replaces the capital with profit; but this kind of paper and accommodation checks itself. It is not used without an advantageous object.

Let us take a short view of the easy conversion of fixed into floating Capital. A. B. and C. have estates of 10,000*l.* per annum each. They agree to set up a Bank, and to form a London Deposit, borrow the fortunes of all the old spinsters in the family, cut down timber, &c. and so vest a handsome sum in Exchequer Bills, for the security of the London Banker. In a short time, from the exchange of Bills of other Banks, and discounts of notes of hand, payable in London, and monies lodged with them, their town deposit is supported without a farthing of their own money being locked up; on the contrary, they have that, and more of other persons,

persons, from which they draw interest. The commerce of the farmers, millers, and butchers, and many other trades, is so confined to the vicinity, that by far the greater part of the Notes issued for the accommodation of such classes of persons never goes to London at all; nor do thousands of £. notes, circulating among the labouring classes.—It is plain and evident that moneyed people, thus deriving by confidence, are enabled to ease less for a thousand pounds, than others for a hundred; and that, upon an estate being put up to auction, common bidders cannot cope with them. We therefore think, that the system has a tendency to affect the market-price of land in a most powerful manner. The question is, whether the dearness of land is any good to the Country: we think not; and, if five per cent be a fair profit, it ought not to be above 14 or 15 years purchase, as it was when there were no Banks or Paper Money. We proceed indeed upon an old-fashioned notion, that paper is not legitimately used, but in aid of commerce. We shall further illustrate our meaning.

Let us suppose that Government were able to pay off the National Debt. What could be done with eight hundred millions at once thrown into the market? Landed property would rise to more than a hundred years purchase, if any body chose to

sell, which is improbable, except a few squanderers; and as to mortgages, they would be done at five shillings per cent. The bondholders would very soon have nothing to live upon, and must emigrate or starve. What would become of numerous luxury trades, now dependent upon them? and to what a price would the cheapness of money raise provisions?

Our limits must of course compel us to stop here, though the subject requires a volume.

We have no objection to the plan of Mr. Dunn, or to any other plan which facilitates the augmentation of Capital *whenever the Commerce of the Country requires it, and a profit is thus brought into the Country.* Perhaps too the measure of Debentures might induce many Foreigners thus to hold a property in our funds. We know that Bankers fare best when money is plenty; and we know that without them, the trade of the Country could not be carried on, and that the great Capitalists would monopolize every branch of Commerce, and levy what price they pleased upon the consumer; but still we think it sacred, as a general rule, that there should be always a proportion between the issue of money, and the use that can be made of it; *i. e.* whether such a use will augment the sum total of National wealth.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge.—Mr. THOMAS THORP of Trinity College, and Mr. ALEX. MALCOLM WALL, of St. John's College, have this year obtained the Chancellor's gold medal as the best proficient in Classical Learning.

Cambridge, Feb. 26.—The valuable Oriental MSS. bequeathed to this University by the celebrated African traveller BUCKHARDT, consisting of upwards of 300 volumes, have safely arrived, and are now deposited in the Public Library.

Nearly ready for Publication:

Strictures on Mr. Wix's Reflections on the expediency of an Union of the Churches of England and Rome, by the Rev. H. C. O'DONNELL, A. M. Chaplain to the Hon. Corporation of Trinity House.

A History of England, from the first Invasion by the Romans, to the Accession of Henry VIII. By the Rev. JOHN LINGARD, author of "The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church."

The Victories of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated in a Series of Engravings from Drawings by RICHARD WESTALL, R.A. the outlines engraved by CHARLES HEATH, and coloured in imitation of the original Drawings, quarto.

The first part of "The Englefield Vases," containing six plates, engraved by H. MOSS, from the Vases in the possession of Sir H. Englefield, Bart.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the splendid collection of Pictures by British Artists in Sir John Fleming Leicester's Gallery in Hill-street, and in his superb mansion in Cheshire. By Mr. WILLIAM CAREY. 8vo.

Exposition of the *Anti-British* system of publication, tending to sacrifice the honour and interests of the British Institution, Royal Academy, &c. to private cabals. By Mr. W. CAREY, 2 vols. 8vo.

A new Edition, with considerable additions, of Captain J. C. LASKER's description of the Elgin and Phigalian Marbles, arranged

arranged conformably to the numbers as they are now placed in the British Museum, illustrated with a View of the two pediments of the Parthenon, taken by Monsieur Nantel, by order of the French King.

An Appendix to the "Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum" of Mr. HAWORTH, which will make a considerable addition to his former catalogue.

A detailed View of the Flemish Husbandry, illustrated with Maps, Plates, and Plans, descriptive of Machinery, Buildings, Implements, &c. in 1 vol. 8vo.

Facts and Observations intended to prove that the British Colonies in North America possess Advantages to Emigrants superior to those of the United States of America. By Mr. GREECE, a respectable farmer of Lower Canada.

A brief Treatise on Prisons, intended for the use of Sheriffs, Magistrates, Grand Jurors, and other persons interested in the Management and Construction of Prisons: illustrated with an enlarged design of the New Gaol about to be built at Dover. By RICHARD ELSAM, architect, 4to.

A Satirical Novel, in 3 vols. by the Author of *Prodigious!*

Preparing for Publication:

A Second Edition of an Answer to a Dissenter's Reasons; by the Rev. SPENCER COBOLD, M. A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Vol. III. of "Sermons for the use of Families;" by the Rev. Mr. BUTCHER, of Sidmouth.

A Second Edition, with considerable additions, of an Essay on the Holy Eucharist, or the Refutation of the Hoadlyan scheme of it; by the Rev. HENRY CARD.

Three Maps upon a new plan, of the sites of all the Religious Houses, Colleges, Hospitals &c. within the Diocese of Norwich, previous to the dissolution of the Monasteries. By Mr. R. TAYLOR, of Norwich. They will be accompanied by a copious reference upon the plan of Speed's Catalogue, and will contain the Arms of Religious Houses, and much additional information. The object of the Work is to illustrate the Monastic History of the Diocese, and to form a complete Index to this department in the County Histories, and also to accompany the new Edition of the *Monasticon*.

The Third Number of "Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain," containing Eight Engravings: also the Fourth Number of the "History and Antiquities of York Cathedral," by Mr. BRITTON.

Historical and Descriptive Sketches of *Horncastle*, and several neighbouring Parishes in the County of Lincoln, embellished with Engravings. By GEORGE WILKINSON. royal 8vo.

The History of Ancient Wiltshire, Northern District, by Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

Memoirs of the present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France, by Dr. GRANVILLE, 2 vols. 4to.

A Comparative Estimate of the Claims of Burke, Dunning, Lord George Sackville, Horne Tooke, &c. &c. to be considered, either in union or individually, the Authors of the Letters of Junius. By WALTER SYMONDS.

A Refutation of the Claims of the late Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to be considered as the Author of the Letters of Junius. By CHARLES MONTAGUE CHALMERS, Esq. A. M. in 1 vol. 8vo.

Letters of the Right Hon. J. PHILIP CURRAN to H. WESTON, Esq. 8vo. The above, which are few in number, were written on Mr. Curran's first visit to London in 1773, at which time he was only 24 years of age. Mr. Weston was a College Friend of Mr. Curran.

An Answer to the ingenious Sophisms of Mr. Malthus, by Mr. GODWIN.

The "Iris," a periodical work, written in ancient or modern Greek only, and by natives of Greece; the principal object of which is to make the friends of the Greek nation acquainted with the present state of knowledge amongst them, and with their endeavours for their regeneration.

Memirs of the Life and Writings of Louis de Camoens, by JOHN ADAMSON, Esq. F. S. A. in 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated by nine Engravings.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Spanish Main in the Ship "Two Friends;" the Capture of Amelia Island by M'Gregor's forces, and their dislodgment by the American troops; with anecdotes illustrative of the manners and habits of the Seminole Indians: and an Appendix containing a detail of the Trial and Execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. DODWELL'S Travels, with the first portion of his Views in Greece.

Sir W. GELL'S Itinerary of Greece.

Pastorals, Ruggiero, and other Poems, by E. D. BAYNES, Esq. translator of Ovid's Epistles.

At the ROYAL SOCIETY, on February 4, a paper was read, communicated by the President from Mr. WILLIAM SCORESBY, jun. on the Anomaly of the Variation of the Magnetic Needle on board ship, suggesting, that a medium point might be found, where the compass would act free from all variation. — A paper by Mr. BAIN on the same subject was also read at this meeting, showing by a number of examples the great extent of the variations of reckoning occasioned by the local attraction of ships.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A newly-invented coach, denominated "The Safe Coach," has been introduced by Mr. Mathews, of Gretton-place, East Bethnal-green (by patent) well adapted for the accommodation and safety of passengers. The wheels are made to cover a wider base, and the luggage is stowed at the bottom and under the seats, which are so contrived as to allow 5 cubic feet more luggage than can be stowed in all parts of the present coaches: by which means the centre of gravity has only a height of 3 feet 6 inches, instead of 8 feet 9 inches, as in the common coaches, and all the luggage is under lock and key, and impervious to wet. The wheels are fastened on with lock and key. The labour of the horses will be greatly diminished by this improvement.

Bank Notes.—At a respectable meeting of the Members of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, the Report of the Committee of Polite Arts, relative to the different plans which had been presented to the Society for improved methods of making Bank-notes, was presented and read. It contained certain plans, consisting of superior specimens by eminent artists, of engravings of a very peculiar description by Indians, of such mathematical exactness as wholly to exceed the artist's skill in lineal varieties; and of printing with diamond type, an imitation of which type would present insurmountable difficulties, the expence being prodigious, the skill first-rate, and the length of time necessary for finishing a font of type for the purpose being several months. In order to obviate the objection of expence, likely to be felt by the Bank, it was proposed, that steel plates should be used instead of copper.

Pyrola Umbellata.—In vol. V. of "The Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," is an account of the beneficial effects of the *Pyrola Umbellata*, a plant growing in abundance in the Pine Woods of Canada. On a coloured engraving of the plant being shown to an Indian, he knew it directly, and said, "good medicine;" its virtues have been long known to the Indians as well as to the British settlers in Canada. The Chippawa Indians call it Weesucabuk or Weneesebuck Rebish, meaning medicine leaves. As medical practitioners may wish to try the effects of the *Pyrola*, and as it may prove a useful medicine, we mention the circumstance of its being now easily obtained in any quantity.

An ingenious Correspondent suggests a plan for supplying lamps with Gas, without the medium of conducting pipes. He says, "Let the lamp-post be formed

of either cast or hammered iron, of a circular or square form, as may be found most easy to construct. This hollow pillar may rest on a cubical reservoir of the same metal, making the capacity of both equal to the cubic feet of gas resulting from the experiment for that purpose. The burner may be tastefully fixed on the top of the post, with an air-tight stop-cock placed immediately below. From the ascending nature of the fluid, it would be an easy operation to charge the lamp-reservoir from a containing machine which might, every morning, be carried on a cart from the gas-house for such purpose. The lamplighter would go his rounds as usual, merely to turn the cock at the proper hour, and to inflame the fluid. As the lamp would be apt to burn weaker during the last hour, the reservoir might contain a few feet over the exact calculated quantity. If the cube-shaped reservoir should appear bulky, it may be sunk in the ground, leaving the lamp-post only, apparent. If families wish to have a gas-light, a small pipe leading from a reservoir charged, will supply such and save the expence of fixing a reservoir in the cellar of the house. The expence of this construction and process would not amount to above one half part of that of laying down pipes.

A cheap and easy way to raise Asparagus.—Make the bed quite flat, 5 feet wide, of good soil, without any dung, long or short; sow it with onions—then sow two asparagus seeds (lest one should fail) about one inch deep near each other; 12 inches each way sow 2 more; and if the Spring is cold and dry, let the weeds grow until rain comes. In October, cover the bed with manure or rotten hot-bed. The next Spring remove the weakest of the two plants, and keep the bed from weeds. Samples have been sent to the Horticultural Society, cut the third year, and very large.—To raise seed, select the largest stems; after blossoming sufficient, take off the tops to make the seed strong. This is also the best way to raise double ten week and Brompton stocks—6 pods are sufficient for any strong plant; setting them to flower near double ones is of no use. The excess in petal arises from cultivation, and transplanting into rich soil.—Wild flowers are seldom double. Keep all small seeds in the pod until they are sown.

A mixture of plaster of Paris and alum, allowed to harden in a small metallic mould, is found to answer fully as well as li mestone in stone-engraving.

SELECT POETRY.

PSALM CXLVIII.

*In English Measure, Irregular :**By Lord TURLLOW.***F**ROM the heavens praise ye the Lord :

Praise him in the holy heights.

All ye his angels praise accord :

All ye his hosts. O holy lights,

Sun and moon your maker praise :

And hallowed stars your voices raise.

Ye heavens of heavens O praise the Lord,

And ye above the heavens that are,

Deep waters by his wisdom stor'd,

Let all your songs his praises bear :

O ye great waters praise the Lord,

For he commanded, and ye were.

Also he hath in fixed place

Establish'd them by holy grace :

The Lord hath made a firm decree

To which no end shall be.

From the earth praise ye the Lord,

Ye dragons and all deeps.

Fire and hail, vapour and snow,

Stormy wind that still doth blow

According to his word.

The stormy wind his order keeps.

Ye mountains and all hills,

Fruitful trees and cedars tall :

Beasts and all cattle, creeping things,

Flying fowl on charter'd wings :

O praise the great Creator all.

Ye people, and ye kings of the earth ;

Princes, and ye that judge the earth :

Ye young men and ye maidens both,

Old men and children nothing loth,

O praise Jehovah for your birth.

The name of the Lord O let them praise :

His name alone is excellent,

Above the earth and heaven his ways,

His glory above the firmament.

The horn of his people he exalts,

The praise of all his saints.

Even, forgiving them their faults,

His mercy knowing no restraints,

The children of Israel he supports,

And holdeth near unto his courts :

Then with one soul and one accord

Lift up your voice and praise the Lord.

February 15, 1819.

A SONG.

Tune—" *My ain kind dearie, oh.*"**H**OW happy is the rural swain,

Who, far from courts and cities, oh !

Enjoys a fair, though small demeane,

And troubled Statesmen pities, oh !

With wholesome toil, he turns the soil,

Blythe as the lav'rock singing, oh !

And lets each eve his heart relieve,

While village bells are ringing, oh !

Returning home to those he loves,

To whom kind Fate has bound him, oh !

His fancy never wayward roves

From joys that still surround him, oh !

Each artless smile can care beguile,

And Heaven itself approving, oh !

For future years a race he rears,

Stout-hearted, just, and loving, oh !

Such scenes as these, must surely please

Each heart that can feel pleasure, oh !

Though MALTHUS daringly decrees

Heaven's fairest gift no treasure, oh !

But let him say whate'er he may,

Such logic's fit for asses, oh !

A nation's wealth is land and health,

And hardy lads and lasses, oh !

*Lifford, February 4, 1819.**Additional Stanzas for SPENSER'S Fairy**Queen. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A.**See Book I. Canto IV. Stanza XXVIII. &c.*

XXXVI.

THE seventh, Censoriousness, with lip
upcurl'd,

Did on a snarling Mastiff crooked ride,

At war with all that's fair in this foul world,

A compound of malignity and pride ;

For ever prone to censure and to chide,

She praises only where she might reprove ;

Stranger to friendship, execrating love,

She courts the raven dark, and harasses

the Dove *.

XXXVII.

Holds man that "jewel in a thrice barr'd
chest †," [cool,

In days when faith and fealty both wax

A plain bold spirit in a loyal breast,

An heart long train'd in honour's goodly

school ?

This deadly fiend, who aims on earth to

rule,

Will urge her minions to deface his fame,

To blast him as a bigot or a fool,

To call his worthless ignominious name,

And crush him with a load of obloquy

and shame.

XXXVIII.

The eighth was black Ingratitude, who
perch'd

Upon Hymna's back, most warily

Around her with an eye of Argus search'd

For hapless victims of her perfidy.

Hated by God, and eke by man, he she,

* "Dat veniam Corvis—Vixit censura Colam."

† "A jewel in a thrice barr'd chest,
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast."

Doom'd in the Sacred volume to partake
With wizard foul, the dismal destiny
That sends them as the offspring of the
snake
To feel th' eternal fire of Acherontic lake.

XXXIX.

Who has not mark'd Ingratitude's pale eye
Which owns an obligation in the mind,
Yet from a friend, as from a foe would fly,
Nor temper with one kindly glance the
act unkind.

And oft—too oft to love's strong power
resign'd,

The brautecous maiden, by this damon won,
Was doom'd in lover false, & foe to find,
Who spur'd her from his feet, deceiv'd,
undone,

To wander thro' a cold wide world, un-
pitied and alone.

XL.

* And after all, upon the waggon beam
Rode Satan, with a smarting whip in
hand,

With which he forward lash'd the lazy
team,

So oft as Sloth still in the mire did stand.
Huge routs of people did about them
band

Shouting for joy, and still before their way
A foggy mist had cover'd all the land,
And underneath their feet all scatter'd lay
Dead skulls and bones of men whose life
had gone astray."

Liford, May 1, 1818.

LINES

*Addressed to a Lady who urged to know the
Cause of a Gentleman's apparent Sorrow.*

MARK'ST thou the shades of care that sweep

In silent haste across my brow ?

The sigh suppress'd—the tears that creep,
Which still my words would disavow ?

And wouldst thou search the source pro-
found

From whence the streams of sorrow flow,

O! rather leave the hidden wound

Thou canst not heal—and shouldst not
know.

Enough of cares within my breast,

No need of other pangs from thine,

I shudder—but I bear them best

When all I bear—are wholly mine.

January 25, 1819.

J. C. W.

A FORLORN HOPE.

BACK to the shades of ignominy's eternal
gloom

Delusive Hope is fled; her dwindling ray
Still beam'd awhile around my sick'ning
soul,

And kindled barren visions of such joys
As swell th' enchantment of requited love.

Hope's giddy victim! soon the bubble's
burst,

That bore the mist-form'd fabric of my
The siren Hope withdrew her latent spell,
And launch'd my little bark of peaceful joy
Amidst the surges of tempestuous woe.

Ah! must those waves for ever beat this
breast? sky?

Those cheerless frowns for ever cloud my
Ah yes! my sun has veil'd his glowing ray

In silent gloom; Distraction takes her
reign;

Portentous governess! where'er thou art,
The darken'd soul may gnash the fetters of
his love,

In measure with the swelling of his groans.

S.

LINES

*Written in the Church-yard of Richmond,
Yorkshire, by HENRY KNOWLES, who
died, aged 19, September 17, 1818.*

"It is good for us to be here, if thou
wilt let us make here three tabernacles,
one for thee, one for Moses, and one for
Elias."

METHINKS it is good to be here,
If thou wilt let us build—but for
whom?

Nor Elias nor Moses appear:

But the shadows of eve that encompass
with gloom

The abode of the dead and the place of the
tomb.

Shall we build to Ambition? Oh, no!
Affrighted, he shrinketh away,

For see, they would pin him below
In a small narrow cave, and, begirt with
cold clay,

To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a
prey.

To Beauty? Ah, no! she forgets
The charms which she wielded before;

Nor knows the foul worm that he frets
The skin which but yesterday fools could
adore,

For the smoothness it held, or the tint
which it wore.

* The last of these stanzas is given to connect the others with the original. The preceding personages in the beautiful original which describes Lucifer's cavalcade, are Idleness, Gluttony, Lechery, Avarice, Envy, and Wrath; the first mounted on a slothful ass, the second on a filthy swine, the third on a bearded goat, the fourth on a camel laden with gold, the fifth on a ravenous wolf, and the sixth upon a restive lion. This all is a noble subject for painting. "Lucifer's Cavalcade" may employ the
future HOPEFUL.

Shall we build to the purple of Pride,
The trappings which dizen the proud ?
Alas ! they are all laid aside,
And here's neither dress nor adornments
allow'd,
But the long winding-sheet and the fringe
of the shroud.

To Riches ? alas, 'tis in vain ;
Who hid in their turns have been hid,
The treasures are squander'd again ;
And here in the grave are all metals forbid
But the tinsel that shines on the dark
coffin lid.

To the pleasures which Mirth can afford,
The revel, the laugh, and the jeer ?
Ah ! here is a plentiful board !
But the guests are all mute as their pitiful
cheer,
And none but the worm is a reveller here.

Shall we build to Affection and Love ?
Ah, no ! they have wither'd and died,
Or fled with the spirit above.
Friends, brothers, and sisters, are laid side
by side,
Yet none have saluted, and none have re-
plied.

Unto Sorrow ?—the Dead cannot grieve ;
Not a sob, not a sigh merits mine ear,
Which Compassion itself could relieve.
Ah, sweetly they slumber, nor love, hope,
or fear.
Peace ! peace ! is the watchword, the only
one here.

Unto Death, to whom Monarchs must
bow ?
Ah, no ! for his Empire is known,
And here there are trophies enow ;
Beneath the cold dead, and around the
dark stone, [disown.
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may
The first tabernacle to Hope we will
build,
And look for the sleepers around us to rise !
The second to Faith, which ensures it
fulfill'd ; [crifice,
And the third to the Lamb of the great sa-
Who bequeath'd us them both when He
rose to the skies.

The REGENT'S Song ;

Or, The Song of the REGENT.

Ascribed, or Inscribed to His R. H. P. R.

The gorgeous Monarch of the East
Finds not his store of bliss increas'd,
Alas ! it but augments his care.
The proud regalia's costly glare !
True grandeur (were not mortals blind)
Consists in dignity of mind ;
That loftiness of soul within,
Which yet can bend to please and win !
My diadem, tho' sparkling bright,
Not dazzles, but allures the sight ;
The jewels mildest radiance shed,
Inspiring love—dispelling dread !

There blue-ey'd amethyst is seen,
And emerald of lively green ;
Pity and youth in fond embrace,
Soft image of the ductile race.
The topaz, rich in golden ray,
Joy-like, is ever blithe and gay ;
The ruby, flush as glowy lip,
Health's roseate nectar seems to sip ;
The sapphire—but he glares too strong ;
Removes the dazzler from the throng ;
Semblance of glory, bane of rest,
He must not rear his vengeful crest :
His place let adamant supply,
Whose lustre may with honour vie !
And here the snowy pearl allot,
Her modest merit we forgot ;
As chastity so pure from vice,
As chastity—that pearl of price !
Ah ! is there yet a vacant place,
Nor pebble left the void to grace ?
That precious stone myself supply,
From the rare mine—humanity !
Behold the jewel's mild display !
No dross adheres to cloud her ray ;
But beautiful, angelic, bright,
She cheers and gladdens mortal sight !
'Tis Mercy ! loveliest, rarest, gem !
Despots at will my choice condemn ;
Mercy ! more precious than renown,
The noblest jewel in a monarch's crown !

IMITATION OF HORACE.

ODE IX. BOOK I.

SEE, see, the woods are clad with snow,
The lagging streams have ceas'd to flow :
Then come, my jolly host,
Ring for some coals, for in these days
I love to see a cheerful blaze
To calm the ungenial frost.

And Hal, since now once more, my friend,
We're met, a jovial hour to spend,
From out your richest board,
Let's have some generous Port (which there—
In sawdust's moulder'd many a year)
To grace your social board.

With such delight-inspiring cheer,
We'll to the winds each trivial care,
Each boding sorrow throw :
And whilst to-night we joyous sing,
On what the morrow's dawn may bring
We'll not a thought bestow.

For now's the time, ere youth is fled,
To join the dance with airy tread,
And hail fair Pleasure's birth ;
Ere fretful age, with tottering knee
Frowns on these scenes of revelry,
These transient hours of mirth.

Now too, our ardent youth conspires
To fan the flame of soft desires,
Rais'd by the dart of Love ;
To snatch the short extatic bliss
Found in the ardent stolen kiss
A gentle frown reproves.

CLARICOUS, M. A.
Chr. Coll. Camb.
1837

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 8.

A long discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Calcraft, for adding the name of Mr. Brougham to the Committee for investigating the affairs of the Bank. The motion was supported by Messrs. Tierney, Protheroe, Calcraft, Waithman, C. W. Wynn, Barham, Harvey, and Lord Morpeth, and opposed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Canning, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Marryat. On a division, it was negatived by 175 to 133.

Lord Castlereagh, in moving for the appointment of a Committee of Finance, entered into a detailed statement of the improvements in the public revenue, since the Report delivered last year by the former Committee. He said that the revenue of 1817, after deducting several items, which properly belonged to preceding years, did not exceed 48,724,000*l.* That of last year amounted to 54,062,000*l.* The difference would be 5,328,000*l.* or not less than an increase of 10 per cent. upon the whole permanent taxes. The improvement in the last quarter of 1818, compared with the same period of 1817, was no less than 2,397,000*l.* The increase was not upon any one article that might be supposed to have taken a sudden start, but upon no less than between thirty and forty of the articles which constituted the excise account. Indeed there were only one or two articles, and those comparatively insignificant, on which there was not a sensible augmentation. On bricks and tiles, for instance, the employment of which unequivocally marked the wealth of a country, there was an increase of duty nearly amounting to half. He then endeavoured to shew, that the state of affairs was in every respect better than had been anticipated by the Committee. The revenue had exceeded their calculation by 1,500,000*l.* and a reduction of 650,000*l.* beyond their estimate had taken place in the expenditure. The general result was, a total surplus of not less than 3,558,000*l.* applicable to the reduction of the debt of the nation. As far as the present year had gone it was not likely to fail; but on the contrary, to be even more productive than last year; for, in the last month, there was an increase of 350,000*l.* over the corresponding month in the preceding year, which had beside an addition from the revenue of the year 1817, of 800,000*l.* Since the surplus sum applicable to the service of the current year was 3,558,000*l.*

GENL. MAG. March, 1819.

we had succeeded in bringing the expenditure within the income of the country. If the Country remained quiet, which there was every reason to believe it would, there was in it that degree of vigour and energy, that we might hope to see in every year a progressive state of improvement. As to the reductions in our establishments, there was a saving of 567,000*l.* for the Army, compared with the Committee's estimate. On the Navy estimate, there was a reduction of 100,000*l.*, and the same saving in the Ordnance department. The total of the troops reduced from France was 20,126; at home and in the colonies, 9443; artillery, 2035; grand total reduced, including officers, 35,130. The Noble Lord then proceeded to read extracts from the official returns, stating the official value of British commerce for the last four years, and he was happy to say that the last year had exceeded any preceding one, even the extraordinary year 1815. In making this statement, he could only take the first three quarters of the year ending in October, as the last quarter of the last year was not yet made out. In 1815, our exports amounted to 35,231,000*l.* greater by nine or ten millions than had been known in any former year. In 1816, the amount was 28,837,000*l.* In 1817, it was 32,000,000*l.* and in 1818, 35,335,000*l.* at least 100,000*l.* more than any former year. This statement would, he trusted, operate to expel all gloomy presages. He concluded with proposing the re-appointment of the Finance Committee of last Parliament, with the substitution of Sir G. Hill, and Mr. Smyth of Cambridge, for Sir T. Acland and Mr. C. Grant, who were not Members of the present Parliament.

Mr. Tierney did not anticipate much benefit from the Committee proposed. If the Noble Lord was right as to the flourishing state of our commerce, all the merchants were wrong. As to the supplies he had talked about, the Noble Lord forgot that there was a debt of upwards of 3,000,000*l.* due to the Consolidated Fund, as well as other arrears of upwards of 1,000,000*l.* so that the utmost we could expect to do, unless our revenue increased during the present year, would be to cry quits with the Consolidated Fund in January 1820. As far as he could see, the only sum really applicable to the service of the present year, was 7,000,000*l.* unless, indeed, we were to have the 1,000,000*l.*

from

from France, which, on former occasions, we were told we were to have on the withdrawing of the troops. With a disposable revenue of then only 7,000,000*l.* we should, including the Sinking Fund, have an expenditure of 20,000,000*l.*: thus there would be a deficiency of 13,000,000*l.* which, no doubt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would raise by an issue of Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Vansittart* inferred from Mr. *Tierney's* observations, that he was in favour of a vigorous system of taxation. If so, let him boldly avow his opinion. It was one in which he (Mr. *V.*) coincided, for we must either submit to a slow reduction of our debt, or to a vigorous taxation. Rapid steps were, under the present circumstances, rendered impossible, by the relief which the Parliament, though not with his recommendation, had given to the people.

Mr. *Ellice* ascribed the large exports of last year to enormous speculations arising out of our excessive paper circulation. There was no market abroad in which British goods could not be purchased for 30 or 40 *per cent.* under prime cost.

Mr. *Protheroe* asserted, that great distress prevailed in the commercial world.

Mr. *McDonald* conceived that Mr. *Tierney* was not so much in favour of a vigorous taxation as a vigorous reduction.

Mr. *H. Davis* was apprehensive that the diminution of the paper in circulation would materially affect our export trade.

The motion of Lord *Castlereagh* was then agreed to, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

An issue of Exchequer Bills was agreed to in a Committee of Ways and Means.

February 9.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, in presenting a petition from a body of Quakers for a revision of our criminal code, praised that sect for their early and persevering efforts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He then observed, that it was impossible to advert to the question of a reform of our criminal jurisprudence, without expressing his deep regret, in common with the whole House and Country, that it was now left for him to raise his feeble voice in that cause which had been so often and so ably advocated by one (Sir S. Romilly) whose name would be recorded among the benefactors of mankind, and whose memory would be fondly cherished by all who revered either public or private virtue—(*cheers from all sides*)—a man whose general knowledge was only equalled by his professional attainments, and who brought to the subject all the lights of the understanding, and all the advantages of experience. The obligations of the country to the unwearied la-

bours of that most distinguished and lamented individual were acknowledged by friends and enemies—if, indeed, the term friends could be applied to those who loved him with devoted enthusiasm, or enemies to those who, while they resisted his propositions, had admitted the benevolence of their object, and the admirable intentions of him who introduced them. He was a man in whom public and private excellence were so united, and so equally balanced, that it was difficult to say which had the predominance: those who knew him only as a Member of Parliament would probably hold that his public principles had the predominance, while those who had enjoyed his friendship would feel satisfied that the general benevolence of his views and projects was exceeded by the endearing qualities of his domestic life. The country had been deprived of his assistance when most it was needed, and when he had proceeded but a few steps towards the completion of his object; those steps had been made with caution, though without hesitation; and if his progress at first was resisted, opposition in the end was disarmed by the persuasion of his eloquence, and convinced by the force of his talents. (*Continued cheers.*) Although deprived of his chief advocate, it was still to be hoped that many supporters of the cause yet remained, who, at least, in earnestness and zeal, were not behind the distinguished individual of whom he had spoken: it was, however, most sincerely to be lamented, that after all that had been said and written upon the subject of crimes and punishments since the days of Howard, so little had yet been done to remedy the increasing evil against which the petition was directed. It had not been sufficiently considered that moral improvement ought to be the first great object, and that capital punishments would be rendered less frequent most effectually by diminishing the disposition and the motives to crime. Mr. *W.* then referred to the benefits which had resulted from Mrs. Fry's exertions to reform the female convicts in Newgate, and stated, that the late Mr. Justice Buller and Mr. Pitt were among those who conceived the number of capital punishments should be reduced.

Mr. *S. Bourne* moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the state of the poor laws, and to report their opinion thereon, from time to time. He briefly adverted to the Reports of the late Committee, and the measures which, pursuant thereto, were in train, at the period of the dissolution of the late Parliament.

Mr. *Curwen* did not anticipate any benefit from a Committee. A radical remedy for the evils of the poor laws could not be devised, unless the matter was seriously

riously taken in hand by Government. It was now too late to get entirely rid of the primary error, that of a compulsory system of charity; but the effects had become most alarming; the poor rates having, in 25 years, risen from 2,000,000*l.* to 8,000,000*l.* Neither was this increase to be ascribed to the poorer classes as their own peculiar fault. Their poverty had been produced by three causes—excessive taxation, the depreciation of money, and the high prices of all articles of necessary use. If the causes were not removed, the effects would continue. If practical good was to be accomplished, it must be by looking fairly into those causes, and tracing their operation with boldness and accuracy. The financial situation of the country was almost desperate. Nothing, in his opinion, but some general sacrifice by the possessors of property, from the Crown downwards, could deliver us from that situation.

Lord *Castlereagh* conceived that this was a matter on which, of all others, it was desirable to obtain a concurrence of all parties, and with regard to which it would have been very unwise in Government to outran the deliberation of Parliament. As to the general state of the country, he would repeat that there was no former instance of any country emerging from its difficulties with such rapidity as this did within the last year.

Mr. *W. Burrell* said, that the rental of East Grinstead was 4000*l.* and this year the poor rates would amount to 4500*l.* The wages of the labourers in the stone quarries were only 6*d.* a day; they were consequently obliged to come on the parish for 1*s.* additional per day.

Lord *Castlereagh* explained.

Mr. *P. Methuen* thought the present state of the poor would be a lesson to Ministers, that all taxes, in whatever form they may be imposed, must fall in the end on the labouring classes.

Mr. *L. Wellesley* said, employment might be found for all the labouring poor, and he could not conceive a greater object for the attention of Government.

Mr. Alderman *Waithman* said, in the parish in which he resided when in the country, there was an increase of distress and of the number of the poor. There were about 200 cottages in the parish, but not one of them had a bit of ground. In the Ward which he represented numbers were unable to pay the poor rates, and it required, in fact, continued efforts to keep them out of the workhouse.

After some further conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee was appointed accordingly.

The Attorney General, after a short conversation, in which himself, Mr. *Denman*, and Mr. *Bernal*, took part, obtained leave

to bring in a bill to abolish the proceeding of appeal of death, felony, or mayhem; and all wager of battle, joining issue by battle, and trial of battle in writs of right.

February 10.

Mr. Serjeant *Onslow*, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill to repeal the laws which regulate or restrain the interest of money.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 11.

The Earl of *Liverpool* laid on the table papers relative to the negotiations at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Lord *Holland* enquired whether there was among them any papers respecting the Slave Trade, and also a copy of the Holy Alliance, or if it was intended to lay a copy of it before the House.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, the British Government approved of the principles of the compact alluded to, but was not a party thereto. That Alliance had been signed at Paris by the four Sovereigns themselves, without the intervention of any subordinate agent; and, by the principles of the British Constitution, which required the intervention of responsible agents, the Prince Regent could not be a party in the same manner with the other Sovereigns. Under these circumstances, it was not deemed regular to lay a copy of the Treaty before the House.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Jackson* moved for a Committee to enquire whether contagion or infection was incident to epidemic diseases.

Mr. *W. Wynn* thought this was a subject more fit for the enquiry of medical men than a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. *F. Robinson* explained the bearing of the question upon the interests of Commerce, as affected by the quarantine laws. A reference had been made to the College of Physicians on the subject, and their opinion was, that the doctrine on which the quarantine regulations had been founded was correct. Still facts had been stated which rendered it a matter of doubt whether the plague itself was contagious.

Mr. *W. Wynn*, upon this explanation, said he should not oppose the motion.

Sir *J. Jackson* said that Dr. Roberts, who had been 24 years at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, had informed him that he scarcely ever knew an instance of fever being contagious. Motion agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 12.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Bill for the custody of his Majesty's person, and the Westminster Hustings Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Mansfield presented a petition from the journeymen woollen manufacturers of Leicester, setting forth their distressed condition, and complaining of the introduction of a spurious article.

Mr. Pares said, he knew that great numbers were unemployed, and that those employed had only 15*d.* or 16*d.* a-day.

February 15.

Sir W. Cuninghame Fairlie having been reported not duly qualified to sit for Leominster, it was ordered that the return should be amended by inserting the name of J. Harcourt, *esq.*

On the motion of Mr. Grenfell, several returns were ordered from the Bank relative to notes and post-bills. He also gave notice, that after the holidays he should submit a motion respecting the allowance of 280,000*l.* to the Bank, for managing the concerns of the public debt.

Lord Castlereagh brought up a large mass of papers relative to negotiations with foreign Powers, on the subject of the Slave Trade; and in answer to a question from Mr. Smythe, said, great difficulties had been found in filling up the list of Commissioners to be sent out, under the treaties with the Peninsular Powers.

Mr. Wilberforce remarked, that every day's delay in sending them out was signing the death warrant of hundreds of their fellow creatures.

The Attorney General having moved the committal of the Law of Appeal Repeal Bill, Sir Francis Burdett said he should, in a future stage, move a saving clause as to the right of appeal in cases of murder.

Sir J. Mackintosh did not see how any part of the law could be suffered to remain, without leaving a principle equally inconsistent with humanity and justice. (*Hear, hear.*) The objections to the repeal of that part of it which applied to cases of murder, rested upon no better authority than the observations of Junius upon the case of the Kennedys.

February 16.

Sir J. Newport obtained leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the lives of shipwrecked seamen and passengers. The object of the proposed measure is to extend to the purpose just stated the rewards now granted for the preservation of the cargoes.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Acts respecting the assessed taxes on horses, Mr. Curwen complained of the frequency of surcharges in the collection of these taxes. This mode of surcharging excited infinite odium against the Government, without occasioning any considerable increase of revenue.

Mr. Lushington thought there could be no objection to continue the Act of last year, in a Committee on which, the Hon.

Gentleman might propose an amendment. Different constructions certainly prevailed in different parts of the kingdom, an evil which ought undoubtedly to be remedied.

February 17.

Sir W. Curtis took the oaths and his seat for Bletchingly.

A petition was received from certain inhabitants of Dorsetshire, for subjecting lead mines to the poor rates.

On a petition from land-owners in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for a Committee on the Corn Laws, Sir R. Wilson expressed his surprise at the perseverance of the landlords and farmers, in presenting such petitions, after the unequivocal declaration made on the subject by Ministers. Was it intended again to exasperate the feelings of the publick against the existing corn laws? The agricultural interest had been most fortunate to get what they now enjoyed, and he was certain that they ought to be well satisfied with gains which were the losses of the rest of the country.

Mr. Stuart Wortley, who presented the petition, said he had great doubts whether this was a fit time for urging the claims of the petitioners; but it was his duty, as a Member of the House, to submit their humble request to its consideration.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, the better way would be to move at once for a Committee of Inquiry, the negating of which would set the matter to rest, and satisfy the country.

Mr. W. Wynn deprecated these repeated discussions on a topic so calculated to excite a general ferment. With regard to the petitioners, he was well persuaded that nothing could be gained for them, and much might be lost, by any new attempt at legislation.

Mr. S. Wortley said he had no intention of moving for a Committee.

Sir J. Graham said, that in his part of the country they were well satisfied with the law as it stood.

On the motion of Mr. Protheroe, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the Acts now in force respecting the high-ways and turnpike roads in England and Wales; and to enquire into the expediency of making better regulations for their repair.

After a pretty general preliminary conversation, the House went into a Committee on the Chimney-Sweepers' Regulation Bill. The Committee agreed that the age below which climbing boys could not be apprenticed should be 14, and that the penalty for each violation of this clause, proved before two magistrates, should not exceed 50*l.* nor be less than 10*l.* It was also agreed, that the Act should begin to operate on the 1st of May, 1821.

Some conversation took place among Messrs.

Messrs. Alderman *Wood, Bennet, and Ommanney*, on the practice of boys, after the termination of their apprenticeships, returning upon their parishes, and the effects of chimney-sweeping on the looks and limbs of boys. Mr. *Ommanney*, who had been overseer in town and country, maintaining, that none had been ever known to him to return upon the parish, but that all had felt a firmness and determination to go forward in life, and that all he had ever seen of them wore happy countenances, so good and buoyant were their spirits. Mr. *Bennet*, on the contrary, contending, that without reference to any other authority, his own eyes must convince him while he goes along the streets, that they are miserable victims, with bent legs, humped backs, distorted bodies, and miserable, distressed, dejected countenances. Mr. Alderman *Wood* remarked, that if glee of countenance could ever be discovered through the covering of soot, it must have been occasioned by recent escape from eminent peril in a chimney. Mr. *Ommanney* affirmed, that chimney-sweepers had often gone into the navy. Sir *Isaac Coffin* said he had never known one there.

February 18.

Mr. *Bennet* addressed the House at great length on the evils attending the present system of transportation of convicts to New South Wales, and defects in the present mode of governing that colony, which placed the persons and property of 20,000 Englishmen at the arbitrary disposal of the Governor, without the restraint even of a council. He complained that the Governor opened and shut the ports on principles so capricious, that neither the agriculturists nor merchants knew how to regulate their dealings; that he ordered three men, one of them a freeman, an artist of great ingenuity, to be publicly flogged, for going through a hole in the wall of his park; that he levied taxes to the amount of 20,000*l.* a-year without the authority of Parliament; and that he had licensed 52 public-houses, many of which were infamous brothels. Mr. *B.* concluded with moving, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the system of transportation, and the state of the colony of New South Wales, and to report their opinion to the House.

Lord *Castlereagh* conceived that the object of the Hon. Gentleman would be best attained by connecting the proposed enquiry with that into the state of the gaols, which he (Lord *C.*) intended to move for; and the state of the criminal code he also considered another branch of the same subject. The Committee of 1812, of which the late Sir *S. Romilly* was a member, concluded their report with stating, that, of late years, the Government had turned its particular attention to the means of improving the state of the colony at New South Wales; and he could now inform the House, that a Commissioner was about to proceed thither to enquire on the spot as to the practicability of better arrangements. Under these circumstances he should move the previous question.

In the sequel of the debate, which lasted till midnight, the original motion was supported by Mr. *Wilberforce*, Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Mr. *Buxton*, Mr. *Wynn*, and Mr. *Forbes*; and opposed by Mr. *Goulbourn*, Sir *B. Martin*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *B. Bathurst*. The previous question was then carried by a majority of 139 to 93.

February 19.

A long conversation took place, upon a motion by Mr. *Dawson*, which was carried, for the appointment of a Committee to consider the Act of the last Session, relative to presentments by Grand Juries in Ireland.

Lord *Castlereagh* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to carry into effect the Conventions for the liquidation of the claims of British merchants on France. His Lordship incidentally noticed, that no relief or protection was to be expected from this Government by speculators in the foreign funds, in cases of war breaking out. He also said, that when the persons who had preferred their claims prior to the period mentioned in the notice given by the Commissioners, had been satisfied, those who had good claims, but had neglected to prefer them in time, would be entitled to a division of the surplus, if any remained.

After a conversation relative to the Treaties with the Peninsular Powers for the abolition of the slave trade, a motion by Mr. *Smythe* for copies of the instructions to the commissioners and naval commanders was agreed to.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

India Board, Feb. 24, 1819.—Dispatches have been received from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, and from the Governor in Council of Bombay, containing statements of operations, of which the official accounts had not previously been received.

[We shall merely notice the dates of these documents, and a few of the more remarkable particulars to which they refer.—EDIT.]

Dispatch addressed by the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated Sept. 12, 1817.—“Capt. *Swanston*, of the Madras Establishment, charged a hudy

a body of 400 of the Enemy, and put them to flight."

From Major-gen. Marshall to the Adjutant-general, dated Camp, Beechee Tal, Dec. 15, 1817.—"We did not arrive at the foot of the Ghaut till between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon; when, hearing that the united Durrahs of Wasael Mahomed and Kurreem Khaun had not left their camp, I ordered the division to mount the Ghaut. Brigadier Newbery, seeing a body of Pindarries, very judiciously ordered the cavalry to charge. The Durrahs, a few hours before, had moved off with their families and baggage, leaving a thousand or two of the fleetest horses to cover their retreat. It was one thousand of these the cavalry pursued, and killed between 40 and 50; but the terror and dismay of the Durrahs was extreme."

From Major-gen. Donkin to Marquis of Hastings, dated Camp, on the Parbuttee, Dec. 17.—"I this morning, about two hours before day-light, surprised a small camp of about 250 Pindarries, 20 of whom were killed or wounded, about six were taken, and the rest escaped in the dark. This proved to be the camp of the family of Kurreem Khaun. They had been to seek a refuge in a neighbouring fort, which the Killelar had refused. Two of the prisoners assert that Kurreem's son was in the camp in charge of the family, and a young man had been killed who answers to the description given of him. I am unable to pursue Kurreem Khaun to-morrow, as I have outmarched all my supplies. He left this place yesterday, but is now 30 miles off. He two days ago gave away all his goods and baggage, burnt his tents, and dismissed his women and camp followers; he has retained only three or four thousand of his best soldiers, with whom he is pressing for the Morumdra pass, according to some accounts, and according to others to Sheerghur, a fort near Luckutpoor, but into which I conclude Zalem Sing will refuse him admittance. After surprising the camp, I detached Lieut.-col. Gardiner with his frontier horse after a party of Pindarries I had intelligence of in this direction; they were about three or four hundred; he attacked and dispersed them, killing about 12 or 14, and taking 32 camels, some of them valuably laden. Their Bazar is also this moment brought in. Your Lordship will see by this account that the Pindarries no longer exist hereabout as a formidable power; they appear to be scattered over the face of the country, without resources, plans, or hopes."

From Lieut.-col. Adams to the Adjutant-gen. dated Camp, Gogurney, Dec. 25.—"Having received intelligence that a body of Pindarries had just descended the Targe

Ghaut, I detached Capt. Roleest with the 1st Rohilla cavalry in pursuit, and have the pleasure to annex his report, stating that he had the good fortune to overtake and disperse them. The number of the Pindarries appears to have been about 400, and the distance marched by the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, including pursuit, nearly 60 miles."

From Brig.-gen. Hardyman to the Adjutant-gen. dated Camp, Jubbulpore, Dec. 20.—"Yesterday I had the honour to report, for the information of the Commander in Chief the total rout of the Enemy before Jubbulpore. Since then, and in the course of yesterday afternoon, the town and gurry of Jubbulpore have been entirely evacuated by armed people of every description."

From Major-gen. Brown to the Adjutant General, dated Camp, near Jowud, Jan. 29, 1818.—"Capt. Caulfield, who had demanded that Bhow Sing and Imaum Buksh should be given up, as men who had been found to have screened and protected the Pindarries, finding only delays and evasions, I informed the Bhow yesterday that his intercourse with him was at an end until these men were surrendered: he persisted in making evasions and excuses, and in the mean time Bhow Sing was preparing to make off. Upon finding that his cavalry was saddling, I sent down a squadron close to his camp, with orders to attack him if he moved; but upon the squadron passing near their camp a fire of matchlocks and three guns was opened upon them. This commencement of hostilities put an end to all doubt of the character in which the Bhow had placed himself. Two horse artillery guns, brought up to the aid of the cavalry, drove his men from their guns into the fort; and as the fire was continued, I blew open the gate, and forced my way into the town under a heavy fire, but with little loss."

From Major-gen. Brown to the Adjutant General, dated Camp, Jowud, Jan. 30.—"The Enemy's loss must have been very severe, certainly not less than 1000 killed and wounded. Ours, I am happy to say, has been very trifling."

From Mr. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Jan. 28.—"I have the honour to send you, for the notice of the Governor General, copies of Major Doveton's Report, to Brig. gen. Pritzler, describing two little affairs which our cavalry had had with the Peishwa's army, Jan. 7th and 17th. Nothing can shew more clearly the contemptible character of the Peishwa's troops, than that 10,000 of them were routed by three squadrons, amounting to only 280 swords."

From Major Doveton to Brigadier-gen. Pritzler, dated Jan. 8.—"At the distance of

of two miles from the head of the column of infantry, I came up with six or seven hundred of the Enemy's horse; numerous ravines and nullahs greatly impeded my progress, and observing no inclination on the part of this contemptible body of the Enemy to stand the charge, I directed the advanced squadron to break and pursue; about 60 or 70 of the Enemy were cut up; thirty small horses and tatoes, together with some swords, spears, a camel, and some prisoners, taken."

From Major Doretton to Brigadier-gen. Pritzer, dated Jan. 18.—"Yesterday, a little after two o'clock, P. M. intelligence was brought that the cavalry picket were pressed by a large body of horse, and that numerous others were collecting on a height about three miles in front of the camp. I immediately repaired to the spot, and in my way ordered out the pickets coming on duty to support the old. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards a galloper and two squadrons, under Major Daws, coming up, I joined them, and moved down upon a road leading across the nullah. I pushed on to attack a body of 3000. I charged and routed this body, and was on the point of ordering out pursuers, when another almost as numerous made its appearance on my left flank within 600 yards. I charged and dispersed them, but was again brought up by another body more numerous than the first. I wheeled the squadron, charged, and pursued them to some distance. About ten minutes afterwards, the brigade of gallopers, under Major Cleaveland, joined me. They were opened with good effect on masses of the flying Enemy."

From Major M'Pherson, commanding at Hoosingabad, to the Adjutant General, dated Camp Colesunch, Jan. 23.—"I considered it a necessary step to obtain possession of the fort of Soony*, I accordingly marched with 500 men of the 2d batt. 10th reg. and 2d batt. 23d, 200 Rohilla cavalry, two 18-pounders, and two 6-pounders, field pieces, and arrived before the place at twelve of the 21st inst. I immediately summoned Khundoo Pundit then in the fort to evacuate it, granting him two hours to make his preparations, to which he agreed. At the expiration of the time allowed I demanded the fulfilment of his agreement, but he evaded it for some time, and finding that he did not intend to give up the fort, but had merely in view to gain time, I ordered the guns to a position distant 300 yards from that post, which had been selected by Lieut. Walcott for breaching. The guns were served with the utmost skill and precision, and I conjectured from the appearance of the wall that a breach would have effected by

sunset; but after having fired nearly 200 rounds, I was, in consequence of the evening's being far advanced, necessitated to order the firing to cease. The Enemy taking advantage of the cessation of our fire retired from the fort in small parties. One of these bodies, amounting to about 50. was attacked and dispersed, leaving 15 men killed by the party under Lieut. Marqueen."

From Major-gen. Donkin, to the Adjutant General, dated Camp Raepoor, Feb. 11.—"I arrived with part of the division under my command, and took possession of the fort of Raepoor †, and I shall in the course of a day or two, deliver it over to the agent of the Oudipoor Rajah: it was formerly in possession of Bapoo Sindia, whose troops marched out this morning by capitulation."

From the same, dated Camp, Nankeerowly, Feb. 14.—"The forts ‡ of Rajh-nugger and Deaghur surrendered to the division under my command yesterday, upon the condition of my allowing them to march out with their arms and private property."

From the same, to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated Camp, Nuth Dwarrab, Feb. 21.—"I had directed the Deputy Quartermaster-gen. to proceed to Koomulnair §, to present the order of Usunt Rao for its surrender, and to make the best terms he could with the garrison."

From the same, dated Camp Lowah, Feb. 26.—"You will have heard from Capt. Tod of the evacuation of the fortress of Koomulnair, on the terms originally demanded of me, namely, the actual payment, on the spot, of the whole of the arrears of the garrison."

From Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, bart. G. C. B. to the Governor-general and Commander in Chief, dated Camp, Sindwah ||, Feb. 23.—"I arrived at this place yesterday, and having had the necessary communication with the Killedar, the fort was this morning taken possession of by our troops."

From Lieut.-col. Vanrenan, to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated Camp, Rampoora March 13.—"The fort and district of Rampoora have this day been taken possession of by the detachment under my command. The garrison has surrendered upon receiving their arrears."

From the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Court of Directors, dated Sept.

† A fort in the territory of Oudipoor, one of the Rajpoot States.

‡ Forts in the territory of Oudipoor, one of the Rajpoot States.

§ A fortress in the territory of the Rajah of Oudipoor.

|| A fort in Candeeish, 30 miles N. of Talneir.

* Situated to the South of Hoosingabad.

12. —“ Brig.-gens. Doveton and Smith, having met at Jaulna, concerted operations for pursuing the Peishwa, and marched from thence, the former on the 1st, and the latter on the 2d of April, for that purpose. His Highness appears to have been much disconcerted by the seizure of Appa Saheb, who had been expected to join him.”

From Lieut.-col. Scott to Lieut.-col. Adams, commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, dated Camp, Wuradah, April 3. — “ I reached this place about eight in the morning, and having just taken up our position, a body of horse was observed coming upon our right flank; I immediately moved after them with the cavalry, horse artillery, and Captain Pedlar's horse, and pursued them rapidly for about five miles, when finding further pursuit was useless, I returned to this ground. It appears that the party we attacked consisted of about five or six hundred men, and belonged to Gunput Row and Muddun Sing, and Gokla's brother; the prisoners also agree (on separate examination), that the Peishwa, Gunput Row, Ram Deen, and Trimbuckjee, have united their forces; and also that the whole of their force amounted to about 40 thousand, with 2 or 3 guns.”

From Mr. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated April 16, enclosing the following dispatch from Major Woodhouse to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated Neermul, April 13. — “ I wrote to you yesterday evening, when on my march, to ascertain the route and intentions of Muddun Sing, who with a party of Mahratta horse had got down the ghauts. It fortunately chanced that the party of the Aumil of Neermul were just collected; I therefore thought an opportunity offered of giving the Enemy an alert, and pursued the route I expected he would take with 40 horse of the Aumil, 40 of Captain Davis's reformed horse, 70 men of Rajah Chundoo Loll's battalion, and 80 Rohillas and Sirdars in the service of Mundoos Khan. Between 12 and one o'clock this morning, the guides led me down close to where the horse lay, namely, a mile East of Tembronee, and I accordingly formed for attack, seeing every probability of success from the nature of the ground. I then entered their camp, and marched through it in every direction. Two of the Enemy were killed, several wounded, and three taken prisoners: the tent of the Sidar, and a number of tattoos, bullocks, &c. were secured as plunder by my people. A little before day light I continued my march to Tembronee, where I took post. The prisoners say, that Muddun Sing's party consisted of 1,500 horse; I think they appear to amount to 1,200 or more.”

From the Governor in Council at Bom-

bay to the Court of Directors, dated Sept. 12. — “ Some forts to the Northward of the range of hills dividing the Beema from the Godavery, namely, Ruttanghur, Kotalghur, Allumghur, and Muddungur, were taken by Captain Barton with a detachment of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment of native infantry, who ascended the Ghauts from the Northern Concan. He was also of great use by his judicious communications with the Bheel Chiefs and people of the neighbouring districts, in preventing their active hostility. A very gallant affair took place under Lieut. Crosby, a young officer left in command at Mahe, who hearing of a party of Arabs, Mahrattas, and Patans, nearly 500 in number, being posted at Poladjore, made a rapid movement with his detachment, consisting of 75 rank and file and 140 auxiliary horse, surprised them, and, in a quarter of an hour, completely routed them with severe loss. The cruisers of your marine establishment under the command of Lieuts. Robson and Dommette, co-operated in the reduction of the forts in the Concan, with a zeal and gallantry very creditable to that branch of your service. The conduct of the last-mentioned officer in particular was very conspicuous throughout the whole of the operations on that coast.”

Extract of a Report from Lieut. Wardlow, dated Baitool *. — “ On July 20th, Capt. Sparkes, with a detachment, consisting of one subadar, one jemadar, four havildars, four naicks, and 99 sepoy, crossed the river Taptee, and had not got above one and a half coss beyond that river, when he perceived about 2000 horsemen, and 1500 Arabs, coming on to attack him; he immediately took advantage of a ravine that was close at hand, and took post there; in this situation he remained for an hour, keeping the Enemy at bay, and killing a number of them, without losing a man. Capt. Sparkes, finding the Enemy were attempting to surround him, ordered his company to take possession of a small height close to the ravine; this they succeeded in accomplishing, but Capt. Sparkes was wounded slightly in the attempt; a square was formed on the top of the hill, when a dreadful fire was commenced on both sides, and was continued for two hours, during which time, the Arabs charged three times, but were beat back with loss: at this time, however, Capt. Sparkes's small party were considerably reduced, having lost one jemadar, and 41 men. The Enemy, on seeing this, made a fourth charge, and were again beat back; the sepoy followed down the hill, driving the Enemy before them, with the intention of get-

* Situated to the North of the Taptee, 70 m. N. W. of Nagpore.

ting possession of another hill to the right, which was a stronger position. In attempting this, Capt. Sparkes received a mortal wound, the subadar was also wounded, and a number of sepoy killed. In this critical state of affairs, the Enemy, both horse and foot, closed in; the subadar, although unable to stand, seized a loaded musket, killed one sowar, bayoneted a second, and took his sword, with which he defended himself for a considerable time; at last he received a shot which proved fatal. The sepoy defended themselves with the greatest bravery, but were at last so completely overpowered by numbers (their ammunition being expended); that they were all either killed or wounded; about ten of the latter have since been brought into camp, and I am in great hopes that the most of them will recover."

Extracts from a Report from Capt. W. Gordon to Capt. Bayley, Military Assistant to the Resident, dated Camp, Comptah, Sept. 18.—"At day-break I moved down to attack the town of Comptah, in three columns. The left column under Lt. Thullier moved down in a most gallant style, every second man carrying a facine to fill the ditch; having thrown them in, they forced their way into the town, and drove all before them in the noblest manner, killing many, and forcing the rest to

take to the plain, who were immediately attacked by two columns of Capt. Pedlar's auxiliary horse, posted to the right and left, the right under myself, and the left under Cornet Wilkinson; both columns did great execution, killing from 3 to 400 men.—An attempt was made to blow open the gate with the six-pounder, but without success; an elephant driver, by a present of 200 rupees, was induced to bring up his elephant to it, with which the first gate was forced open. On our arrival at the second gate Chimna Potail held up a flag of truce, and I gave him my hand as a pledge for his life and that of his family. Chimna Potail says, his force amounted to upwards of 2000 men, and not a gun amongst them. The loss of the Enemy may amount to from 5 to 600 men. I have every reason to be highly satisfied with all engaged.—In the town we have taken a gun larger than a six-pounder, which yesterday was brought from Lanjee, also four zumboors and many gingals."

In a further Report, Capt. Gordon mentions the Jemedar's party of the 6th Bengal cavalry as most conspicuous throughout the battle. They are most gallant soldiers.

Killed, 4 sepoy. — Wounded, 2 jemadars, 4 havildars, 3 naicks, 2 sepoy: 1 jemadar, 7 duffadars of horse.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Peers, on the 20th ult. it appears a proposition was made by the Marquis de Barthelemy, the object of which was to beseech the King that he would be pleased to grant a *projet de loi* for making such a change in the organization of the electoral colleges, as might appear to be indispensably necessary. This being the first formal attack made by the Ultra-Royalists in the Legislature, upon the election law, gave rise to a warm, nay fierce discussion; so much so, that the term "Revolutionist" escaped the lips of the Duc de Fitzjames, in an altercation with M. Boissy d'Anglas. The Ministers in the Chamber earnestly opposed the motion of M. Barthelemy. M. de Cazes declared that it was the most fatal measure which could proceed from the Chamber of Peers. The result, however, was, that on a division, the Chamber decided in favour of entertaining the proposal, by a majority of 89 to 49, thus leaving the Government in a minority.—It is not, however, at all likely to be carried through the lower House. Next to the abolition of the Charter itself, this is the most important subject that could

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come under the consideration of the Chambers.

On the 15th inst. the President of the Chamber of Deputies announced, officially, his receipt from the Peers of their resolution with regard to M. Barthelemy's proposition on the Election Law. After a short debate, this message was referred to the Bureaux, which were to assemble on the morrow.—The King seems resolute to show the world, that he is sincere and earnest in the support which he lends to his Ministers. On a late occasion, he deliberately over-looked M. Barthelemy, who stood near his throne; and gave Messrs. Laine and Ravez an equally cold reception.

The *Journal des Debats* states, that it was understood the Duke of Richelieu had disposed of the grant decreed to him, in favour of the hospitals of Bourdeaux. The Duke was greatly piqued at the opposition which the motion on this subject encountered in the Chambers; and by the manner in which he has disposed of the grant, gains the praise of benevolence, and indulges the expression of his disdain.

On the 12th of March, the King issued a Royal Ordinance for the crea-

tion

"Thanks to the long calm (said his Excellency) guaranteed to Europe, our industry will provide new elements of prosperity, the benefits of which will extend to our finances." After some observations upon the relief afforded to France by the evacuation of the kingdom, the Minister presented a projet of law to effect the financial measures detailed in his speech.

The *Moniteur* states, that the French Navy need no longer look to the North of Europe for pitch and tar, which, though always indigenous in the department of the Landes, have not hitherto been prepared in such a manner as to answer the purposes of the Royal Marine. M. de la Borde has, however, succeeded in rendering them perfectly fit for use.

A horrible murder was committed a few days since at Angiers: A butcher cut in two, with a large knife, a man of whom he was jealous, and buried not far from his house the two parts of the body. His dog, however, who had witnessed the interment, scratched up the earth and uncovered the head: by this means the murder was discovered, and the murderer taken into custody.

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.—The present population of Europe amounts to 177,221,600 persons, scattered over 154,450 geographic square miles. This population, considered in an ethnographic point of view, comprehends 53,195,000 Teutonians or Germans, 60,585,400 descendants of the Romans, 45,120,000 Slavonians, 3,718,000 Caledonians, 3,499,500 Tartars and Bulgarians, 3,070,000 Magyars, 2,022,000 Greeks, 1,760,000 Finlanders, 1,610,000 Cimmericians, 622,000 Basques, 313,600 Guistes, 294,000 Arnauts, 131,600 Armenians, 88,000 Maltese, &c.—There are 1,179,500 Jews, 3,607,500 Mahometans, and 172,432,500 Christians, of whom there are 98,229,000 Catholics, and 41,898,500 Protestants. Europe is divided politically into 78 Sovereign States, nominally independent. Their aggregate forces in peace, are 1,600,000; and on the war establishment, 3,600,000. Their maritime forces consist of 409 ships of the line, 38 ships of 50 guns, 348 frigates, 1,563 vessels of an inferior class.—*Paris Paper.*

On the 10th of January the Royal Court of Paris decided that judgments awarded by foreign Courts have no execution in France—consequently, persons who wish to defraud their creditors in this country, may find a safe asylum in France!

SPAIN.

Letters from Spain give assurance, that proceedings had lately been followed up, and sentence of death pronounced by the High Tribunals in Barcelona, on 50 Spanish officers implicated in the conspiracy of the unfortunate Gen. Lacy. The sen-

tence had been referred to a consultation with the King.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome states, that four persons, viz. a physician, surgeon, priest, and cook, had gone out to Buonaparte, with passports from Lord Bathurst. The first of these is a Corsican, the remaining three Italians.

A Mr. Brianza, at Milan, has invented a new travelling machine, which is said to be far superior to that of Baron Drais, and with which the traveller may go backwards or forwards. In the front of this vehicle, say the Milan papers, there is a winged horse, by the wings of which the carriage is put in motion.

GERMANY.

It is mentioned in a letter from Vienna, that the Archduke Charles has completed his History of the celebrated Campaign of 1799; in the writing of which his Imperial Highness was engaged for many years.

On the 7th ult. the King of Bavaria gave a dinner of 200 covers to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of his new and popular Constitution. The Queen, and all the Royal Family were present at this too rare union of a King and his people. His Majesty drank a golden cup full of native wine of Franconia, to the toast, "Prosperity to Bavaria and her States General;" which was answered by Prince Wrede, President of the Chambers, by the toast, "Long live the King and the Royal Family."

SWITZERLAND.

There has been a most calamitous fire in the large village of Azmoos, in the Canton of St. Gall. Nearly the whole of the population were at work in the dykes on the banks of the Rhine; and before any help arrived, 113 houses were destroyed by the flames; and 313 individuals, forming 78 families, were reduced to the most afflicting misery.

NORWAY.

At Christiana, in Norway, a man, named Niels Otsen, convicted of having beaten his mother, has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Courts. The Lower Court had sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in a fortress.

RUSSIA.

The claims of the English merchants on the Court of Russia, for the value of 140 vessels and cargoes under neutral flags, detained by the Government of Petersburg in 1810, are, it is said, likely at length to be adjusted, and favourably to the owners.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state, that the Turkish Government has acquainted our Ambassador, that the Government of this country must, like those of others, agree to a higher Tariff of Customs.

In consequence of the recent calamitous fires in Constantinople, and the unaccountable and ridiculous opinion that prevails among the Turks, that all fires are caused by elephants, those "half-reasoning" and useful animals have been removed from the capital to Adrianople.

AFRICA.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 9, 1819, says:—"It is with the deepest regret I inform you that notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain—notwithstanding the faith of treaties solemnly entered into, this coast swarms with slave vessels, dragging thousands of its miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days since, the Union of Liverpool arrived here, from to leeward, the supercargo of which states, that during his stay in the river Calabar, not less than eight vessels, averaging 500 slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish colonies. We may indeed form an estimate of their numbers from the circumstance of the late colonial brig, Lieut. Hague commander, having detained and sent into this port in the space of two years, twenty-two vessels, having upwards of two thousand slaves on board. To those who have seen these creatures in the holds of slave ships, and now witness the change effected by the blessings of freedom, the contrast is truly striking; a great majority of the adults industriously supporting themselves, and embracing with avidity the precepts of Christianity; the children, owing to our excellent Governor's incessant and paternal exertions, placed at the schools in the several villages. Indeed, to witness the astonishing degree of intelligence evinced by many of them at the general examinations, and the affecting manner in which they sing the concluding anthem of *God save the King*, must make every British heart beat high in the idea, that to the benevolence of his country alone can be attributed all the good that has been done, and must doubly interest every feeling mind to persevere in the grand object of our hopes, that of ridding this coast of these vile traffickers in the blood of our fellow creatures."

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

American papers to the 28th ult. have arrived. We learn from them, that the Americans have, at length, succeeded in gaining the Floridas from the imbecile dominion of Spain. The treaty of Cession was laid before the Senate by the President, on the 2d of last month.

American papers have brought a copy of the Convention between England and the United States, signed at London the 20th of last October, by Messrs. Gallatin and Rush on the American side, and Messrs. Robinson and Goulburn on that of the British, and since ratified by the

President of the United States. The chief points which are arranged by this Convention relate to the right of fishing on the coast of North America and Newfoundland; the line of demarcation between the British possessions and the territories of the United States; and the extension of the existing Commercial Convention for ten years further. It does not touch upon any of those questions of our maritime laws, which have incidentally been brought into discussion by the Navigation Acts of the last Congress. These are to be the matter of future negotiation.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has voted unanimously to petition Congress to pass a general Bankrupt Law.

New York papers have brought us a very long report of a speech of Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the Report of the Committee, disapproving the trial and execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister. Mr. Clay concluded by saying, "Gentlemen may bear down all opposition; they may even vote General Jackson the public thanks; they may carry him triumphantly through this House: but if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph on the principle of insubordination—a triumph of the military over the civil authority—a triumph over the powers of this House—a triumph over the Constitution of the land. And he prayed most devoutly to Heaven, that it might not prove, in its ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people."

A colony of *Welsh Indians* has been discovered in North America. Their language is pure Welsh, and their religion a mixture of Druidism and Christianity. Their origin is said to be by settlers from Wales, who retired inland when America became disturbed by a succession of invaders from Europe.

The accounts from South America give a distressing description of the fate of the expedition which sailed some time since from Cadiz. Of 600 soldiers and 36 officers, who sailed from the mother country, 216 perished during the voyage; and the remainder, reduced to the utmost misery by disease and famine, were taken off the Island of Santa Maria, by the Independent Commander, Engalade.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated 2d January, state, that an express from Chili had brought the news of the arrival of Lord Cochrane on the 4th December, at Valparaiso. His Lordship was received in a manner the most enthusiastic and flattering; and, as Admiral, would immediately proceed to take the command of the Chili squadron, consisting of one 70 gun ship and two fifties, with a proportionate number of frigates, brigs, &c.; in all, amounting to 13 sail, besides gun-boats.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A copy of an Address to the Lord Bishop of Durham, unanimously voted at a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Clergy Jubilee School, holden at Newcastle, on Thursday the 4th ult. and of his Lordship's Answer to the same :

To the Honourable and Right Reverend Sate, by Divine Providence, Lord Bishop of Durham.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Clergy of the diocese of Durham, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our fervent and heartfelt congratulations on the opening of this, the fiftieth year from your consecration to your high office in the Church of Christ. During the larger portion of that long period, it has been the happiness of those who now address you, to be placed under your Lordship's paternal governance, to witness the exercise of your public and private virtues, and to be excited to the due performance of their own part in the Christian ministry by the eminent and uniform example held forth to them by their Bishop.

When we look back on the eventful years which have passed since your Lordship's translation to this See, and reflect on the important duties which the peculiar character of the times long imposed on the Clergy, we cannot forget that in whatever degree those duties may have been fulfilled by ourselves, the vigilance and constancy of your Lordship were never wanting to the common cause. Your warning voice was heard in the beginning of danger; and, to the last, it ceased not to animate and encourage all under your authority, manfully to bear their part in the awful conflict with principles which assailed alike the thrones of Kings and the altar of God.

And, as you thus called on us to contend earnestly for the truth against the Enemies of Christianity in general, so likewise we have been instructed by your Lordship's precepts and example, how best to defend the distinguishing doctrines of our own pure Church, against the advocates of antient corruptions on the one hand, and of heretical innovations on the other; to temper zeal with charity, and with discretion; yet at the same time to repel that spurious moderation, which abandons what is essential to the soundness of faith, or purity of discipline, for the false and hollow praise of modern liberality.

But it is not only on these greater and rarer occasions, that we have been benefited by your guidance. In every parti-

cular of our pastoral care, whatever assistance could be derived from the advice, the protection, or the bounty of your Lordship, has been freely and largely bestowed. We abstain from violating the sacredness of private charity, by saying all that long experience has brought to our knowledge; but the voice of fame itself bears testimony, that neither the limits of your Lordship's diocese, nor the peculiar claims of ecclesiastical interests, nor any restriction but the unfitnes of the object, have bounded the exercise of your beneficence. The same generous patronage which aided the labours of Kennicott, of Blaney, and of Holmes, in accumulating to sacred literature some of its richest and choicest stores, has been extended to every well-devised plan of public utility. Above all, that the inestimable invention of the age in which we live, the System of Education, has found in your Lordship, its unremitting, its most munificent supporter. You have even directed your exertions, in this great cause, to the benefit of generations yet unborn, and have provided in the ample foundation which bears your name, a succession of future labourers in this fruitful field.

In order to perpetuate the memory of our gratitude and profound respect for your Lordship's high deservings, by a monument, not unacceptable, we hope, to your feelings, as it is peculiarly appropriate to your praise, we solicit your Lordship's permission to erect, in the most populous and important town of the diocese, a school for the instruction of poor children in the principles of the Church of England; and we humbly implore the favour of Almighty God to this our work. May He see fit to grant that the spiritual good of thousands may be the fruit of this offering of dutiful attachment to your venerable and venerated name! And may the time be far remote, when we shall be made to feel the full value of the blessing we now enjoy in a living example of the qualities which best become a father of the Christian Church!

To the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham.

Cavendish-square, Feb. 18, 1819.

Reverend and dear Brethren.—In returning an Answer to such an Address as I have recently received from you, I am at a loss in what terms I can convey an adequate idea of the feelings which it has excited: for none but myself can estimate the gratification of finding that I am the object of the affection and esteem of a body of Clergy, with whom it has been my happiness to be connected during a period of 28 years; and who have not confined
their

their expressions of favourable opinion to language only, but have marked it by a work of public utility the most consonant to my wishes. May the blessing of God prosper your undertaking! that in the school which you are about to erect, the children of the poor may be taught the principles of Christianity, and the doctrines of the Established Church, confirmed in useful and moral habits, and thus be qualified for the faithful and conscientious discharge of their future duties in life!

At my very advanced age, this, humanly speaking, will be the last occasion of our public intercourse. Of all that has hitherto passed between us, as well as of the exemplary discharge of your sacred duties, I retain, and hope to carry to my grave, the most pleasing remembrance. My prayers, while the Almighty graciously continues to me the inestimable privilege of prayer, will be offered for the welfare of this diocese; and that by the Divine blessing, the interests of true religion may be advanced and supported by its Clergy of every succeeding generation, as they have been by those whom I now address.

Believe me,

Reverend and dear Brethren,

With true regard and esteem,

Your sincere and affectionate friend
and brother, S. DUNELM.

GALVANISM.—Various Galvanic experiments were lately made by Dr. Ure, of Glasgow, on the body of a murderer, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of four-inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension! In the second experiment, the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced; the chest heaved and fell; the belly was protuded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred! In the third experiment, the supra-orbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room; and one gentleman actually fainted from terror or sickness. In the fourth experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life! Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood-vessels of the neck,

and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life!

March 8. About two o'clock in the morning, a calamitous fire broke out in a large house belonging to Mr. G. Kellow, of Winterbourne Stoke, in Wiltshire. James Davis, in the fright of the moment, leapt from the window to the ground; but recollecting the danger to which his wife and children were exposed, he re-entered the house, and ascended into the chamber. At that time the women of both apartments were running about in an agony of despair: he caught his eldest child with his left hand, and with his right dragged the mother, clasping her infant to her bosom, down the stair-case; but by some means the wife became disengaged from his grasp, and was lost with her infant in the flames which surrounded them. The father, bursting through the door which was on fire, again reached the outside with his child, but both were dreadfully burnt. The roof at this moment fell in, burying in the mass of fire, in addition to the mother and her infant, the four women and the child who remained behind.

March 18. Sir Manasseh Lopes was tried and found guilty at the Exeter Assizes, on an indictment, charging him with having corrupted and bribed the Electors of Grampound, to get himself returned for that Borough. The chief facts were proved by Wm. Hoare, an Alderman of the place, who deposed that the voters were called into a room, and paid 35*s.* a piece; himself being one who was thus bribed! The defendant will receive judgment in the Court of King's Bench next Term.

March 19. A Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Northumberland, at Chatham, for the trial of Captain W. E. Wright, late of his Majesty's brig Griffin, on a charge of smuggling 53 yards of crape, 5½ yards of silk, two pieces of Bandana handkerchiefs, three shawls, and 1½ lbs. of tea. The Court, after a long deliberation, sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

It is highly gratifying to us to learn, and we doubt not it will be equally so to all those who have subscribed, and to those who can compassionately feel for the extreme suffering of the Inhabitants of the Scilly Islands (see vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 250.) that a cargo of potatoes, which had been forwarded by the Committee for the appropriation of the Subscriptions in Bristol, arrived at St. Mary's, at a time when they were greatly needed—when numbers were sinking for want. The Letters received from the Committee at Penzance, state that "the arrival of the vessel quite electrified the wretched sufferers with joy." Their sufferings are much increased by the small-pox, which is at present raging amongst them.

At a late Assizes at York, a cause went thither for twenty shillings. The plaintiff obtained a verdict in the most triumphant manner; the attorney was all exultation; and the plaintiff, having come off conqueror—has been in gaol ever since for the expenses.

It is at length determined, that a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall issue into the four Northern Counties; and Mr. Raine, the King's Counsel, is to preside on the occasion.

At the York Assizes an innkeeper, named James Shaw, recovered 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from a person named Marmaduke Horsley, for particulars, some of which excited much merriment in Court; one item was, "To damage done to the bed you slept on, 2*l.*;" another, "To a man for picking you up on the road, and rubbing you down with straw, 1*s.*." The Chief Baron, who tried the cause, lamented that its being undefended deprived the Court and the country of a further *warning insight* into the just consequences of excessive drunkenness!

The new machine (see p. 126), entitled a *Velocepede*, consisting of two wheels, one before the other, connected by a perch, on which the pedestrian rests the weight of his body, while with his feet he urges the machine forward, on the principle of skating, is already in very general use. "The road from Ipswich to Whitton," says the Bury paper, "is travelled every evening by several pedestrian hobby-horses; no less than six are seen at a time, and the distance, which is three miles, is performed in 15 minutes. A military gentleman has made a bet to go to London by the side of the coach." The crowded state of the metropolis does not admit of this novel mode of exercise, and it has been put down by the Magistrates of Police; but it contributes to the amusement of the passengers in the streets in the shape of caricatures in the print-shops.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle, March 6.*—His Majesty has been generally cheerful through the last month, but without any abatement of his disorder. His Majesty's bodily health continues good."

From official returns, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears, that the aggregate amount of gold coin issued from the Mint, in the course of the year 1818, was, in sovereigns, 2,347,230*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In half sovereigns, 515,143*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Amount of silver coin issued from the Mint in ditto, 576,180*l.*

No fewer than *eighty-three* persons were admitted Solicitors in the Court of Chan-

cery, by the Master of the Rolls, on the last day of last term.

In the Rolls of Parliament, A. D. 1445, is a Petition from the Commons of two counties in England, stating that the number of attorneys had lately increased from six or eight to *twenty-four*, whereby the peace of those counties had been greatly interrupted by suits. The Commons therefore petition, that it may be ordained that there shall be no more than six common attorneys for Norfolk, the same number for Suffolk, and two for the city of Norwich. Any other person acting as an attorney, to forfeit twenty shillings!

Thursday, Feb. 25.

The first General Meeting of the Pitt Club for the present year was held; the Club came to a determination to establish two Exhibitions in the name of Mr. Pitt; one for Scholars going from Merchant Taylors' School to Pembroke College, Cambridge; the other for Commoners, or superannuated Scholars, going from Winchester College to either University.—The surplus of the money subscribed for Mr. Pitt's statue, it is stated, will exceed 7,000*l.* after paying Mr. Westmacot for the statue, and all its attendant expenses.—The Club, at this meeting, also voted the sum of 100*l.* towards erecting a monument to the memory of the late John Gifford, esq. in Bromley Church; and we understand that his eldest son, who is now a scholar at Merchant Taylors' School, is to be the *first* exhibitor from this fund.

Friday, March 5.

In the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, a German quack doctor, named Hube, brought an action against a warehouseman, of Crown-court, Cheapside, named Phelps, to recover 17*l.* for attendance and medicines to Mrs. Phelps. The plaintiff has a "sovereign medicine" for cancers, which he administered to Mrs. Phelps; but proving useless, notwithstanding the doctor's sanguine opinion of its efficacy, the defendant refused to pay his bill. Two witnesses were called, who proved that patients under the doctor's hands had died, in spite of his representations that he could speedily cure them.—Chief Justice Abbott held the law to be, that no man had a right to induce another to purchase any thing of him, whether medicines or other articles, by holding out false and fraudulent hopes; the Jury therefore immediately found for defendant.

Thursday, March 18.

The Prince Regent held his first levee for the season at Carlton House; when, exclusive of the Royal Dukes of York and Gloucester, Archduke Maximilian, State Officers, and Cabinet Ministers, there were present 10 Dukes, 13 Marquisses, 39 Earls, 22 Viscounts, 34 Lords, 17 Bishops, 10 Foreign Ministers, 250 naval and military officers

officers (the latter in the proportion of nearly ten to one), and about 100 other gentlemen.

Saturday, March 20.

The Gazette of this day announces the Prince Regent's approbation of the following scale of rewards proposed in a Memorial from the Board of Longitude, taken into consideration by his Royal Highness in Council on the 19th inst. viz. :—

1. To the first ship belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, or to his Majesty, that shall reach the longitude of 110 deg. west from Greenwich, or the mouth of Hearne's or Coppermine River, by sailing within the arctic circle, 5000*l.*; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 130 deg. west from Greenwich, or the Whale Island of Mackenzie, by sailing within the arctic circle, 10,000*l.*; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 150 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing westwards within the arctic circle, 15,000*l.*; the Act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach the Pacific Ocean by a north-west passage the full reward of 20,000*l.*

2. To the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach to 83 deg. of north latitude, 1000*l.*; to 85 deg. 2000*l.*; to 87 deg. 3000*l.*; to 88 deg. 4000*l.*; the Act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach to, or beyond 80 deg. the full reward of 5000*l.*

Wednesday, March 24.

This night, Southwark Bridge was opened for passengers. There was no ceremony observed on the occasion; but as St. Paul's clock struck twelve, the toll of one penny commenced. Thus, in the space of four years, another ornament has been added to the Metropolis. It has 30 lanterns lighted with gas. The roads intended to lead to the Bridge on the Surrey side are in great forwardness; one has been planned, from the Elephant and Castle, to cross St. George's Fields, passing by the back part of the King's Bench Prison; thence across Great Suffolk-street, to meet at a right angle with New Bridge-street, in Union-street.

Friday, March 26.

The question, as to the impolicy of the longer continuance of the present Copyright Act, which compels authors and publishers to give eleven copies of their works to public libraries, is again coming under the discussion of Parliament (see p. 195). A petition was this day presented to the House of Commons from Messrs. Lackington and Co. praying relief from the very oppressive operation of the present law, which creates a loss of 245*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* upon the following six works alone, now in the course of publication, the whole of which were commenced prior to the contemplation of the present Copyright Act:

Dugdale's Monast. Anglic.	£.819	0	0
Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's...	189	0	0
Portraits of Illust. Personages	.630	0	0
Hoare's History of Wiltshire	... 241	10	0
Ormerod's History of Cheshire	315	0	0
Wood's Athen. Oxon. by Bliss	259	17	6

£.2454 7 6

A hoax was lately played off on Alderman Sir J. Eamer. Letters were dispatched to many Aldermen, Deputies, &c. requesting they would favour him with their company to dinner. Accordingly, about dinner hour, a worthy Deputy was announced. He was received with all the welcome of a friend; and soon afterwards, a number of other Gentlemen were announced, all of whom received the same cordial welcome. Sir John then ventured to ask to what he was indebted for the honour of so much company? The answer led to a complete *denouement*. An entertainment, however, as comfortable as the time would allow, was served up; and the evening was passed with great hilarity.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The following statement of the services of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, we doubt not, will be acceptable to many of our readers:

Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Ensign 73d Foot	7th March,	1787
Lieutenant 75th	25th Dec.	1787
Ditto 41st	23d January,	1788
Ditto 12th Dragoons	25th June,	1789
Ditto 8th Dragoons	31st October,	1789
Captain 58th Foot	30th June,	1791
Maj. 33d Ft. (by purch.)	30th April,	1792
Lt.-Col. 33d Ft. (do.)	30th Sept.	1793
Brevet-Colonel	3d May,	1796
Major-General	29th April,	1802
Hon. Sir A. WELLESLEY, K. B.	in 1804.	
Colonel 33d Foot	30th January,	1806
Lieutenant-General	25th April,	1806

Viscount WELLINGTON.

General in Spain and		
Portugal	31st July,	1811
Earl and Marquis in	1812.	
Colonel of Royal Horse		
Guards	1st January,	1813
Field-Marshal	21st June,	1813
Duke and K. G. in	1814.	
Master-General of the Ordnance		1819

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

March 6. *The Marriage of Figaro*; an Opera.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 22. *The Heroine, or, A Daughter's Courage*; a Melo Drama; said to be the production of Mr. R. Phillips of the Theatre.

March 8. *The Castle of Wonders*; a Dramatic Romance.

March 13. *The Dwarf of Naples*; a Tragi-Comedy, by Mr. Soane, junr.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Feb. 23. Hon. Edward Stuart and William Thomas Roe, Commissioners of Customs, vice William Roe and Francis Fownes Luttrell, superannuated.

Feb. 27. Henry Davis, esq. of Mulloch, to be sheriff of the county of Pembroke, vice J. E. Philipps Laugharne, esq. of Portvane; and John Chambre Jones, esq. of Brynnsteddfod, to be sheriff of the county of Denbigh, in the room of E. Corbett, esq. of L'oran.

March 13. A new commission to the Board of Admiralty, which includes the name of Sir G. Clerk.

The Earl of Fife, a Lord of the Bedchamber, vice Earl Poulet, deceased.

Feb. 27. Members returned to serve in Parliament.—*Dunwich*, W. A. Mackinnon, esq. v. Lord Huntingfield.—*Downton*, Sir T. B. Pechell, v. Sir W. Scott; and the Hon. B. Bouverie, v. Lord Folkestone.—*Portarlington*, David Ricardo, esq. v. R. Sharpe, esq.—*New Romney*, R. E. D. Grosvenor, esq. v. R. E. D. Grosvenor, esq. deceased.

March 2. *Blechingley*, Marquis of Titchfield, v. G. Tenayson, esq.

March 6. *Westminster*, Right Hon. G. Lamb, v. Sir S. Romilly, deceased.—*Rye*, T. P. Lamb, esq. v. Right Hon. C. Arbutnot, elected for St. Germain's.

March 9. *Lisburne*, Capt. Seymour, R. N. v. J. L. Foster, esq. elected for Armagh.—*Wexford*, Capt. Evans, R. N. v. R. Neville, esq. appointed Escheator of Ulster.—*Tipperary*, Right Hon. W. Bagwell, v. Lord Caher, called up to the House of Peers.

March 13. *Clonmell*, J. Kiely, esq. v. Right Hon. W. Bagwell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—*Cashell*, E. J. Collett, esq. v. R. Pennefeather, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

March 16. *Newry*, The Hon. F. J. Needham, v. Hon. F. Needham, now Viscount Kilmorey, called up to the House of Peers.

March 20. *Borough of Yarmouth*, Sir Peter Pole, bart. of Woolverton Park, co. Southampton, vice John Taylor, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and John Wilson Croker, of the Admiralty, esq. vice William Mount, esq. who has also accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—*Shire of Edinburgh*, Sir George Clerk, of Penicuik, bart.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The Earl of Morton, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, vice Earl of Errol.

Sir John Mortlocke, a Commissioner of Excise, vice Mr. Whish, resigned; Lord G. Seymour succeeds to the Presidency of that Board.

Cambridge, March 10. Rev. Samuel Lee, M. A. of Queen's College, elected Professor of Arabic, vice Rev. John Palmer, B. D. resigned. Mr. Lee not having been at College the time usual for taking his Degree of A.M. requisite to his standing for the Chair, a Grace passed the Senate to supplicate for a Mandamus from the Prince Regent, which was graciously granted by his Royal Highness. (See a statement of Mr. Lee's extraordinary proficiency in the Oriental languages, in our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 321.)

Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Rev. Edward Cardwell, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose College, Public Examiners.

Rev. John Stedman, B. A. of Pembroke College, Master of Guildford Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Edward Valpy, B. D. South Walsham St. Mary V. Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bp. of Norwich, to whom it had lapsed, in consequence of the corporation of that city not having agreed to the nomination of an incumbent.

Rev. Henry Denny Berners, LL.B. to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Hon. and Rev. Geo. Pellew, *Lasing V. Esq.*
Rev. James Thomas Holloway, *Stanton-upon-Nineheath R. Salop.*

Rev. Mr. Pitman, alternate Evening Preacher at the Magdalen.

Rev. James Cumming, North Runcton with Hardwick and Setchy R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. B. Syer, Little Wrattling R. Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Samuel Heyrick, M. A. to hold Brampton by Dingley R. with Carlton R. both in Northamptonshire.

Rev. Henry Bower, M. A. St. Mary Magdalen V. Taunton, with Staple Fitz Paine R. Somerset.

Rev. T. T. Walmsley, B. D. St. Vedast, Foster-lane R. London, with Hanwell R.

BIRTHS.

March 2. At Lord Bagot's, Blithfield, Staffordshire, Lady Harriet Paget, a dau.—4. In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, the Countess of Lusi, a son and heir.—8. At Tonbridge Wells, Marchioness of Ely, a dau.—16. In Portman-square, *GEN. MAG. March, 1819.*

Countess of Manvers, of a dau.—At the rectory, South Normanton, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Guy Bryan, a son.—20. At Trimoy, near Bagshot, the wife of the Hon. Alex. Murray (second son of the late Earl of Dunmore) a daughter.

MAR.

MARRIAGES.

1818, Sept. 10. At Jessore, in the province of Bengal, Wm. Jas. Turquand, esq. Assistant Judge, to Cordelia, dau. of Chas. Christie, esq. of Gunnersbury Lodge, Acton, Middlesex.

Dec. 28. At St. Pancras, Thomas Alexander Raynsford, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. John Lightfoot, formerly rector of Gotham in Nottinghamshire.

1819, Feb. 17. At Paris, Charles Shakerley, esq. eldest son of C. Shakerley, esq. of Shakerley, Lancashire, and of Somerford Hall, Cheshire, to Mademoiselle Rosalie d'Avary, only dau. of the Duke d'Avary.—The bride was given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. The Duke de Berry, Duke de Guiche, and many other illustrious personages, honoured the ceremony with their presence.

22. At Dublin, James Egan, esq. late of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Miss S. Cates, late of Clapham Common.

Rev. C. D. Willaume, rector of Chilton and Brown Candover cum Woodman-cot, and Chaplain to Lord Harcourt, to Margaret Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells, and niece of the late Right Hon. William Windham.

23. William Phillips, esq. of Middlehall, Worcestershire, and Buckland, Gloucestershire, to Harriet, third dau. of Gen. Molyneux, and grand-daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Cafrel Molyneux.

25. T. B. Western, esq. of Tattingston-place, Suffolk, eldest son of the late Admiral Western, to Margaret Letitia, dau. of William Bushby, esq. of Great Cumberland-place, and of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire.

Rev. Charles Norman, of Manningtree, to H. H. Seringa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Norris, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Capt. S. S. Burns, of his Majesty's 80th regiment, to Miss Anne Watson, of the Kent-road.

27. The Right Hon. Lord Rodney, to Charlotte Georgiana, second dau. of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

March 1. J. Robertson, esq. of Lime-street, to Mary Anne, only dau. of John Kemp, esq. of Tonbridge-place, New-road.

Wm. Pollock, esq. of Whitehall, to Margaret Barton, eldest dau. of J. Black, esq. of Claremont.

Henry Hedger, esq. of South-street, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Fitz-John Brand, formerly rector of St. George's, Southwark, and of Wickham Skeyth, Suffolk.

Wm. Saltren Willett, esq. second son of the late A. S. Willett, esq. of Port-hill, to Christina Adelaide, eldest dau. of Henry Noster, esq. of Kenwith Lodge.

2. Wm. Clowes, esq. of the Middle

Temple, youngest son of Charles Clowes, esq. late of Delaford, Buckinghamshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of J. Legh, esq. of Bedford-square.

Rev. Benj. Puckle, of Clapham, to Elizabeth, tenth dau. of Gen. J. Hale, late of the Plantation, Yorkshire.

J. Ashley Warre, esq. of Stratford-place, and Cheddon Fitz-Paine, Somersetshire, to Susan, eldest dau. of the late John and the Hon. Mrs. Cornwall, of Grosvenor-place, and niece of the late Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Gardner, K. C. B.

Capt. H. G. Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Walter Cecil, esq. of Moreton Jeffries, Herefordshire.

3. At the Friends Meeting-house, Kingston, Thos. Ashby, of Staines, hoker, to Elizabeth Crowley, of Camomile-street.

Capt. Adam Alexander Wood, to Elizabeth Maria, second dau. of Capt. Beecher, R. N.

N. P. Levi, esq. of Lombard-street, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Abraham Goldsmid, junr.

Benjamin Cohen, esq. of Great Cumberland-street, to Justina, youngest dau. of the late Jos. Montefiore, esq. Vauxhall.

Rev. S. Biddulph, of Cleeve, Somerset, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. J. Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester.

4. John Swire, esq. of Conesley-hall, near Skipton, Yorkshire, to Miss Anne Robson, of Northallerton.

Mr. R. J. Kitchener, of Finsbury-place, to Anne, youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. Shrubsole, of the Bank of England.

Major Oakes, late of the 89th regiment, to Miss Pocock, of Windsor.

D. A. Bell Haynes, esq. of Staffordshire, to Miss Matilda Pamplin Hinsum, of Essex, having been previously married at Gretna-green.

5. At Londonderry, John, eldest son of Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Benvardeen (Antrim), and High Sheriff of that county, to Jane, third dau. of the late Sir Andrew Ferguson, bart. of the Farm, near Londonderry, and niece to the Bishop of Down.

6. F. M. J. Mercier, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Sally Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Page, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

8. Thomas Henry Player, esq. of Maze-hill, Greenwich, to Miss Rebecca Rayley, of the same place.

9. William Levy Irish, esq. to Frederica, youngest dau. of the late Francis Spilsbury, esq. of Soho square.

Rev. A. Clarkson, of Bingley, Yorkshire, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcocks, of Islington.

16. Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Louisa, dau. of Thomas Longman, esq. of St. George's, Hanover-square.

OBITUARY.

The late CHARLES IV. King of SPAIN.

Charles IV. the former King of Spain and the Indies, who died at Rome on the 20th of January, was the son of Charles III. and of Maria Amelia of Saxony. He was born at Naples on the 12th of November 1748, and went to Spain as Prince of the Asturias in 1759, when his father was called to the throne vacant by the death of his brother Ferdinand VI. At the age of 17 years, he, on the 4th of September, 1765, espoused Maria Louisa of Parma, who assumed over him an empire which she never lost during their long union. He ascended the throne on the 14th of December, 1788, and reigned till the 19th of March, 1808, the day of his first abdication in favour of his son; an abdication which was any thing but voluntary. At the time of the unfortunate journey to Bayonne, Ferdinand gave him back the Crown for a moment, which Charles IV. constrained by a superior force, immediately resigned into the hands of Buonaparte. It was then, on the 19th of March 1808, that Charles in reality closed his reign.

It is not generally known in Europe that this reign was distinguished by important ameliorations, and by the rapid progress of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The inhabitants of Spanish America remained perfectly tranquil in the midst of the revolutionary agitations of the rest of the world—and if in Spain some discontents were manifested, they must be attributed to the conduct of Manuel Godoy, the too powerful favourite in whom the Queen and the King reposed all the affairs of the Government.

The foreign relations of the Spanish Monarchy were almost constantly unfortunate during the reign of this Monarch. Spain, at first, refused to accede to the Coalition against Revolutionary France; but when Charles saw the life of Louis XVI. in danger, he wrote to the Convention a letter, full of firmness and moderation; but which, though sent to the Convention two days before the King of France's death, was not opened, because the leaders of that body were fearful of the impression it might produce. Charles then declared war against the French Republic. The three campaigns made by the Spaniards were a mixture of successes and defeats, which, at that period, when other nations sunk before the arms of France, proved that the armies of Spain were deficient neither in courage nor skillful Generals.

Convinced of the inutility of his efforts, Charles signed a *peace with France*, but he thereby lost the independence of his

Crown; for, a French Ambassador once admitted to the Court of Madrid, it never ceased to be agitated by the French and English parties. The alliance with Buonaparte cost Spain her fine marine, which was almost totally destroyed at the battle of Trafalgar. At the same time the English, to seize upon the commerce of the Spanish Colonies, endeavoured to penetrate various points of South America, where they sowed the germs of revolution. The famous Miranda was received at London, and a formal Convention was published between that Chief of the discontented Americans and an English Minister.

Charles at length wearied of the yoke of Buonaparte, seized the opportunity of the second war between France and Prussia, to make the most hostile preparations; but the battle of Jena deranged his projects, and the Prince of the Peace attempted to excuse them, by publicly declaring they had been directed against the Emperor of Morocco. It is known with what rashness his crown was torn from Charles, and how the Spaniards rallied under the cherished name of Ferdinand, and revenged the national affront. The former Monarch of the Spains, whom Buonaparte had saluted as Emperor of the Americas, and whom he never ceased to call *his friend*, despoiled of his crown, lived during six years on a pension, which was never paid regularly. After having resided a short time at Fontainebleau and Compiègne, he established himself with his Queen and the Prince of the Peace at Marseilles, whence in 1811, he proceeded to Rome. After the fall of Buonaparte he solemnly renewed the renunciation of his Crown in a Treaty concluded with his son, the King of Spain, who undertook to pay him an annual pension of three millions, and charged himself with his father's debts.

ARCHIBALD DUKE OF HAMILTON.

February 16. Died in the 80th year of his age, at Ashton-hall, Lancashire, the Most Noble Archibald Hamilton, 9th Duke of Hamilton, and 6th Duke of Brandon, Marquess of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale, &c. &c. Premier Duke and Marquess of Scotland.

His Grace was the son of James, the 5th Duke of Hamilton, and 2d Duke of Brandon, by his 3d consort Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, co. Suffolk, esq. and succeeded his nephew Douglas Duke of Hamilton, &c. on the 2d August 1799. He married 25th May 1765, Lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of Alexander, 5th Earl of Galloway; and, by her, who died before her husband's

husband's succession to the ducal dignity, had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. Alexander, Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, now Duke of Hamilton, &c. born 3d October 1767; Lord Archibald Hamilton, born 16th March 1769; Lady Anne, born 16th March 1766, now unmarried; Lady Charlotte, born 6th April 1779, married to Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset; and Lady Susan, born in July 1774, married to her cousin-german George, 6th Earl of Dunmore.

Alexander, now Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, &c. was summoned to the House of Peers by writ, dated 4th Nov. 1806, by his father's honour of Baron Dutton, and in that year appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg. His Grace married, on the 26th of April 1810, his cousin Susan-Euphemia, 2d, but now only surviving daughter and heir expectant of William Beckford of Fonthill Gifford, co. Wilts, esq. (whose mother, Maria Hamilton, was daughter and co-beir of the Hon. George Hamilton, 2d surviving son of James 6th Earl of Abercorn) by the Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Charles 4th Earl of Aboyne, by Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander 6th Earl of Galloway abovementioned. [See a Pedigree, shewing the descent of these families through various lines from the Blood Royal of Scotland, in vol. LXXX. p. 485.]

The issue of this union is William-Alexander-Archibald Hamilton, now Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, born 15th Feb. 1811, and Lady Susan Hamilton, born 9th June 1814.

REV. AULAY MACAULAY, M. A.

This worthy and benevolent Divine was one of the many sons of the Rev. John Macaulay, minister of the church and parish of Cardross in Dumbartonshire; and was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1778, before he was 20 years of age. During his residence at the University, he wrote many Essays, moral and literary, in "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine," under the signature of *Academicus*. Soon after taking his degree, he accepted an invitation from the late Joseph Foster Barham, esq. of Bedford (father of the M. P. of the same name) to superintend the education of his sons. In the town of Bedford, he passed three years in uninterrupted friendship with Mr. Barham's family, and in literary pursuits. During this period of his life he published "Essays on various subjects of Taste and Criticism, 1780," 8vo. "Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and Liberty of Conscience, translated from the Latin of Professor Noodt of Leyden, with Notes and Illustrations, 1781," 8vo. which received the ap-

probation of the Literary Journals of the day. On the expiration of his engagements at Bedford, he entered into Orders, and took the Curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, where he commenced residence in August 1781, and where he spent many happy years, dividing his time between the duties of the pastoral care, the pursuits of Literature, and the enjoyments of social life. And it may be truly said that his exemplary attention to the clerical duties are still affectionately remembered by many of the numerous inhabitants of Claybrook. In 1785 Mr. Macaulay was admitted of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; and continued a member of that society, till he was of standing to take a B. D. Degree; the expence of which he thought it needless to incur till better prospects might open to his view.—To his unremitting exertions Mr. Nichols was indebted for a variety of communications in the progress of the "History of Leicestershire;" particularly a complete History of the parish of Claybrook; and an entire transcript by himself from an original History of the family of Fielding, preserved in the library at Nuneham.

Mr. Macaulay was presented to the rectory of Frolesworth in 1789; which he resigned in 1790. In the Autumn of 1793 he made a Tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he gave a very curious and entertaining detail in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXIII. and several subsequent Volumes. In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as Tutor and Travelling Companion, into Germany; where he was in a very particular manner noticed at the Court of the late Duke of Brunswick, at whose table he was a frequent and familiar guest; and was very highly esteemed by the late Duchess. During his residence there, he had the honour of instructing their illustrious daughter, the present Princess of Wales, in the rudiments of the English language; and long after her Royal Highness's arrival in this kingdom, Mr. Macaulay was distinguished by repeated proofs of grateful recollection; as he was afterwards by the good old Duchess, on her return to this her native country. But, unfortunately, the *friendships* of the Great do not always lead to their *patronage*. Mr. Macaulay was of too lofty and independent a spirit to solicit preferment; and it very rarely flows spontaneously on mere merit. Meanwhile he was presented, in 1796, to the Vicarage of Rothley by Thomas Babington, esq. many years M. P. for Leicester, who had married Jean, a sister of Mr. Macaulay. This Vicarage, though not of any great pecuniary value, is somewhat of an Ecclesiastical Dignity. Mr. Babington, as proprietor of Rothley Temple, an ancient Precep-

ty of the Knights Templars, is Lord of the Mauor and Soks of Rothley; which not only extends through the lordships of Rothley and Rothley Temple, and the Chapelries of Caldwell, Gaddesby, Grimston, Keame, Mountorell superior, Wartnaby, and Wykeham, but to several other parts of the county, in which it is the most extensive manor. It had antiently, and still enjoys, a peculiar jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical, exempt and free from all other Ecclesiastical Courts. It has the privilege also of marrying within itself, the Commissary, who derives his authority from the Lord of the Mauor, granting licence; and is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese; who still, however, grants institution to the Vicarage.—But Mr. Macaulay shall here gratefully speak for himself:

“*Claybrook, July 18, 1796.*

“My dear friend, I am sure you will be glad to hear that Fortune begins to smile upon me. *Resepit tamen, et longo post tempore venit.*—Mr. Babington has offered me a presentation to the living of Rothley, vacant by his brother's death, to which I shall probably be instituted in the course of a few weeks. I think of commencing residence at Rothley about Michaelmas; and I hope that I shall not be long there before I have the satisfaction of seeing you under my roof. I shall be sorry to part with my honest friends at Claybrook; and am very anxious about the succession to the curacy. The Bishop has the nomination; but he will probably listen to my recommendation.

“A. MACAULAY.”

“*Rothley Vicarage, Feb. 20, 1798.*

“I am now as comfortably situated as a country parson can reasonably desire; and no ambitious dreams disturb my repose, notwithstanding the following passage from a letter to a friend in high life: ‘I have no doubt of your eventual promotion in the Church; for your Princess does not forget her friends.’”

On this moderate preferment, with a numerous young family, the zealous Vicar was “passing rich.” The sequestered situation of Mr. Macaulay was, however, a loss, not only to himself, but to the literary world. Few men had greater abilities for writing; few had laid in a greater store either of classical or historical learning. His enunciation was pleasing and perspicuous; but his oratory was principally exhibited to rustic congregations. His productions from the press are not numerous. Besides the Works already noticed, and “*The History and Antiquities of Claybrook, in the county of Leicester; including the chapelries of Wiltoft and Little Wigston, and the Hamlets of Bittesby and Ullathorpe*,” 8vo. 1790, (See vol. LXL. p. 362.) he

only published the following detached Sermons. “*The peculiar Advantages of Sunday-schools; a Charity Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Bedford, 1792*,” 8vo; “*The Liturgy of the Church of England recommended; a Sermon preached on St. Mark's day, 1796, at Bow Church, before the Governors of Hutchins's Charity*,” 8vo; “*A Sermon preached in the parish Church of Claybrook, May 5, 1805, at the Funeral of Emma Dicey*.” He had meditated loftier flights, and had planned a thousand schemes for a variety of useful and entertaining books—and was more than *thirty years* engaged in a “*Life of Melancthon*,” which he never could polish to his own satisfaction, and which is probably left incomplete. One of his many plans he thus unfolds, in a Letter written February 18, 1801: “I have often thought, since the appearance of Warton's Edition of Pope, that a new edition, upon a new plan, would be well received. I mean an *Editio expurgata*, upon the plan of Hurd's Cowley, intitled, ‘*Select Works, in Verse and Prose, of Alexander Pope*.’ Such an edition might, perhaps, be comprized in three large octavo volumes; and I should have no objection to engage in the task of revising, abridging, and annotating*.”

In 1815, Mr. Macaulay made a second Tour through several parts of French Flanders, Belgium, Germany, and Holland; and his acute observations and reflections on this tour formed several entertaining articles in our 85th, 86th, and 87th volumes; but which, like Melancthon, remain unfinished.

Unfortunately for his family and friends, after several repeated attacks of apoplexy, he sunk under the accumulated weight of the disease, on the 24th of February, leaving a widow, (daughter of the venerable John Heyrick, esq. of Leicester, who very ably filled the situation of Town-clerk of that Borough from 1764 to 1791), and eight sons (of whom the eldest has lately left Rugby School, and is now a Student in Trinity College, Cambridge,) to revere his memory and regret their loss.

DANIEL HARPER, Esq.

March 6. Died in London, Daniel Harper, esq. of Tamworth, aged 48. He was descended from the antient family of the Harpers of Chesterton, the parent stock of the Rushall and Calke branches, and was extensively engaged in collieries in South Wales, but resided chiefly at Tamworth, his native place, and twice served the office of bailiff of that borough.

As a member of the corporation he was

* See more of his opinions on this subject in Nichola's “*Literary Anecdotes*,” vol. IX. p. 88.

eminently distinguished by his attention in methodizing the accounts, augmenting the revenues, and carefully guarding from misappropriation the charitable funds of the town. In trade he was acute, cautious, active, punctual, and persevering. As a husband, he was uniformly most affectionate, considerate, and kind. As a father, his constant efforts were directed to advance the welfare of his children. In friendship he was zealous and sincere, prodigal of personal exertion, and liberally affording pecuniary assistance when required for any important purpose. In politics, he evinced a warm attachment to his King, and strenuously opposed those wild theories of reform which tend to undermine all the practical blessings of our glorious constitution. In religion he was a firm and devout believer in the doctrines of the Church of England, whose ordinances he constantly attended, and though regular in the discharge of the relative duties of life, yet his sole reliance for acceptance rested on the merits and intercession of a crucified Redeemer, through whom, it is humbly but confidently trusted, he has now received the end of his faith and of his hope—even the salvation of his soul.

As his life was useful and pious, so was his death remarkably serene and happy: he expired without a groan. His remains were interred on the 14th instant in a grave which he had himself prepared in the church-yard at Tamworth.

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Poonamalla, in the East Indies, in his 31st year, Lieut. Bulkeley, of his Majesty's 34th foot, son of the late Edward B. esq. of Fleet-street, and late of the Grove, Highgate.

July 8. At Prince of Wales's Island, after a lingering illness, Arthur Tegart, esq. late Collector of Customs at Malucca, and eldest son of Arthur Tegart, esq. of Pall-mall.

Aug. 12. At the Fort of Callinger, in the Presidency of Bengal, John Wauchope, 2d son of A. W. esq. of Niddrie, Marischal Civil and Political Agent to the Governor-general of India.

Aug. 21. At Meerut, in the East Indies, the wife of Major-gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, and eldest daughter of the Dean of York.

Aug. 28. Within 25 miles of Madras, on her way from Hyderabad, the wife of Lieutenant-col. Charles Deacon.

Sept. 1. Sir William Coke, knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon.

Sept. 6. At Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Major J. L. Stuart, of the East India Company's service, and daughter of the late Robert Morris, esq. M. P. of Barnwood-court, Gloucestershire.

At Calcutta, aged 23, by the upsetting of a boat, in Diamond Harbour, Mr. William Carter, second officer of the East India Company's ship Phoenix, and 2d son of the late Wm. Carter, esq. formerly Collector of Excise in Norwich.

Sept. 21. At Port St. George, Madras, Major-gen. James Innes, of the East India Company's service.

Oct. 21. At Trinidad, Mr. Matthew Gallagher, long the printer and proprietor of *The Trinidad Gazette*.

Nov. 21. At sea, (on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health), aged 26, Richard Constantine Parks, esq. Registrar at Burdwan, in the province of Bengal.

Dec. 2. At Bermuda, aged 23, Wm. Rennie, third son of J. Rennie, esq. of Stamford-street, and First Lieut. of the *Leander*, the flag-ship of Rear-admiral Sir D. Milne, K. C. B.

Dec. 12. At Agen, in France, aged 108, Mademoiselle de La Mothe Vedel.

Dec. 13. At St. Kitt's, of the yellow fever, in the prime of life, Capt. Edward Purchase, of the ship *Anverstein*, London.

Dec. 29. Edward, the son of Mr. Gilhard, a respectable farmer, near Tiverton, a healthy fine-looking youth, aged 11 years, after a few days' illness, of a complaint in his throat; leaving behind him three sisters, all hale promising girls; but on Saturday, the 16th of January, 1819, Mary, aged 10 years, was seized with a disorder in her eye; no serious apprehensions were entertained; but she died the following Wednesday! and on the next Wednesday was buried.—Awful to relate! the parents and relatives were but just returned from the grave, when Elizabeth, aged three years, suddenly expired, leaving only one object of consolation to the afflicted parents—but of that hope they were bereaved; for the surviving child, Anne, aged five years, began to droop, lingered until the following Tuesday, Feb. 2d, and then she also died! Thus, in the short space of about five weeks, those four promising children were snatched away from their fond parents.

In her 60th year, Anne, wife of William Iley; and, Feb. 10, 1819, in his 24th year, George, son of William Iley, of High street, St. Mary-la-bonne.

1819, **Jan. 2.** Charles Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. C. T. Kallow, rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts.

In Rome, Mons. Piccolomini. On leaving a party at the Duchess of Bracciano's, where he had been observed during the evening in particularly high spirits, he was seized with a fit, and instantly expired. He was one of the candidates for the vacant red hats.

Jan. 4. At Pisa, in his 71st year, Thomas Gudgeon, esq. of Stamford-hill.

Jan.

Jan. 5. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Godfrey Scholey, esq. of Cannon Ashby, Northamptonshire.

At Nice, Frances, daughter of Major Seadford, and niece of the late Marquis of Antrim.

Jan. 6. At Halifax, North America, Mary, widow of the late George Brindley, esq. Commissary-general of British America; descended from the antient family of Wentworth, in Yorkshire.

Jan. 15. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, of an epidemic fever, aged 35, Mr. W. B. Seaman, Surgeon, of Vere, in that island, and eldest son of Mr. W. Seaman, of Great Yarmouth.

Jan. 26. At Overbury, Worcester-shire, in his 81st year, Isaac Nind, esq.

At Dublin, William Dickenson, jun. esq. formerly of London.

Jan. 27. At Clapham-rise, in his 76th year, J. Allan, esq.

At Glanton, Northumberland, aged 97, Mr. Edward Potts, the father of Mr. Potts, Solicitor, of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Aged 90, Mr. Alderman Thomas Foster, of Lincoln, and father of the late Thomas Foster, gent. of Bury St. Edmund's. He served the office of Mayor in 1782 and 1793.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Vesey, sister of the late Mr. Vesey, surgeon, of Thorp-le-Soken, Essex, sincerely lamented by her relatives and friends, and greatly respected for her amiable disposition.

Jan. 28. In Russell-place, in his 21st year, Henry Albert Mathew, esq. only child of Dr. Mathew.

Feb. 1. At Rome, aged 60, M. Akersblad, whose decease is a severe loss to the science of philology and archæology.

Feb. 2. At Achnaharat, Strathspey, aged 82, Serjeant James Grant. This brave veteran had served, with the approbation of his superiors, two Kings (George II. and his present Majesty), with the Allied Army in Germany, in the 88th regiment, or Campbell Highlanders, commanded by Lieut.-col Commandant John Campbell, and under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and Lord Granby; he was Pay-serjeant to the Duke of Roxburgh's company during the war, who was so much attached to him, that he sent him a remittance of 10*l.* sterling, and invited him to repair to Fleurs House, that he might there spend the remainder of his days.

Feb. 3. In Sloane-square, Sarah, wife of D. Harrow, esq. late Paymaster of the 71st regiment.

Feb. 9. At Enmore Parsonage, Somersetshire, aged 84, Mrs. Poole.

Mr. Thomas Gordon, formerly a broker and cabinet-maker, of St. Clement's, Fore-street, Ipswich.

Feb. 10. In her 101st year, Mrs. Sarah Rose, of the Woodlands of Hope, Derbyshire, relict of the late Mr. Dan. Rose, of that place. She retained her faculties nearly to the last. Her descendants, at her decease, consisting of children, grand-children, and great grand-children, were found to be in number 214 persons living, besides about 30 already dead.

Feb. 11. In Brunswick-place, Kent-road, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Portal, M. A. many years Vicar of St. Helen's, in Abingdon, Berkshire.

At Nice, the Rev. J. Shiels, Minister of the Gospel at Westrutber, Scotland.

Aged 67, Mr. Benjamin Morgao, of Gedding, a well-known sportsman, and a facetious and agreeable companion.

Feb. 14. At Jeffery's terrace, Camden-town, Mr. Jas. Farrell, a young Irish barrister, a native of Dublin.

At Sibton Park, Suffolk, after an illness of scarcely half an hour, aged 26, Mary, the wife of Rev. Benjamin Philpot. Her unobtrusive accomplishments, and amiable disposition and manners, endeared her to all her friends.

After a long affliction, aged 53, Mr. Jeremiah Cater, an opulent farmer, of Walsbam-le-Willows, Suffolk.

Feb. 16. At Edinburgh, Simon Frazer, esq. late of the Ordnance Department, in the island of Bermuda.

Aged 79, Mrs. C. Wells, of Stow-market, Suffolk.

Feb. 18. At Penzance, after a protracted illness, John Harington, esq. aged 60; leaving an affectionate wife, son, and three amiable daughters, to lament his loss. The mildness and suavity of his address and deportment, his gentlemanly manners, his talents, his acquirements, and a large fund of anecdotal recollections, rendered him a companion at once delightful and instructive. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. Harington of Bath, and a lineal descendant from the ancient Barons Lords de Haverington, co. Cumberland, and whose ancestors from the time of Henry VIII. were settled at Kelston and Corston, near Bath. On the 24th Feb. his remains were removed from his house to the parish church of Gulval. The pall was supported by Edward Giddy, William Berriman, and George John, esqrs. the Rev. Warwick Gurney, Rev. Mr. Gamble, and Dr. Forbes. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Fleetwood Parkhurst, Rector of Epom, Surrey, and Curate of Perin near Penzance. This eloquent preacher, with the feelings of regret and the ardour of affection, was listened to with sympathetic regard by a numerous congregation.

At Rome, in his 22d year, the Hon. B. C. Colyear, son of Viscount Milsintown,
and

and grandson of Brownlow, late Duke of Ancaster, by his only daughter (see vol. LXXIX. p. 189.) His premature death was occasioned by a fever proceeding from the attack and subsequent ill-treatment of a banditti at Gensano, on the 14th of February, when on his return from Naples to Rome. The robbers from a neighbouring wood had plundered his carriage; and, on snatching a ring from his person, cut him with a sabre on his arm. It is said that this crime was perpetrated near a post of troops, established for the safety of the road, who refused to give any assistance. The travellers arrived at Rome destitute of every thing; even the cloth which covered the carriage having been stolen. The above gentleman resided at Brent Eleigh, in Suffolk, about a twelvemonth ago. On attaining the age of 25 he would have become possessed of funded property of the late Duke of Ancaster to the amount of 300,000*l.* which now goes in equal shares to Samuel Greathead, esq. of Guy's-court; and Gen. Montagu Mathew.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Frost, relict of the late Mr. G. Frost, of Long-Melford, Suffolk.

Feb. 19. In his 88th year, having survived Mrs. Cornwell only twelve days, Emerson Cornwell, esq. of Ipswich, many years a partner in the Ipswich and Needham Market Bank (Messrs. S. D. and S. Alexanders and Co.), which has now been established upwards of 70 years. He died possessed of immense property, a large portion of which he has bequeathed to a nephew resident in America; with considerable legacies to other individuals, leaving Messrs. S. and S. Alexanders his residuary legatees. On the 26th his remains were interred in the Society of Friends' burial ground at Coggeshall, Essex, having been formerly a member of that persuasion.

Feb. 20. At Peckham, the wife of Mr. J. Hellier, merchant, of St. Mary's Hill, London, late of Portsmouth.

At Taunton, the wife of Kenneth Macenzie, esq.

At Paris, aged 77, M. Regnaud Bretel, formerly a member of the Convention.

Aged 82, I. Josselyn, gent. of Copdock near Ipswich.

In his 89th year, at the Barley-House, Winston, Mr. Thomas Farrer. In the above parish (consisting of a population under 300) there are now 13 persons living, whose united ages amount to 1035 years, being, on an average, more than 81 years each.

Mr. Thos. Johnson, founder and minister of the Baptist Church at Fakenham, Suffolk, leaving a widow and eight children to mourn their loss.

At Gissingham, Norfolk, aged 88, Frances Sparrow Reeve, relict of Richard

Reeve, esq. and the mother of Dr. Reeve, of Norwich.

Feb. 21. At Watworth, in his 77th year, the Rev. Joseph Jenkins, D. D.

In his 75th year, John Sime, esq. of Mile End Road.

In his 79th year, John Oliphant, esq. brother of the late L. Oliphant, esq. of Itonfield, Cumberland.

At Loton Park, Salop, in his 66th year, Sir Robert Leighton, bart. The baronetage and estates devolve to his first cousin, Major-general, now Sir Baldwyn Leighton, bart.

Of a lingering decline, aged 19, Anne, youngest daughter of Daniel Sewell, gent. of Theiford Abbey, Norfolk. Her amiable and affectionate disposition had justly endeared her to her friends; and her loss will be long and severely felt in the happy domestic circle, which her cheerful society and unobtrusive accomplishments formerly enlivened and adorned.

O! from thy kindred early torn,
And to thy grave untimely borne,
Untimely vanish'd from our view,
Anna! lamented friend, adieu!
For thee in vain the falling tear
Still trembles o'er thy early bier;
In vain shall Memory supply,
For thee, the unavailing sigh.
Alas! the cheek where health once
glow'd,

The heart, where goodness overflow'd,
Th' affection warm, the temper mild,
The sweetness that in sorrow smil'd,
The silent eloquence of eye,
The voice that might with music vie,—
Untimely gone! for ever fled
To the drear mansions of the dead!
For ever vanish'd from our view;
Anna! lamented friend, adieu.

At Woodbridge, in her 79th year, Hannah, relict of Mr. John Rogers, sen., and daughter and sole survivor of the family of Thomas Revett, esq. of Hoo, Suffolk.

Feb. 22. In his 62d year, the Rev. Wm. Herringham, rector of Borley and of Chadwell, Essex, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Tidswell, esq. late of Oporto, in Portugal.

In Nottinghamshire, on his way to his residence at Culham, near Abingdon, Berkshire, aged 31, Mr. J. Benson, farmer, whose unarrriage to Miss Smith, of Malton, only took place on the preceding Tuesday.

Aged 77, Mr. Robert Cracknell, of Fressingfield, Suffolk.

Feb. 23. At Paris, of an inflammation of the brain, Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, brother of the Marquis of Donegal.

In her 88th year, Elizabeth, relict of the late F. Hawes, esq. of Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Woolwich, having just attained his 19th year, James Burleigh Layton, one of the senior gentlemen cadets of the Royal Artillery, and fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Layton, M.A. vicar of Chigwell, in Essex. The unexpected death of this excellent young man has excited the keenest feelings of anguish in his parents, and of sincere regret in all who knew his modest unassuming worth. Though the period of his days has been short, he lived long enough to prove the valuable consequences of a virtuous conduct, in securing the affection and regard of all he was connected with;—nor is the estimation in which his character was held by his youthful associates less honourable to their moral feeling, than it is to his merit and memory. He sunk under a sudden inflammation of the bladder, which the united skill and unwearied efforts of his medical attendants could not subdue; and for which, upon examination, no cause could be discovered.

Feb. 24. At Bath, in his 37th year, the Rev. Houlton Hartwell, vicar of Loders and Bradpole, Dorset, and an active Magistrate of the county, only surviving son of Sir F. Hartwell, bart. late Deputy Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy.

At M. Hart's, esq. in Mecklenburgh-square, Amy, wife of G. Garland, esq. of Poole, Dorset, formerly M. P. for that borough, and mother of B. L. Lester, esq. the present Member.

In Queen-street, Pimlico, suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth Love Ashley, wife of Jas. Ashley, esq. army agent.

At Catherine-hill, near Guildford, Surrey, Nicholas Vincent, esq.

At Hounslow, Suffolk, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Job Price, of Stanton-court, Worcestershire.

At Nayland, Suffolk, aged 75, Andrew Prestney, upwards of 50 years the well-known sexton of that parish.

Feb. 25. At Stouts-hill, Gloucestershire, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Lloyd Baker.

At Alpha Cottage, Regent's Park, in his 51st year, John Whitehead, esq.

At Weymouth, F. W. Schuyler, esq. of Wortland House, Dorset, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for the said county.

At Grove House, Norwood, the wife of Wm. Wright, esq. and daughter of the late Jas. Bennett, esq. of Wheat Hill, near Derby.

Mr. Newman, jeweller, of Piccadilly.

Feb. 26. Joseph Priestley, esq. of White Windows, near Halifax, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

In his 18th year, Henry Chandler, the eldest son of John Howard, esq. of Ripon, Yorkshire.

In High-street, Newington Butts, Mr. W. F. Wye, surgeon.

In Addington-place, Camberwell, aged 54, Mrs. Charlotte Robertson.

At the house of his sister, at Garvestone, Norfolk, Capt. Davie, of the East Suffolk Militia, and lately of Bucke's Cottage, Ipswich.

Feb. 27. Aged 46, Mr. T. Cockburn, late of the Inspector-general's office, Custom House, London.

In Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. Robert Miles, who filled the situation he held in the office of Messrs. Gregg and Potts, and their successor Mr. Francis Gregg, at Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, for the long period of nearly sixty years; having lived to see many men rise out of that office into the highest respectability; several of whom, still living, have attained to great eminence, and cannot fail to recollect the individual whose death is now recorded.

At Bristol, in her 33d year, Anne, wife of Matthew Windey, gent. formerly Captain and Adjutant in the North Gloucester Militia.

Feb. 28. At Chichester, in his 59th year, Sir George Murray, K.C.B. Vice Admiral of the Red.—Sir George went to bed in good health, and was seized with a spasmodic affection in his chest, which terminated his existence at eight o'clock. He had the command of his Majesty's ship Edgar, of 74 guns, on the 2d of April, 1801, and had the high honour to be appointed by Lord Nelson, to lead into action before Copenhagen, on that memorable day.

At Hellensburgh, Dumbartonshire (N. B.), Brian Stapleton, esq. third son of the late Miles Stapleton, esq. of York.

At Catfield, Norfolk, Mrs. Woods.

Lately.—At his house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in his 84th year, Daniel Sutton, esq. formerly of Sutton House, Kensington Gore, and since of the Maisonnette, Ingatestone, Essex. Mr. Sutton, as appears by his "System of Inoculation," published in 1796, first attempted in 1763, the innovation on the system of inoculation for the small-pox, which he afterwards put in practice to an immense extent, and with extraordinary success at Ingatestone, and subsequently in the Metropolis, and various parts of the kingdom. The benefits which the world has derived from Mr. Sutton's practice have been duly appreciated, and will cause his name and memory ever to be recollected with respect and honourable distinction.

In Welbeck-street, the relict of Thos. Staunton, esq. of Sibton Park, Suffolk.

In Palace-yard, Westminster, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Cooke, of Dorset-court, Westminster.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, the Lady of Wm. Hugh Burgess, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Burdett, bart.

In Baker-street, Margareta Aurora, relict of William Petrie, esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

At Southgate, the five following children of A. K. Mackenzie, esq.; Elizabeth, aged 13 years; Augusta, aged 10 years; Isabella, aged 9 years; Anne Lealand, aged 8 years; and James Webster, aged two years and a half. These children died all in ten days, of ulcerated sore throats and inflammation on the windpipe.

Mrs. Henderson, relict of the celebrated Mr. Henderson, the comedian.

Cambridge—In Trinity College, in his 23d year, Mr. Thomas Blundell, B. A. and Scholar of that Society.

Cornwall—At Notter, near Landrake, Lieut.-col. O'Dogherty, of the Royal Marines, one of the most eccentric characters, perhaps, in England; who, for more than 20 years, occasionally visited Plymouth market on an old white horse, lean as Rosinante, whose lank appearance, combined with his own singular habiliments, formed together a spectacle of wretchedness fully equal to any thing described of the celebrated Elwes. Amidst all his seeming penury, he possessed some very excellent freehold estates in the above parish, well stocked; yet he chose to quit the family mansion, and lived in a small cottage in its vicinity, without a pane of glass in the windows. He nightly entered it by a ladder, which he drew after him, and slept in a corner of one of the rooms upon a wretched pallet.

Devon—At Teignmouth, aged 20, Charlotte, second daughter of John Taylor, esq. of Buntingdale, Shropshire.

Essex—At Hadley, in his 80th year, the Rev. C. J. Cottrell, rector of that parish, and of North Waltham, Hants.

Hants—In London, in his 94th year, Sir Rob. Mackreth, kn. of Ewhurst.

Herefordshire—At Bromyard, aged 60, J. Woomington, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Lyonshall Vicarage, Rev. Robert Houghton.

At Hereford, aged 79, Sarah, relict of Thomas Symonds Powell, esq. of Pengethley, and mother of Col. Symonds.

At Whitechurch academy, aged 78, Rev. Samuel Phillips.

Herts—Aged 65, the Rev. Mr. Parrey, tutor of the academy at Wymondley.

At Hitchin, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hinde, relict of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Preston Castle, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Ball, who died Lieutenant-governor of the island of Jersey in 1770.

Kent—At the Palace, Maidstone, aged 84, Mrs. Pitt, relict of the late John Pitt,

esq. of Kingston House, Dorset, and grandmother to the late Countess of Romney.

At Tunbridge Wells, John Mayo, M. D. formerly resident in London, but a native of Hereford.

At the Northgate Infantry Barracks, Canterbury, of a disease contracted in the service of his country, Capt. A. Mackintosh, 48th reg.

Leicestershire—The wife of Rev. John Eddowes, Vicar of Belton.

Catherine, wife of J. Clarke, esq. of Peatling Hall.

At Wartonby, far advanced in years, Rev. James Bingham, rector of Epperingstone and Calverton, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county.

Lincolnshire—Rev. T. H. Holgate, of Grantham.

At Stone, aged 76, the widow of Rev. H. Henchman, late rector of Linwood.

At Boothby Pagnell, Rev. John R. Litchford, late rector of that parish, vicar of Bassingthorpe, and formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Aged 86, the relict of the late Rev. Cecil Willis, D. D. prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

Norfolk—Aged 12, Eliza Frances, second daughter of the Rev. James Warner, of Walsingham.

Northamptonshire—At his son's house, West Haddon, aged 72, Rev. Mathias Slye, of East Carlton, co. Northampton, and of Carlton cum Ilston, co. Leicester.

At the Burystead, near Sutton, aged 70, Joseph Maytin, esq. the junior of three brothers; all of whom, until this event, were living in the above village, and enjoying a property little short of £.100,000 each; gradually and silently acquired in the pursuits of agriculture.

Notts.—At Willford, in his 80th year, Rev. Owen Dinsdale, M. A. rector of that place and of Eastwood, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, A. B. 1762; A. M. 1782.

Aged 51, Rev. John Darwin, rector of Elston, youngest son of the late Erasmus Darwin, M. D. of Derby.

Northumberland—At Morpeth, aged 55, A. Majoribanks, esq. Deputy Commissary General.

At Kirknewton, aged 40, Rev. John Boucher, M. A. vicar of Kirknewton, rector of Shaftesbury, Dorset, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, M. A. 1802.

Oxon.—At Holmwood, near Henley, aged 17, Ensign Kerr, of the 85th foot, eldest son of Lord Mark Kerr.

Salop.—At Broseley, aged 65, Rev. J. Cope.

Somerset.—At Bristol, aged 18, James second son of Col. Crosbie, M. P. of Ballyhigue Castle, co. Kerry.

At Bath, Dr. Murray.

At Bath, aged 78, T. Apthorpe, esq. brother to the late Dr. Apthorpe, of Cambridge.

Rev. Henry Chorley Manley, LL.B. aged 78, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, vicar of Bradford, near Taunton, patron, and upwards of 50 years incumbent, of Sandford Arundel, Somersetshire. He discharged his sacred duties in both his parishes to within a few weeks of his dissolution.

Rev. Joseph Butler Barber, rector of Norton Molrew and Clew Stoke.

At Bawdrip, the wife of Rev. W. S. Knott.

Staffordshire—At Wolverhampton, aged 39, Rev. — Hutton, formerly of Burgh in Camberland.

Aged 80, the Rev. G. Green, of Penn, near Wolverhampton.

Suffolk—The Rev. Mr. Morrison, of East Bergholt, a Dissenting Minister, and much respected by all within the circle of his connection.

At Thrandeston, aged 90, Mr. John Filby. At Bangay, aged 79, Mr. F. Cutts.—He was followed to the grave by a numerous family, consisting of 70 relations.

Warwickshire—In his 76th year, Rev. John Shuckburgh, rector of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, and vicar of Wolston. He was incumbent of the former parish upwards of forty years.

At Butler's Marston, aged nearly 95, the relict of Rev. Richard Woodward, late rector of Comberton, co. Worcester.

At Ascott, aged 41, Rev. John Quick, a Catholic Priest.

Wills—In his 83d year, Samuel Tayler, esq. senior alderman of Devizes. He had served the office of Mayor of that borough five times.

At Corsham, aged 75, Mrs. Rea, widow; last surviving daughter of the late D'Arcy Preston, esq. of Asham, co. York.

Worcestershire—In his 71st year, Charles Cameron, M. D. upwards of forty years physician to the Worcester Infirmary.

John Dangerfield, esq. an eminent surgeon of Worcester.

Rev. Thomas Wigan, M. A. nephew of Rev. George Wigan, D. D. late rector of Aldswinford.

Yorkshire—At Bootham, aged 76, Mary relict of William Burgh, LL. D.

Rev. Fletcher Dixon, LL. D. vicar of Duffield.

In Blake-street, York, in his 84th year, the Rev. J. Deere Thomas, D. D. rector of Kirby Misperton.

WALES—At Brecon, W. Lucas, esq. many years a surgeon in Guy's Hospital.

At Aberystwith, aged 63, Capt. C. Griffiths, of the Marines.

At Ragland, co. Monmouth, Lady Frances Theresa Briggs, relict of Sir John Briggs, bart.

Aged 77, Rev. W. Brown, vicar of Myfod and Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, a prebendary of St. Asaph, and many years a magistrate for the county.

Mrs. Wynne, relict of R. W. Wynne, esq. of Garthmello and Plassyudd, co. Denbigh.

SCOTLAND—At Glasgow, Catherine, wife of Robert Davidson, esq. Professor of Law in that college.

At Glasgow, George Yuille, esq.

At Abercromby place, Edinburgh, Anne Maria, daughter of Col. Alexander Mair, Lieut.-Governor of Fort George, N. Britain.

At Capenoch, the lady of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, bart.

IRELAND—At Dublin, Araminta, eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. Hume, and grand niece of the late Marquis of Hertford.

At Dublin, the wife of John Latouche Hume, esq.

At Dublin, Lieut.-gen. Wright, late of the Royal Irish Artillery.

At Dublin, James Knox Gore, esq. of Broadlands Park, co. Mayo.

At Crumlin House, near Dublin, aged 84, Dr. Keogh, an eminent Irish Physician.

At Beech Park, co. Clare, the seat of his brother-in-law Robert Keene, esq. Rev. Henry Tweedy.

At Killara, near Nenagh, T. Harrison, M. D. formerly of the 18th Light Dragoons.

At Michelstown, Miss Lambly, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lambly, formerly vicar of Dungarvon (Wexford.)

At Ennis, aged 66, Foster Parsons, esq. Proprietor of *The Ennis Chronicle Newspaper*.

At Seaview (Wexford), Elizabeth and Anna, the eldest and third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Archdall; and at Kilmenden glebe-house, near Waterford, Frances, the second daughter of the Rev. Henry Archdall, all of typhus fever.

At Wexford, Rev. Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns.

In Tralee, John Busted, esq. many years proprietor of *The Kerry Evening Post*.

In Great George-street, Dublin, Dr. Wm. Harvey.

The Rev. Michael Corcoran, titular Bishop of Leighlin and Kildare. He was of a very ancient and respectable family of the Queen's County. In 1798, he was Parish Priest of Kildare, where, in conjunction with the Protestant Rector, an excellent man, he was at that time very successful in stemming the torrent of popular fury and military outrage.

In Sackville-street, Dublin, R. Dease, esq. surgeon, and Professor of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, in that city.—The death of this Gentleman was occasioned, by a slight puncture of one of his fingers, which he gave himself, when dissecting. Erysipelatous inflammation was thereby produced, which terminated in gangrene.

At Aram Lodge, co. Roscommon, aged 87, Daniel O'Callaghan, esq. He was lineally descended from Cetabon Cashell, who reigned over the two provinces of Munster in the tenth century.

March 1. Mr. George Sills, Clerk of the Cheque of his Majesty's Ordnance Office, Tower.

At Guernsey, aged 77, Chas. Mollet, esq. Mrs. Pigott, of the Bridge Villa, Maidenhead, relict of Gillery Pigott, esq. and younger daughter of the late John Archer, of Welford-park, Berks, and of Cooper-sale, Essex, esq. It was the universal tenor of the whole life of this truly benevolent personage to promote the interests, and secure the happiness of all around her. Mrs. P. was a descendant of the family of Fitzwilliam, by the marriage of her father with Lady Mary, sister of the late Earl, whose sister, marrying the last of the Lords Godolphin, she (Mrs. P.) was intimately connected with both these illustrious houses. In marriage, she preferred the affections of the heart to all the glare and glitter of the world. But the dearest feature of her character is, that she went about doing good; the sources of her charity never failed; the abodes of the poor she cheered with every relief that the happy union of a splendid fortune and a Christian heart could bestow. Her mind conceived great things, and her hand nobly performed them; yet her charities were unostentatious, though frequent; not confined to the poor of her own, but reached to those of distant neighbourhoods. She listened with solicitude to the story of the afflicted, and her presence never disappointed the hopes of the distressed. Her gifts were accompanied with a winning condescension, which graced the beauty of the act, even of charity, as though a mother gave. A life so pure appears to reconcile the scriptural difficulty, making the ascent to heaven as level to the rich as to the poor.—Truth, spoken of departed worth, has its foundation in religion; let him who doubts inquire, and, finding the character here attempted, just, "Go and do likewise!" She was buried on the 14th, in Welford chancel.

At his father's, at Newington Butts, in his 19th year, Thomas, son of the Rev. Rob. Dickinson.

After a long and painful affliction, borne with great fortitude, the wife of Mr. Roper, of Hoxne, Suffolk, and the 2nd daughter of J. Sherman, esq. of Occold.

March 2. In Newgate-street, Chester, the relict of the late Alderman Powell.

Martha, wife of John Dickinson, esq. of New North-street, Red Lion-square.

At Kensington, Mrs. Rebekah Bliss, niece of the late John Gorham, esq.

The Rev. John Manning Hazeland, LL.B. rector of Bigbury, Devon, and of Stock-Dennis, Somerset.

At Tottenham, aged 79, James Badgen, esq.

March 3. In Stanhope-street, Mayfair, in his 90th year, Charles Boone, esq. of Lee, in Kent. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Lee, attended by his afflicted relatives, General Thomas Garth, and Capt. Thomas Garth, R.N. The personal effects of Mr. Boone were stated in the Prerogative Court as under five hundred thousand pounds; upon which the probate duty alone amounts to six thousand pounds. The bulk of this, as well as the produce of all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, which, by his will, he desires to be converted into money, he has left to his daughter Harriet Drummond, wife of Sir William Drummond, commonly called Lady Drummond, for life; the other bequests, though considerable in themselves, being comparatively trifling. There are several codicils, by which provision is made for servants and others.

In his 67th year, Joseph Hardcastle, esq. late Treasurer to the London Missionary Society.

At Nantwich, Cheshire, the Rev. Anthony Clarkson, A. M. Chaplain to the Duke of Leeds, and rector of Nantwich, and of Langwith, Derbyshire.

March 4. At G. Gillet's, esq. in Guildford-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gillespie, commandant of the East India Company's dépôt at Chatham.

At Hertford, Mr. Matthew England, many years chamberlain of the Borough of Hertford.

On the North Parade, Bath, aged 81, John Lambert, esq. formerly of Pen Park, Gloucestershire. He practised some years since as a solicitor in Bath; and was the master of the unfortunate Chatterton.

At her son's, at Highbury-terrace, Mrs. Fletcher.

March 5. At Chatham, aged 65, Thomas Margary, esq.

Aged 60, Thomas Holland, esq. of Brixton, and of Fleet-street, silversmith.

In Hertford-street, in her 27th year, Catherine Octavia Lady Ellenborough, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, sister of Lords Castlereagh and Stewart, and niece of Marquis Camden. She was born Oct. 14, 1772, and married to the Hon. Edward Law, now Lord Ellenborough, Dec. 11, 1813.

In Downing-street, in her 15th year, Margaret Anne, daughter of Thomas Babbington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire.

At Frinsted-place, the Rev. R. C. Tylden Pattenson, of Ibernden, Kent, rector of Frinsted and Milsted, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Kent.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, in his 50th year, the Hon. J. T. Capel, second brother of

of the Earl of Essex. He was married to Lady Caroline Paget, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Uxbridge.

March 6. At Brentwood, in her 74th year, the widow of the late James Holbrook, esq.

In Cavendish-square, in his 81st year, the Rev. W. Browne, late of Camfield-place, Herts.

Major-gen. Thomas Trotter, col.-commandant of the royal artillery in Ireland.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, in his 42d year, Thomas, second son of the late Robert Sheldrake, gent.

March 7. In Lower Seymour-street, suddenly, Sophia, wife of Lieut.-col. Shedden, of the Elms, near Lymington.

At Norwich, in her 89th year, Mary, relict of the late Dr. John Murray, of that city.

Aged 68 years, Mr. Edward Causton, sen. many years a ship-owuer in the port of Ipswich.

At Bath, aged 83, the relict of Thomas Western, esq. of Abington, Cambridgeshire, and mother of the late Rear-Adm. Western, of Tattingstone-place, Suffolk.

March 8. At St. John's-lodge, Herts, Sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart. a general in the army (which he entered full 59 years ago), Governor of Kinsale, and colonel of the 69th foot.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, in his 72d year, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, B.D. Precentor of St. Paul's, rector of Hanwell, and perpetual curate of Wimbledon, Surrey. He was the second son of the late Dr. Randolph, Archdeacon of Oxford, and was patronized by three bishops of London—Bishop Terrick, Bishop Lowth, and his younger brother, the late bishop. He has left an only son.

In Holland-street, Kensington, Martha, relict of the late Col. Kenny, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At North Frith, near Tonbridge, aged 48, Christopher Idle, esq. late M. P. for Weymouth.

March 10. In Hamilton-place, the infant son of her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.

Aged 71, Samuel Arbouin, esq. of Cumberland-street, New-road.

At Moyle House (Tyone), in his 80th year, the Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D. D. and rector of Ardstragh. Raised, in the progress of time, to the Vice Provostship of the University, he naturally expected, from his character and attainments, that the precedent established in favour of his two immediate predecessors, would have been observed in his instance, when a vacancy occurred in the Collegiate Chair. But the Government of that day held a different opinion—and appointed to the Provostship an Ex-Fellow, who had been Dr. Fitzgerald's pupil. In consequence, the Vice Provost resigned his situation.

and retired to the country, on a living which he had refused some years before.

At Beccles, Mrs. Turner, relict of James Turner, esq. and mother of Dawson Turner, esq. banker, of Yarmouth.

March 11. At Bath, the Rev. Wm. Blair, B. D. vicar of Hornchurch, Essex, and formerly fellow of New College.

Aged seven years, John Trevarton, son of Robert Sholl, esq. of West-square, navy-agent.

Almost immediately on his return to Paris, Count Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely.—His death is variously accounted for. One Journal states the proximate cause to have been the violence of his emotions on beholding his family and native soil; whilst others ascribe it to an affection of the brain, complicated with a dropsy on the chest.—He was long the favourite minister, and perhaps the friend of Buonaparte. His chief, if not his only talent, was eloquence; and in this he excelled, with some allowances for bad taste, and exaggeration in his panegyrics on Buonaparte.

March 12. The Right Reverend John Parsons, D. D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Baliol College, in Oxford.

March 16. In her 51st year, the wife of Holland Watson, esq. of Congleton, Cheshire, and only daughter of the late Richard Powell, esq. of Heaton Norris, Lancashire; whose loss will be long felt and deeply deplored by her greatly afflicted husband, and numerous young family; to whom she was most deservedly endeared by her many excellent qualities.

Of an apoplexy, William Yeates, esq. of Kirkland near Kendal, in Westmoreland. He was a person of the strictest honour and probity, and died most deservedly lamented.

March 19. At Upton Cressett, near Bridgenorth, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bentley.

March 25. At Oxford, aged 70, Francis Townsend, esq. F. S. A. Windsor Herald. This highly-respected gentleman and very skilful herald was next in seniority to the present three Kings of Arms, having been appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant in 1779, and Windsor Herald in 1784. He had made large collections for a new edition of Dugdale's Baronage.—One of the most important events of his life was his acting as Deputy for Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms, in investing the Emperor Alexander with the Order of the Garter. The investiture took place at the Imperial head-quarters at Toplitz in Bohemia, on the 27th of September, 1813; and on this occasion Mr. Townsend was honoured by his Imperial Majesty with the gift of a magnificent gold snuff-box, with his portrait set in diamonds.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part II. p. 187. b. *Henry Maxwell*, esq. bequeathed his valuable estates, estimated at 150,000*l.* to Rev. Geo. Lefroy, rector of Limerick.

P. 190. The relict of the late Sir Thomas Wilson has left an immense personal property, which is thus disposed of:—Mrs. Trevellian and four daughters, 84,000*l.*; Lady Carr and daughters, each 2,000*l.*; Lady Arden, 2,000*l.*; Lady M. Wilson, 2,000*l.*; Miss Smith, (sister to Lady W.) 2,000*l.*; Mrs. Andrews, 12,000*l.*; Mr. and Mrs. Stode, each 2,000*l.*; Sir T. Wilson, son of the deceased, 20,000*l.*; servants to receive the amount of wages for the number of years they lived in the family; one resided therein 32 years. The museum is left to Mrs. Trevellian; the jewels, pictures, and furniture to her daughters. The heir to the estate will enjoy a rental of 8,000*l.* per annum.

P. 276. b. The remains of *John Palmer*, esq. were brought from Brighton to Bath, and deposited in the house of his friend, Mrs. Ricketts, sister of Earl St. Vincent; and were removed in funeral procession, attended by the mayor, and all the members of the body corporate then in the city of Bath, followed by his two sons Col. Palmer and Capt. E. Palmer, R. N. and Mr. Bartlett his nephew, as chief mourners.

P. 375. a. Mr. *Richard Ryan* was a native of Ireland, and kept a bookseller's shop in Dublin, but quitted it for this country; and resided, for upwards of 35 years, in Oxford-street, carrying on a re-

spectable business in the sale of second-hand books. He was a man of some humour, scrupulously exact in his dealings, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

P. 378. b. The late Lord *Audley*, April 3, 1784, assumed the name of Turchet, by permission of his Majesty; married May 19, 1781, first, Elizabeth, co-heiress of John late Lord Delaval, by whom (who died July 11, 1785,) he had issue Elizabeth Susanna, married to John Coffin, esq.; George John, b. 1783. His lordship married secondly, in 1792, the relict of Col. Moorhouse.

P. 567. The personal estate of *Richard Howard*, esq. of Grovenor-square, amounted to nearly 350,000*l.*, the probate duty being 4,500*l.* This is independent of the tax on the legacies, which is paid by the legatees on their receipts. In the present case those to servants are desired to be paid in full, and the stamps discharged out of the estate. The pecuniary legacies are probably under 20,000*l.* and the bulk of the personalty, with little more exception, is bequeathed exclusively to the testator's daughter, the Hon. Mary Howard, wife of the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard, who, together with their issue, are the devisees of the freehold estates in Staffordshire, Westmoreland, Norfolk, and Surrey. The mansion and lands called Ashted Park, in Surrey, descend, in default of issue male of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, to the Hon. Richard Bagot and his heirs, and in default thereof, to the Hon. Charles Bagot and his heirs.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mar. 1819.
Feb.	°	°	°	°	°		
24	32	41	28	29	36		snow
25	31	41	35		65		fair
26	30	40	36		45		cloudy
27	37	47	41		50		fair
28	40	41	37		25		cloudy
M. 1	35	40	40		20		rain
2	42	44	40		36		rain
3	40	40	40		55		cloudy
4	37	45	42		82		fair
5	42	46	43		90		showery
6	44	48	40		85		fair
7	41	46	40	30	00		cloudy
8	40	46	40		01		fair
9	42	47	40		02		fair
10	40	47	40		01		cloudy
11	41	48	46		04		cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mar. 1819.
Mar.	°	°	°	°	°		
12	46	50	40	30	10		cloudy
13	44	47	42		23		cloudy
14	42	49	39		24		cloudy
15	37	55	40		09		fair
16	46	56	50	29	94		fair
17	44	47	40	30	12		cloudy
18	37	52	40		99		fair
19	47	51	44	29	52		showery
20	44	44	39		62		showery
21	40	47	40		87		fair
22	40	49	40		85		fair
23	41	50	42		78		cloudy
24	47	56	46		73		fair
25	46	52	40		70		showery
26	41	53	45		70		fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 26, to March 25, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	187	50 and 60	211
Males - 1212	Males 1118	5 and 10	95	60 and 70	168
Females - 1159	Females 1099	10 and 20	90	70 and 80	149
Whereof have died under 2 years old	612	20 and 30	172	80 and 90	84
		30 and 40	213	90 and 100	16
		40 and 50	218		

Between

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Middlesex	80	0 00	0 59	8 35	8 59	2	Essex	70	7 42	0 55	7 32	10 59	10
Surrey	78	10 50	0 58	6 33	5 60	0	Kent	75	9 00	0 58	9 36	9 56	8
Hertford	76	10 62	0 60	10 34	1 60	0	Sussex	74	9 00	0 63	0 36	3 68	6
Bedford	77	0 58	0 58	0 36	2 63	3	Suffolk	76	10 50	10 57	1 36	9 62	1
Huntingdon	73	6 00	0 56	4 29	6 57	3	Camb.	68	11 00	0 52	8 27	2 52	8
Northampt.	78	9 00	0 60	3 31	10 61	0	Norfolk	75	11 47	6 55	7 34	6 56	0
Ratland	77	6 00	0 68	0 37	0 72	0	Lincoln	76	2 59	6 57	8 27	8 61	2
Leicester	84	9 57	6 70	0 36	10 73	0	York	77	1 64	0 57	5 29	1 64	0
Nottingham	83	2 61	0 66	10 34	5 69	0	Durham	76	3 00	0 44	0 31	4 00	0
Derby	87	2 00	0 70	6 37	5 69	4	Northum.	68	2 45	8 48	9 28	11 44	9
Stafford	83	8 00	0 72	8 35	6 71	3	Cumberl.	76	3 60	4 47	6 28	10 00	0
Salop	85	0 58	10 69	10 40	0 92	5	Westmor.	86	2 56	0 60	0 32	0 00	0
Hersford	78	7 67	2 62	4 39	1 71	5	Lancaster	80	4 00	0 00	0 30	8 00	0
Worcester	84	9 00	0 68	6 41	1 79	0	Chester	80	5 00	0 76	6 35	0 00	0
Warwick	78	4 00	0 65	9 37	0 74	0	Flint	75	6 00	0 63	8 32	2 00	0
Wilt	75	5 00	0 58	0 39	8 71	9	Denbigh	81	8 00	0 64	5 30	5 00	0
Berks	80	4 00	0 60	11 39	1 70	5	Anglesea	76	0 00	0 49	0 22	8 00	0
Oxford	78	3 00	0 54	9 38	11 71	6	Carnarvon	84	3 00	0 52	2 30	10 00	0
Bucks	78	10 00	0 60	5 37	8 65	0	Merioneth	86	8 00	0 64	0 34	2 00	0
Brecon	82	11 70	4 58	3 28	10 00	0	Cardigan	86	5 00	0 54	0 23	0 00	0
Montgomery	87	2 00	0 62	11 42	8 00	0	Pembroke	78	8 00	0 55	7 24	7 00	0
Radnor	82	11 00	0 58	3 35	2 00	0	Carmarth.	82	11 00	0 51	3 25	7 00	0
							Glamorgan	80	9 00	0 52	1 28	0 00	0
							Gloucester	80	0 00	0 66	5 39	6 73	0
							Somerset	79	0 00	0 58	8 34	0 62	4
							Monm.	86	9 00	0 61	4 32	0 00	0
							Devon	75	6 00	0 52	3 37	2 00	0
							Cornwall	76	7 00	0 50	11 29	5 00	0
							Dorset	77	8 00	0 54	9 38	0 00	0
							Hants	75	9 00	0 60	10 38	4 76	1

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

79 3 56 11 59 4 33 7 66 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66 9 51 7 43 1 28 0 46 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 22, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 20, 37s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 24, 48s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 29.

Kent Bags.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 12s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 6l. 18s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.
Kent Pockets.....	6l. 10s. to 7l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto.....	10l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 29 :

St. James's, Hay 6l. 12s. 0d. Straw 3l. 7s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. ---Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 5s. Straw 3l. 6s. 6d. Clover 7l. 17s. ---Smithfield, Hay 7l. 0s. 6d. Straw 3l. 4s. Clover 7l. 17s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market	March 29 :
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2, 134 Calves 120.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	14,060 Pigs 210.

COALS, March 29: Newcastle 33s. 0d. to 43s. 0d. Sunderland 37s. 9d. to 60s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 4d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. -CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1819 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Oxford, 640*l.* reserving Div.—Grand Junction 257*l.*—Monmouthshire, 149*l.* 19*s.* Ellesmere, 68*l.*—Dudley 55*l.*—Brecon and Abergaveuny, 45*l.*—Thames and Severn New Shares, 35*l.* 10*s.* Original Ditto, 17*l.* 10*s.* Kennet and Avon, 23*l.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 3*l.* 13*s.*—Gloucester and Berkley, 48*l.*—West India Dock, 180*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year London Dock, 78*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* ditto.—Globe Assurance, 127*l.* ex Div 3*l.* ditto. Imperial 90*l.*—Albion, 45*l.* Rock, 2*l.* 4*s.* premium.—County, 20*l.* premium. ex Div 5*l.* per Cent.—Eagle, 2*l.* 5*s.*—Hope, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Original Gas Light, 68*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year—London Institution, 46*l.* 4*s.*—East London Water Works, 87*l.*—Covent Garden Theatre, 500*l.* Share, 465*l.*

Days	Bank	Stock	Red.	3pr Cl.	3pr Cl.	4pr Cl.	5pr Cl.	6pr Cl.	Long	Imp.	India	So. Sea	3pr Cl.	India	Ex. Bills	Com.
1	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
2	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
3	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
4	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
5	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
6	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
7	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
8	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
9	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
10	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
11	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
12	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
13	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
14	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
15	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
16	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
17	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
18	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
19	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
20	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
21	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
22	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
23	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
24	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
25	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
26	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
27	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
28	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
29	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
30	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.
31	Bank	73 1/2	3pr Cl.	73 1/2	2183 1/2	2419 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	220	Stock	81 1/2	30	20 pr. 1/4	2 d. dis.	35 d. dis.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1819.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

THE GAZETTE
 THE EVENING
 M. Advertisers—8 Press
 & Oracle
 M. Herald
 & Chronicle
 & Chron.
 & Mail
 & Star
 & Traveller
 & Non
 & Lond. Chr.
 & C. Chron.
 & Inq.
 & Angleterre
 & de Londres
 & &ly Papers
 & day Papers
 & Cry Police
 & v. Lu. Gaz.
 & Bristol 5
 & k—Boston
 & .3, Blackb.
 & n—Bury
 & —Chath.
 & —Chester 2
 & t. Cambria.
 & —Covent. 2



Cumb. 2. Doncast.
 Derb.—Dorchester.
 Durham — Essex
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
 Halifax—Hants 2
 Hereford, Hull 3
 Huntingd.—Kent 4
 Ipswich 1, Lancas.
 Leices. 2—Leeds 2
 Lichfield, Liver. 6
 Macclesf. Courier.
 Maidst.—Manch. 9
 Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
 Northampton
 Norfolk, Norwich
 N. Wales, Oxford 2
 Portsea—Pottery
 Preston—Plym. 2
 Reading—Salisb.
 Salop—Sheffield 2
 Sherborne, Sussex
 Shrewsbury
 Staff.—Stamf. 2
 Taunton—Tyne
 Wakef.—Warw.
 Wolverh. Worc. 2
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With Perspective Views of the CHURCHES of ST. MARY OTTERY, CO. DEVON;
 and of DRONFIELD, CO. DERBY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
 are all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CARRO asks who was F. H. who wrote a *Life of Tillotson*, reprinted by Wordsworth?—In answer to some of his other queries, Dr. John Prideaux, rector of Exeter College, resigned in 1642, and died in 1650, before the Catalogue of Oxford graduates commences; and Dr. Robert Abbot, master of Balliol College, is not in the Catalogue, as he was educated at Cambridge. Bishop Earle died Nov. 17, 1665; and Archbishop Wake, March 2, 1736-7.

AN ANTIQUARY will find an Engraving of his Medal in Rapin or Perry.

A. C. R. informs us, that the Queen's Establishment, noticed in page 99 of the present volume, was removed on the death of Mrs. Pawsey, from Silsoe to Amptill, where it still remains, under the care of Miss Pawsey, daughter of the above-mentioned lady.

BIOGRAPHICUS, in adverting to the fourth volume of the *Biographical Peerage*, where the royal titles of Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Arklow, are stated to be *Irish Peerages*, says there is evidently an error; as "the creations of these honours took place in 1801, after the Union, and are consequently peerages of the united kingdom. His Majesty cannot confer an Irish peerage under the articles of Union, unless on the extinction of three peerages. The Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex are the only ones of the royal family who do not enjoy Irish peerages, though they have titles derived from places in Ireland, as Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Arklow. The intelligent author, Sir E. Brydges, is also mistaken in supposing the Irish barony of Maynard to be enjoyed by Viscount Maynard. The barony of Maynard of Wicklow, in Ireland, granted in 1620, became extinct in 1775; as also the English barony of Maynard of Estaines, in Essex, granted 1627, in the person of Charles, sixth Baron Maynard, and first Viscount. The English honours of Viscount and Baron Maynard of Much Easton, granted in 1766, with a collateral remainder, devolved to Sir Charles Maynard, bart. now Visc. Maynard, descended from a younger brother of the first Baron Maynard of Estaines and Wicklow."

A Correspondent suggests, that housekeepers in the metropolis should this season adopt the custom of having Fish once or twice a week in their families, as long as the price continues moderate, for the sake of promoting the British Fisheries. This arrangement would give employment to thousands of British seamen; and its good effects would be sensibly felt, by reducing the price of every other article of *human subsistence*.

F. D. in addition to the inquiries respecting the Alexander family, inserted in our Number for February last, p. 98, would be thankful for any particulars, through the medium of our *Miscellany*, of the descent of the Rev. John Alexander, Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Plunket-street, Dublin, from 1730 till his death, Nov. 1, 1743. Mr. Alexander was a native of Londonderry, and nearest male heir to the earldom of Stirling, on the demise of Henry, fifth earl, in 1739. He was the author of an excellent work on *Irenada*, and one of those men whose society was courted by the celebrated Dean Swift.

B. C. D. would be much obliged by being informed what issue Henry Baron Compton, who was born in the year 1578, left by his second wife, and who that second wife was: also, who were the descendants of the issue by that marriage. It is stated in an incorrect pedigree, that the above Baron Henry married for this second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer (which Anne afterwards married Will. Stanley Lord Montague), and left issue by her Sir Henry Compton. The same pedigree further states, that this Sir Henry Compton married Cecilia daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by whom he had issue, 1. William; 2. Colonel Henry Compton; 3. George; 4. Cecily, 1st married to Sir John Farmer, 2ndly to Lord Arundell of Wardour; 5. Mary wife of John Lumley, and mother of Richard first Earl of Scarborough; 6. Mary wife of Colonel Thomas Sackville.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, who exerted himself among his Parishioners, and induced several of them to contribute to the Subscription set on foot for the alleged purpose of erecting a Cenotaph to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, wishes for some information on the subject, that he may be enabled to answer the question of "What is become of our Subscriptions, and when is the projected Cenotaph to appear?"

E. P. wishes to learn what was the origin and object of the Royal Military Club, established at Jamaica 1788? and whether it exists at present? He also inquires where any account can be seen of the origin, objects, and proceedings of the Society of Industry, founded Nov. 1783.

A Correspondent quotes the following passage from Blackstone, vol. II. Comment. 54. "In one of our juvenile pastimes (the *King I am*, or *Basinda of Julius Pol-lux*) the ceremonies and language of feudal homage are preserved with great exactness." He then inquires whether there is any modern account of this game, and if it now exists?

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*
HAVING lately read Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, I perceive a Letter in the 4th volume from Dr. Johnson to the late Reverend Thomas Wilson, B. D. Master of Clitheroe school, Lancashire, to thank him for the honour he had done him in dedicating his *Archæological Dictionary* to him, wherein the name of Johnson's "excellent friend (as he calls him) Dr. Patten" is introduced, at whose solicitation it was, that Dr. Johnson permitted Mr. Wilson to prefix to his Work the name of so distinguished a character.

Now, Sir, having Dr. Patten's original Letter to Dr. Johnson, as well as Dr. Johnson's Answer, in their own hand-writing, in my possession, I beg leave to send you copies thereof, conceiving them well worth preserving in your valuable *Miscellany* as literary curiosities; and if you are of the same opinion, by inserting them you will oblige, Sir, your very humble servant,
 COGNATUS.

Dr. PATTEN's Letter to Dr. JOHNSON, *Sept. 4, 1781.*

"A friend of mine has imposed a very hard task upon me. I must write on his behalf to Dr. Johnson. Nothing would more highly gratify my taste and my pride than a correspondence with my dear and honoured friend Johnson; but could I conceive myself worthy of so rare a gratification, I should tremble at the price to be paid for it, conscious that my finances would fall far short of paying it.

"Thanks, therefore, to your communicative disposition which enables me to enjoy the strong and pleasing productions of your pen without exposing the weak ones of mine before the Master of the Sentences. But in the present case the industrious and deserving Wilson will hear of no denial.

"He is master of the school at Clitheroe in Lancashire, and though his

classical ideas have not received the polish of an University education, his efforts in composition are far above what might be expected from one of the mere *élevés* of a school in Cumberland. He seems to have a good taste, which lacks refining; and his labours, as far as he knows how to direct them to that end, are very assiduously laid out for the attainment of it.

"With great industry he has been preparing for the press, what he entitles '*An Archæological Dictionary, or Antiquities alphabetically digested, in order to illustrate the Classics, both sacred and profane: containing a succinct Account of the Manners, Customs, Rites, Ceremonies, Religion, Civil Institutions, &c. of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans.*'

"This specimen of his judgment and labours, he is desirous to submit to the eye of the publick; but he is more than desirous—he is ambitious, to send it into the world under your patronage, and, with your permission, to dedicate it to you, if you shall judge it worthy of so splendid an introduction to the public notice.

"I know not whether he is not too presumptuous when to this end he desires me to request the favour of you to cast your eye over a few articles of his work, from which you will easily form a judgment of its degree of merit, and of its pretensions to the honour to which it aspires.

"He has transmitted his Papers to a friend in London, who, if you are not averse to it, will be directed to leave them or any part of them with you, for what time you shall mention.

"Whether you are disposed or not to undertake this petty province, you will be so kind to signify by a line to me. And in case you should undertake it, I believe, I must be so unconscionable as to request another line imparting your opinion of the Work, so far as to apprise me whether you think it worthy of having your name prefixed to it in the publication.

"As I suspect, judging by my own feelings, that this business will be rather irksome to you, I received my friend's request with many a discouraging hem and haw, *cur excusatus abirem*; but it is difficult to discourage those who have a favourite point in view, or to dispose them to consider how troublesome an office they are engaging their friends, and frequently their friends' friends, in a tedious series, for obtaining it. Nor would I have yielded to this eager candidate's importunity, but that I am well acquainted with your generous disposition to encourage literary efforts, unless they appear to proceed from some awkward wight whom none of the Muses favours.

"I need not tell you, my dear friend, that I have read, and I will not say how I have been entertained in reading, the 'Lives of the English Poets.' I only say that I could have wished to all of them *Neatoris annos*, if those years would have protracted the stories of their lives in due proportion.

"To my favourite Pope, I think the biographer has been highly beneficent. His genius seems to me to have been not so much that of a *Platino*, an inventor, a bodier forth of fine forms, as of one who studied to *dress Nature to advantage*. The harmony of his numbers, and his curious felicity in the choice of words and expressions, frequently recommending lines which, if not so gaudily tricked out, would not be admired for the thought they contain, or the image they exhibit. One of his great talents was to improve upon matter laid upon him, a talent far below original invention. There is not a sentiment in his *Heloisa* that is not to be found in her original Letters; and the Poet was singularly happy in having no other task before him in his Homer, than to give a noble glow of expression to the copious magazine of the finest thoughts and images that ever imagination bodied forth.

"Many of the happy expressions that give pleasure to his Reader are caught up from other Authors in the course of his studies; in his lucky application of which I will allow there is such a merit as belongs to a sound judgment and a lively retentive memory. But this merit has its bounds, and does not claim the honour of the *first coinage*. I have lately met with

a poetical bird, to which he owes a fantastic feather which has done him much credit, and which, I believe, universally passes for one of his own growth. I casually took up a book of Poems, by a lady*, printed in 1713, and which I suppose has enjoyed a placid slumber ever since, when in a poem on the Spleen, I threw my eye upon these lines,

'Now the Jonquille o'erwhelms the feeble brain,
We faint beneath *the aromatic pain*.'

—one of many instances how watchful was this industrious bee (if I may vary his metamorphosis) to gather perfumes as well as honey from every flower that fell in his way.

"In passing through Stratford lately in my journey from Warrington, I did not fail to pay my tribute of gratitude and reverence to the tomb of our first original Poet, as well as to his statue and picture, the offerings of Garrick at the Town-hall.

"The painter has given as fine a phrenzy to the poet's eye as his pencil could describe; but he was not to copy the picture Shakespeare had set before him. I see a much more vivid eye in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* than on the canvas of the artist. One loves to take notice of every thing that puts one in mind of that wonderful man; and I was accordingly struck with the name of Burbidge among those of some erecting and beautifying churchwardens who have immortalized themselves in golden letters on the front of one of the Church galleries. We need not doubt that this man was a descendant of the famous actor whom Shakespeare probably spirited away from Stratford to go with him in quest of theatrical adventures.

"Burbidge, you know, used to play Richard the Third; and from what I once met with in a poetical itinerary of that merry old versifier, Corbel, Bishop of Norwich, it should seem that he was thought to excel in that character.

* Quere, what was the name of this Lady? The title-page of her volume of Poems is merely as follows:

"Miscellany Poems on several Occasions. Written by a Lady. London: Printed for J. B. and sold by Benj. Tooke, at the Middle Temple Gate (and others) 1713."

"The Bishop's landlord, he tells us in verse, went out with him and his company from Leicester to Bosworth-field, on which occasion he mentions a pleasant blunder of mine host, in a misnomer of Richard,

'And when he shew'd us where King Richard died,
Shooting a horse! a horse! he Bur-
bidge cried!'

"My dear friend will excuse these trifles, as the name of Shakespeare will, I know, if not exalt them, make them at least bearable.

"But what can be said for the rest of them that bespread these idle sheets?—Nothing—but that it comes to your hands from that of one of

"Your most faithful and
most affectionate friends, T. P."

*Dr. JOHNSON'S Answer to Dr. PAT-
TEN, Sept. 24, 1781.*

"Dear Sir,

"It is so long since we passed any time together, that you may be allowed to have forgotten some part of my character, and I know not upon what other supposition, I can pass without censure or complaint the ceremony of your address. Let me not trifle time in words, to which while we speak or write them we assign little meaning. Whenever you favour me with a Letter, treat me as one that is glad of your kindness, and proud of your esteem.

"The papers which have been sent for my perusal, I am ready to inspect if you judge my inspection necessary or useful; but, indeed, I do not, for what advantage can arise from it? A Dictionary consists of independent parts, and therefore one page is not much a specimen of the rest. It does not occur to me that I can give any assistance to the Author, and, for my own interest, I resign it into your hands, and do not suppose that I shall ever see my name with regret where you shall think it proper to be put.

"I think it, however, my duty to inform a writer who intends me so great an honour, that in my opinion, he would better consult his interest by dedicating his Work to some powerful and popular neighbour, who can give him more than a name. What will the world do, but look on and laugh when one scholar dedicates to another?

"If I had been consulted about this

Lexicon of Antiquities while it was yet only a design, I should have recommended rather a division of Hebrew, Greek, and Roman particulars, into three volumes, than a combination in one. The Hebrew part at least, I would have wished to separate, as it might be made a very popular book, of which the use might be extended from men of learning down to the English Reader, and which might become a concomitant to the Family Bible.

When works of a multifarious and extensive kind are undertaken in the country, the necessary books are not always known. I remember a very learned and ingenious Clergyman, of whom, when he had published Notes upon the Psalms, I enquired what was his opinion of Hammond's Commentary, and was answered, that he had never heard of it. As this gentleman has the opportunity of consulting you, it needs not be supposed that he has not heard of all the proper books; but unless he is near some Library, I know not how he could peruse them: and if he is conscious that his *supellex* is *nimis angusta*, it would be prudent to delay his publication till his deficiencies may be supplied.

"It seems not very candid to hint any suspicious of imperfection in a Work which I have not seen, yet what I have said ought to be excused, since I cannot but wish well to a learned man, who has elected me for the honour of a Dedication, and to whom I am indebted for a correspondence so valuable as yours. And I beg that I may not lose any part of his kindness, which I consider with respectful gratitude. Of you, dear Sir, I entreat that you will never again forget for so long a time,

"Your most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON.

"N. B. *Bolt-court, Fleet-street,*
Sept. 24, 1781."

Mr. URBAN,

March 5.

YOU will excuse an old Reader of your Magazine, in requesting to be informed whether an Incumbent has a right (or if he ought) to depasture cattle in the church yard, being consecrated ground. If the practice is indefensible, I trust some one of your numerous and respectable friends will afford his opinion, so as to set the custom in its proper light.

X.
REV.

294 *Epitaph on Dr. C. Burney in Westminster Abbey.* [April,

REV. DR. CHARLES BURNEY.

A MONUMENT has been erected in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of this distinguished Scholar, and most amiable Man, by his grateful Pupils. It is placed in the South aisle of that Church, between those of Drs. Knipe and Stepney; and consists of a tablet, remarkable for the chaste simplicity of its ornament, and surmounted by a beautiful bust, copied from that excellent likeness taken by Nollekens, during the life of the Doctor. On the tablet is engraven the following inscription from the classical pen of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr.

A Ψ Ω

CAROLO BURNEIO . LL.D. S.T.P. A.S. ET . R.S. SODALI
 GRAECARVM . LITTERARVM . ET . LATINARVM . PROFESSORI
 IN . REGIA . ACADEMIA . LONDINENSI
 GEORGIO . TERTIO . BRITANNIAE . REGI . A . SACRIS
 ECCLESIAE . LINCOLNIENSIS . PRAEBENDARIO
 CLIFFIAE . ET . ECCLESIAE . D . PAULI . DEPTFORDIENSIS
 IN . AGRO . CANTIANO . RECTORI
 SCHOLAE . GRENOVICENSIS . PER . XVIII . ANNOS . MAGISTRO
 QUI . VIXIT . ANNOS . LX . DIES . XXIV .
 DECESSIT . QUINTO . CAL . IANVAR . ANNO . SACRO . CID . ID . CCC . XVIII .
 ET . DEPTFORDIAE . SEPULTVS . EST
 DISCIPVLI . EIVS . HOC . MONVMENTVM . PECVNIA . COLLATA . POSTVERVNT
 INERANT . IN . HOC . VIRO
 PLVRIMAE . ET . RECONDITAE . LITTERAE
 IVDICIVM . ARTIS . CRITICAE . PRAECEPTIS
 STILI . QVE . FREQVENTISSIMA . EXERCITATIONE . LIMATVM
 ET . IN . NODIS . REI . METRICAE . SOLVENDIS
 EXIMIA . QVAEDAM . SOLLEBERTIA
 IN . LIBRIS . QVOS . LATINE . AVT . ANGLICE . CONSCRIPSIT
 LVCIDVS . ERAT . SENTENTIARVM . ORDO
 ET . SINE . FVCO . NITOR . VERBORVM
 SERMONEM . EIVS . AD . MAGNAM
 ET . INGENII . ET . DOCTRINAE . OPINIONEM . COMMENDABANT
 MOTVS . ANIMI . AD . EXCOGITANDVM . CELERES
 VOX . PLENA . ET . CANORA
 ACIES . OCVLORVM . ACERRIMA . ILLA . QVIDEM
 SED . HILARITATE . TOTIVS . VVLTVS . SVAVITER . TEMPERATA
 ET . ARGVTIAE . IVCVNDISSIMO . LEPORE . CONDITAE
 QVVM . IUVENES . AD . POLITIOREM . HVMANITATEM . INFORMARET
 ACCVRATIVS . QVODDAM . ET . EXQVISITIVS . DOCENDI . GENVS . ADHIBEBAT
 ET . IN . MENTIBVS . BORVM . AD . OMNE . OFFICII . MVNVS . INSTRVENDIS
 PERSONAM . MAGISTRI . SVMMA . FIDE . ET . GRAVITATE . TVEBATVR
 HASCE . AD . LAVDES . ACCESSERVNT
 SINGVLARIS . VITAE . ATQVE . NATVRAE . COMITAS
 QVAE . OPTIMI . CVIVSQVE . BENEVOLENTIAM . CONCILIABAT
 ET . DISCIPVLOS . AD . AMOREM . ET . REVERENTIAM . PRAECEPTORIS . SVI
 MIRIFICE . ALLICIEBAT
 ASSIDVVM . ET . VEHEMENS . STVDIVM . IN . PROMENDIS . CONSILIIIS
 QVAE . LVDIMAGISTRIS . INDIGENTIBVS . AVT . SENIO . CONFECTIS
 SOLATIVM . AC . PERFVGIVM . PRAEBERE . POSSENT
 ET . DIGNA . HOMINE . PERFECTE . ERVDITO . DILIGENTIA
 IN . COMPARANDA . BIBLIOTHECA
 QVAE . LIBRIS . ALIIS . MANV . SCRIPTIS
 ALIIS . E . PRELO . EMISSIS
 ITA . ORNATA . FVIT
 VT . POST . MORTEM . POSSESSORIS . LVCTVOSAM
 EMERETVR . SVMTV . PABLICO
 ET . IVSSV . ANGLICI . PARLAMENTI
 IN . BRITANNICO . MVSEO . COLLOCARETVR
 MAXIME . AVTEM . IN . BURNEIO . ELVCEBANT
 VOLVNTAS . IN . ANGLICAM . ECCLESIAM . PROPENSISSIMA
 SPES . AETERNAE . SALVTIS . PIE . IN . CHRISTO . POSITA
 ET . CONSVETVDO . PVRE . ATQVE . CASTE
 VENERANDI . DRVM .

Opinionem, in the Epitaph, means reputation, fame; and the use of it may be thus illustrated: "Habeo opinionem, suspicionem, et similia, plerumque non de ea opinione intelligenda, quam ipse habeo, foveo; sed quam alius de me. Cæs. B. G. vi. 24. Quæ gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus sese continet, summamque habet justitiæ et bellicæ laudis opinionem, i. e. existimationem apud alios. Adde tritum illud C. Nepotis, Epam. 5. 6. Habebat enim Menelides suspicionem adulterii." Vide Reitzium de ambiguis, mediis et contrariis, p. 255. Other examples may be adduced—"Quibus omnibus rebus permoti, equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, &c." Cæs. B. G. Lib. ii. c. 24.—"Altera ex parte Belovaci, quæ civitas in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis, instabant, &c." Cæs. de Bell. Gall. lib. vii. par. 59. The sentences here quoted shew, that "habere opinionem" signifies to have a character or reputation for a property in the opinion of other men. But the passage in Dr. Burney's Epitaph seems to have been taken from the following words of Cicero: "P. Rutilii adolescentiam ad opinionem et innocentiam, et juris scientiam, P. Mucii commendavit domus." Cic. de Officiis, Lib. ii. cap. xiii.

Caste.] It is possible, that ordinary readers may have some surprize and perplexity, when Dr. Parr ascribes to his learned and most respected friend, Dr. Burney, the habit *pure atque caste venerandi Deum*. The word *caste* may create some alarm; but Dr. Parr has used it in its strict classical sense.

First will be produced a passage from the Latin Etymolog. of Gerard Vossius:—"Quia in sacris ritibus nihil magis requirebatur, quam ut a venere abstinere; inde est quod, quando accipitur substantive, idem significat ac institutum, sive ἀγνεία. Sic apud Nonium usurpat Varro lib. 1. rerum humanarum: 'Nostro ritu sunt faciendi civibus, quam Græco castu:' ubi ritus et castus sunt συνώνυμα. Idem Varro: 'Et religiones, et castus, id possunt, ut ex periculo eripiant nos.' Sic dicebant in *casto esse pro ἀγνεία* ut apud Festum, 'Minuuntur populo luctus, cum in casto Cereris constitit:' ubi in *casto Cereris esse*

significat ἀγνείαν Δημητρί, Cereri operari. Usus quoque Tertullianus de Jejun.: 'Sed bene, quod in nostris xerophagiis blasphemias ingerentis, casto Isidis et Cybeles eas adæquas.'

There was an old word *castus* in the fourth declension, signifying a religious rite or ceremony.

Now shall be quoted a passage from the Antiquarius of Laurenbergius, p. 72, under the word *castus*:

"Et religiones et castus possunt, ut ex periculo nos eripiant nostro." Varro, rerum divinar. lib. 1.

"Nostro ritu sunt faciendi civilius, quam Græco casto." Ibidem.

"Res divas edicit, prædicit castus." Nævius in Bello Punico.

"Minuitur populo luctus, cum in castu Cereris constitit." Festus.

The orthography *castus* is more antique and more correct than *casto*, negligently quoted by Vossius.

Tertullian uses *castimonia* and *castus* for a sacred ceremony: "Quales castimoniae Apim, Isidem, et magnam Matrem, certorum eduliorum exceptione purificant." Tertullian de Jejunii, par. 2.—Again, "Casto Isidis et Cybeles eas adæquas," quoted before. The note of Rigaltius runs thus: "Casto, τῆ ἀγνείας. Castimonia dixit supra. Quod autem Latine dicunt in Casto Cereris esse, Græcus aliquis Scriptor apud Suidam dixit, τὰς μητρωκάς καστίας ἀγνείας. Græco castu, dixit Varro, pro Græco ritu."

We next quote a passage from Suidas: "Μητρωκαί. ἡμέραι τινὲς ἱεραί. τὰς δὲ μητρωκάς παρὰ Ῥωμαίους, ἢ καὶ πρότερον παρὰ Φρυγί σπιδασθίτας καστίας, ἐκάσθη μὲνὸς ἡγνείας."—The note of Kuster runs thus: "Hæc sunt verba Marini in Vita Procli cap. 19. sed ubi pro καστίας rectius legitur ἀγνείας" ut itidem Pearsonius observaverat. Confer etiam Theodor. Canter. Var. Lect. lib. 11. cap. 21."

Castus is used in the sense of pious once by Horace, and three times by Virgil.

"Castus Æneas Patriæ superstes."

Carm. Seclulare.

where *castus* is equivalent to *pious*.

Hæc casti maneant in religione nepotes.

Æn. 3. v. 409.

Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere lîmen.

Æn. 6. v. 563.

The

The note of Servius runs thus —
"Casto, Pio."

Præterea, castis adolet dum altaria tædis.
Æn. 7. v. 71.

"Castis, Piiis; et sciendum Latinum sacrificasse juxta astante Lavinia."

Festus mentions the *casta mola* employed by the Vestal Virgins. Now under this word there is a mixed notion of purity and piety.

We subjoin an instance of the use of *castus*, in the sense of a *religious observance*, by a modern writer. It occurs in the following passage of the Funeral Oration, by that eminent Orientalist Schultens, on the celebrated Vitrina: "Ut ab eo, cui à teneris inde unguiculis sacratus fuit, cujus in sanctuario primarium gessit antistitem, cujus *religionem, castusque* doctrina, vitæque disciplina confirmavit, cujus ceremonias ac mysteria mirifice illustravit, cujus denique gloriam ac decus amplificavit, immortalis vicissim honore condecoretur."

But the full justification of the word is to be found in the following passage from Cicero, nearly at the opening of his Book de Natura Deorum: — "Quorum si vera sententia est, quæ potest esse pietas? quæ sanctitas? quæ religio? hæc enim omnia pure ac caste tribuenda Deorum numini ita sunt, si animadvertuntur ab his, et si est aliquid in diis immortalibus hominum generi tributum."

In Greek, *ἀγνός* means not only pure, but holy. Thus runs the epigram upon the Temple of Æsculapius:

ἀγνόν χρῆ νοσῶ διωδῶς ἐνδὸς ἰόντα
ἔμφαμεν ἀγνεία δ' ἐστὶ φρονεῖν ὄσια.

Thus Euripides—

ἀγνόν βαμόν. Androm. 428.
πρὸς ἀγναῖς ἐσχάταις. Supp. 33.
ἀγνόν τέμενος ἐναλίας θεῶ.
Androm. 252.

And thus Sophocles—

ὦ θεῶν ἀγνόν σέσας. Œd. Tyr. 830.
ἀπώμοσ' ἀγνῆ Ζηνὸς ὕψιστον σέσας.
Philoct. 1289.
εὔσεπλον ἀγνείαν λόγων.
Œd. Tyr. 864.
ἔχεις γὰρ χῆρον ἐχ ἀγνόν παλειν.
Œd. Col. v. 37.

One of my reasons for doubting the emendation upon Suidas by Pearson is this. In the Glossarium Græco-barbarum Joannis Meursii we find, "*Καστήια. Castus.* Usurpatione antiquissimorum, qui in casto Cereris esse dicebant, matronas ejus Deæ sacris

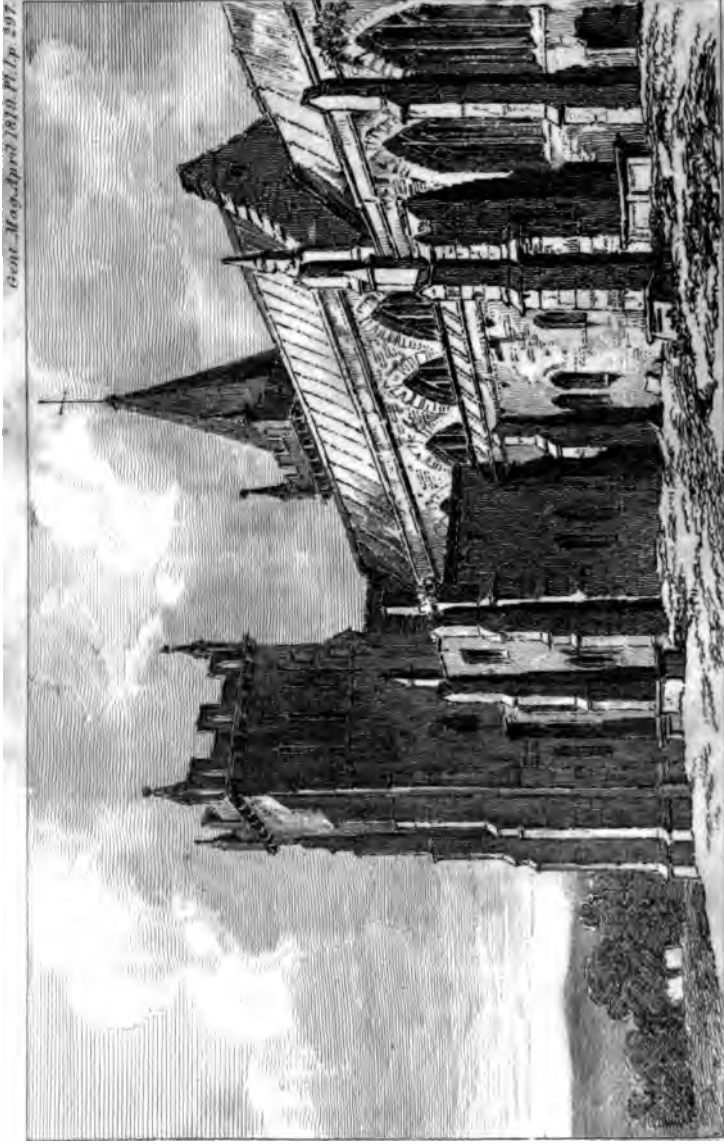
operantes. Marius in Vita Procli, τὰς δὲ μητρωκάς; παρὰ Ῥωμαίους, ἢ καὶ πρότερον παρὰ Φρυγί σπαδαθίσιος καστίας, ἐκάλε μνηδὸς ἤγνιν. Hodie editor, σπαδαθίσιος; ἀγνείας. Glossema scilicet appositum à docto aliquo Lectore, pro vera lectione. Sed non insignem locum in integrum restituumus auspiciis Suidæ, qui auctorem, ut solet, dissimulans, totum transcripsit in μητρωκαί. Illic videbis. Festus. 'Cum propiore quis cognatione, quam is qui logetur, natus est; cum in casto Cereris est.' Arnobius noxter, lib. v. 'Quid temperatus ab alimonio panis, cui rei dedistis nomen castus, nonne illum temporis imitatio est, quo se numen Cereris ab fruge violentia mœroris abstinuit?' — The old reading in Marius was *καστήια*, which Suidas implicitly followed; and some Critic had previously corrected Marius, in the same manner as Pearson afterwards corrected Suidas, by proposing *ἀγνεία*. But I think with Meursius, that *καστήια* was the Greek word, formed from the Latin *castus* in the sense of a religious rite or ceremony; and such a word is not to surprize us in Marius, who was a later writer.

Mr. URBAN, *Tything, Worcester,*
April 2.

FRANCIS BINDON, portrait painter in oil, (p. 194) stands among the earliest names of the Irish Artists. He lived in intimacy with Swift, Delany, and Sheridan, and painted their portraits. In Mr. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. VIII. p. 2, he speaks of a Letter from Robert Nugent, esq. to Mrs. Whiteway, in 1740, "requesting her to return to Mr. Pope such Letters of his as remained in the possession of Dean Swift; and that Mr. Bindon, the celebrated painter in Dublin, might send him a picture of Swift, a head upon a 3-4th cloth, to match one he had of Mr. Pope." The portrait of Swift attached to Walter Scott's edition of Swift, also the one in Bowles's Pope, is from Bindon's picture. Bindon was also, I understand, the greatest architect, as well as painter of his time; but on account of his age, and the failure of his sight, he laid aside the pencil in 1750, and died much respected June 2, 1765.—There was also a *Samuel Bindon*. See Scott's Swift, vol. XIX.

Yours, &c. JOHN CHAMBERS.
M.





Alexander, del.

Church of St. Mary & Mary. Devereux.

LAW, *March 19.*
 accompanying view of the remarkable Church of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, (*see Plate I.*) is an elegant pencil of the late Alexander, esq. F. S. A. whose virtues you have so justly d in vol. LXXXVI. ii. pp.

Following particulars are extracted from the "Beauties of England":

St. Mary is a large irregular town, deriving its name from the mother, and the dedication of the Church to St. Mary. Edward the Confessor, or Earl Otho, gave the manor of Ottery to the Cathedral of St. Mary at Exeter; but in the reign of Henry II. the Dean and Chapter, with the King's permission, sold it to the Bp. of Exeter, who founded the parochial Church here, and gave eight Prebendaries, ten Canonical Priests, a Master of the School, a Master of the Music, a Master of the Grammar School, two parish Priests, eight Secular Clergy, eight Choristers, and two Organists. At the dissolution, the manor was valued at 338*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; and the site of the College was granted

by Henry VIII. to Edward Earl of Hertford †. The chief part of the manor now belongs to Sir George Yonge.

"The situation of this town is extremely pleasant and healthy. The principal building is the Church, which is very large, and has many singularities in its construction. On each side is a square tower, opening into the body of the Church, and forming two transepts, as in Exeter Cathedral. The towers are furnished with pinnacles, and open battlements; that on the North has also a small spire. At the North-west corner is a richly-ornamented Chapel, built by Bp. Grandison, the roof of which is covered with highly-wrought fan-shaped tracery. The interior of the Church is sadly neglected; many of the monuments are broken, and various parts filled up with lumber. The altar screen is of stone, finely carved into niches and tabernacle work, but this is partially covered with boards, and painted. On the South side of the communion table are three stone seats, rising one above another. Most of the windows are narrow, and lancet-shaped."

In 1811, Ottery St. Mary contained 583 houses and 2880 inhabitants.
 Yours, &c. S. R. N.

See Tanner's Monasticon, II. p. 1017.

† Tanner's Notitia.

‡ Ibid.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NOTTINGHAM. (*Concluded from page 213.*)

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Richardson, John, reviver of surgery, Newark, (flor. 14th cent.)
- Richardson, Samuel, index and catalogue compiler, Nottingham, (died 1805.)
- Richardson, founder of charity-school, East Leake, (died 1731.)
- Richardson, musician, North Collingham, 1648.
- Richardson, William, commentator on the Apocalypse, Nottingham, (died 1607.)
- Richardson, William, Bp. of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, Lexington, (died 1649.)
- Richardson, Gervase, loyalist commander, Clifton, (flor. temp. Car. I.)
- Richardson, Gilbert, biographer of Socrates, essayist and poet, 1723.
- Richardson, THOMAS, Abp. of Canterbury, martyr, Aslacton, 1489.
- Richardson, Sir Ralph, Baron of Tattershall, High Treasurer to Henry VI.
- Richardson, THOMAS, physician and poet, Elstow, 1731.
- Richardson, Robert, bookseller and poet, Auston, near Mansfield, 1703.
- Richardson, Richard, navigator, see Hackluyt's voyages, (died 1603.)
- Richardson, Geoffrey, statesman, translator of Guicciardini, (died 1608.)
- Richardson, Richard, Arian, Nottingham, 1698.
- SIR MARTIN, navigator, Finningley, near Doncaster, (slain 1594.)
- Richardson, Henry, jesuit, executed for gunpowder plot, 1606.
- Richardson, Thomas, rose from a private to be Colonel of Marine, served 75 years, 1700.
- Richardson, Thomas, colonel, regicide, East Bridgeford, (hanged 1660.)
- Richardson, Henry, founder of hospital, Nottingham, Bramcote, (died 1650.)
- Richardson, William, divine, first instructor of Deaf and Dumb, about 1613.
- Richardson, John, Lord, patriot, Houghton, 1597.
- Richardson, Thomas, first Earl of Clare, soldier and statesman, Houghton, 1564.
- Richardson, Thomas, scholar, head master of Eton.

— author of *History of the World*, Beckingham.

- Ireton, Henry, regicide, son-in-law to Cromwell, Attenborough, 1611.
 Jebb, Samuel, physician, learned editor, Nottingham, (died 1772.)
 Kippis, Andrew, biographer, Nottingham, 1795.
 Lee, William, inventor of the stocking frame, Woodborough, (flor. temp. Eliz.)
 Lightfoot, John, divine, Hebrician, Newark upon Trent, 1602.
 Magnus, Thomas, diplomatist, founder of school, Newark, (flor. temp. Hen. VIII.)
 Mansfield, William, defender of Aquinas, Mansfield, (flor. 1320.)
 Markham, Gervase, miscellaneous writer, Gotham, about 1590.
 Markham, Sir John, Chief Justice to Edward IV. Markham, (died 1409.)
 Markham, Thomas, Colonel, loyalist, Ollerton, (slain 1643.)
 MONTAGUE, LADY MARY WORTLEY, introducer of inoculation, Thoresby, 1690.
 Nottingham, Wm. author of "Concordance of Evangelists," Nottingham, (d. 1336.)
 Parkyns, Sir Thomas, wrestler, author of "The Cornish Hug," Bunnay, 1663.
 Plough, John, author of "Apology for the Protestants," Nottingham, (died about 1559.)
 Plumtre, John de, founder of hospital, Nottingham, Plumtree, (flor. temp. R. II.)
 Porter, Robert, nonconformist divine and author, (died 1690.)
 Radcliffe, Stephen, founder of the church, Radcliffe upon Trent.
 Ridley, Humphrey, physician, author on the brain and animal functions, Mansfield, 1653.
 Rooke, Major Hayman, historian of Sherwood forest, antiquary, (died 1806.)
 Sampson, Henry, divine and physician, South Leverton, (died 1705.)
 Sandby, Paul, painter, Nottingham, 1732.
 Sandey, Thomas, architect, Nottingham, 1721.
 Scarlet, Will, companion of Robin Hood, Eykering, (flor. temp. Henry III.)
 SECKER, THOMAS, Abp. of Canterbury, Sibthorpe, 1693.
 Stone, Richard, Abp. of York, Mansfield, 1596.
 Thoroton, Dr. Robert, historian of this county, Screveton.
 Truman, Joseph, nonconformist divine and author, Gedling, 1631.
 Wakefield, Gilbert, classical scholar, Nottingham, 1756.
 WARBURTON, WILLIAM, Bp. of Gloucester, author of "Divine Legation," Newark, 1698.
 White, Henry Kirke, poet, amiable and pious, Nottingham, 1785.
 White, Robert, astronomer, Bingham, 1722.
 Worksop, Robert, author of "Entrance of the Sentences," Worksop, (died 1360.)
 Wright, Samuel, divine, author of "Happy hour, all hours excellent," Retford, 1683.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In Averham Church are several monuments of the Suttons, among which is the memorial of the first Lord Lexington.

In Bilsthorpe Church is the monument of William Chappel, Bp. of Cork and Ross, 1649.

In Bingham was buried its native, Robert White, author of "The Celestial Atlas," an almanack which still retains his name, 1773.

In Bramcote was buried its native, Henry Handby, benefactor, 1650. Gilbert Wakefield attempted to establish a school here, but without success.

In Bunney Church is a curious monument of Sir Thomas Parkyns, erected in his life-time, with a representation of the Baronet in one part in a wrestling attitude, and in another part as just thrown by Time, with an inscription ascribed to Dr. Freind:

"Quem modo stravisti longo in certamine, Tempus,
 Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil
 Nunc primum stratus; præter te vicerat omnes;
 De te etiam victor, quando resurgat, erit."

Clipstone was the frequent residence of John, when Earl of Mortain and Nottingham, and after his accession to the throne.

In Clumber park, among numerous fine paintings, is the "Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancred," ascribed to Correggio, but by Horace Walpole attributed to Furino, with the remark, that "it is impossible to see the picture, or to read Dryden's inimitable tale, and not feel that the same soul animated both." Hogarth, in an attempt to rival it, miserably failed. The state dining-room, 60 feet long, 34 broad, and 30 high, is magnificently ornamented. The park is 11 miles in compass.

Gotham is famous in proverbial story. "The Merry Tales of the Madmen of Gotham" were written by Andrew Borde, "Andreas Perforatus," a travelling

velling quack, with whom originated the term of "Merry Andrew." The tale most celebrated is a pretended attempt to hedge in a cuckoo; and there is still a bush at Court-field, in this parish, called the "Cuckoo Bush." "Gotham" is the title of one of Churchill's satires. It was the rectory of John Lightfoot, the botanist, author of "Flora Scotica."

Gryesley parish is the largest in this county; it is said to be 20 miles in circumference. The vicarage was the first ecclesiastical preferment of the learned Bishop Warburton.

In Holme Pierrepont Church are monuments of the noble family of the Pierreponts, and a memorial of John Oldham, satiric poet, 1682.

In Houghton were buried its illustrious natives, John Holles, first Earl of Clare, 1637, and Denzil Lord Holles, one of the five members demanded by Charles I. 1680.

In Hucknall Torkard Church are monuments of the Byrons, of whom the brave Richard first Lord Byron, with his seven brothers, all bore arms for their unfortunate king.

In Kilham Church is a richly-wrought monument of the last Lord Lexington and his lady; but their effigies are strangely placed back to back.

At Kingston upon Severn was the seat of Anthony Babington, conspirator against Elizabeth, executed 1586. In the Church is a curious monument of one of this family, adorned with upwards of 200 heads of a *babe* in a *tun*.

Langar was the seat of the brave veteran, Admiral Earl Howe. In the Church are many monuments of the Scroopes, one of which, for Lord Scroop who died 1609, is very elegant.

In Lenton and Wilford, the Churches, and almost all the houses, were swept down by a tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder and hail, July 7, 1558.

Mansfield was the frequent residence of our early Norman Kings, who were extravagantly fond of the pleasures of the chase, which they enjoyed in the surrounding forest of Sherwood. A ballad of "The King (said to be Henry II.) and the Miller of Mansfield," is preserved in Percy's "Reliques," and is the subject of two dramatic entertainments by Dodsley. The Church was considerably injured, and the greater part of the town destroyed by a fire in 1304.

In Markham East Church is the monument of the upright judge Sir John Markham, 1409.

In Newark Church is a curious brass, engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," of an ecclesiastick, supposed to be Alan Flemyng, the founder of the Church in the time of Henry VII.

Nottingham, softened from the Saxon Snottingham, denoting the place of caves, gives name to the county, and the town is also a county in itself. Nov. 1, 1785, here was observed one of the largest water-spouts ever seen in England. Feb. 7, 1795, a great flood, when the damage done on the river Trent was estimated at above 1,000,000*l*. The present castle was founded by the Duke of Newcastle in 1674. Over the principal entrance is a fine equestrian statue of the founder, sculptured by Wilson out of one solid block of stone brought from Donnington, in Leicestershire. Marshal Tallard, taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704, resided in this town; and here Gilbert Wakefield vainly endeavoured to establish a school. St. Peter's was the rectory of John Plough, author of the "Apology for Protestants." In the Church was buried John de Plumtre, founder of the hospital that bears his name; and in the church-yard, Charles Dering, physician, and historian of the town.

Ordsall was the rectory of Dr. Marmaduke Moor, whose living was sequestrated by the Parliament in 1652 for the heinous offence of playing at cards three several times with his own wife!

In Ossington is a magnificent mausoleum to the memory of the late Mr. Dennison, who acquired a very large fortune by the woollen trade at Leeds.

Owthorpe-hall was built by, and was the residence of, the regicide Colonel Julius Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle, whose "Memoirs," written by his interesting wife, have been published by one of his descendants. In the Church are several monuments of this family.

At Papplewick, the seat of his friend Mr. Frederick Montague, Mason composed a great part of his "*English Garden*."

300 *Compendium of the History of Nottinghamshire.* [April,

In Radcliffe on Trent Church is a wooden effigy of its founder, Stephen Radcliffe.

Rufford Abbey was often visited by James I. and Charles I. and was the residence of the patriotic Sir George Saville, member for Yorkshire. It contains numerous portraits and other paintings.

Screveton was the residence of Dr. Thoroton, the historian of this county.

At Scrooby was a palace of the Archbishops of York.

Sherwood forest was the principal haunt of the famous outlaw Robin Hood, with his "merry men." The collection of ballads, entitled "Robin Hood's Garland," is universally known. Ritson has displayed his usual acumen and research in illustrating his history.

At Southwell are held two annual synods of the clergy of this county.

Stapleford-hall was rebuilt about 1797, by its gallant proprietor, the Rt. Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. G. C. B.

Sulton in Ashfield was the vicarage of the facetious and pathetic Lawrence Sterne.

Thoresby-park house, burnt down March 4, 1745, was shortly afterwards rebuilt by the Duke of Kingston. The park is 13 miles round.

Tuxford town was almost entirely destroyed by fire, Sept. 8, 1702.

Warsop was the rectory of Dr. Samuel Halifax, afterwards Bp. of St. Asaph, and Richard Southgate, numismatist.

Welbeck Abbey contains many interesting portraits. The riding-house was built in 1623 by the brave and loyal William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, author on horsemanship, who also erected the stables, 130 feet long, by 40 broad, in 1625. The park is eight miles round.

In Whatton Church is the monument of Thomas Cranmer, father of the martyred Abp. of Canterbury, 1501.

In Wollaton Church are several ancient and handsome monuments of the Willoughbys. The hall was built from his own plan, by Sir Francis Willoughby, in the reign of Elizabeth, with stone brought from Ancaster, in Lincolnshire. It contains several fine paintings and interesting portraits.

Worksop ancient manor-house was burnt down in 1761, when the loss in paintings, statuary, books, and furniture, was estimated at more than 100,000*l*. It was quickly rebuilt; architect Payne; its front 318 feet long. It contains many valuable paintings, and the bed, of silk damask, on which his present Majesty was born in Norfolk-house, London, May 24, O. S. 1738. The lord of this manor presents an embroidered glove, which the King puts on his right hand immediately before he receives the sceptre at his coronation.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.

(Continued from p. 216.)

GARRICK'S HEAD. In almost every considerable town, near to the Theatre, is to be found a "Shakespeare" Coffee-house, and oftentimes a "Garrick's Head."

As the life of this most celebrated of English actors is to be met with in every Biographical Dictionary, and has been written at large by Davies, a contemporary performer, I shall confine myself to a mere chronological relation of the principal events, relieving the dryness of such a detail by inserting some occasional *jeux d'esprit* and short poetical pieces.

David, the son of Captain Peter Garrick, was born at the Angel Inn, Hereford, where his father was recruiting, in February 1716. Was placed under the care of Mr. Hunter, *master of the Free Grammar-school*

at Lichfield, 1726. Acted at school the part of Serjeant Kite, in "The Recruiting Officer," 1727. Became a pupil to Johnson, at Edial in Staffordshire, 1735. Travelled to London with his great and good tutor, and was entered Student of Lincoln's-inn, 1736. Finished his education under Mr. Colson at Rochester, 1738.

Having visited an uncle at Lisbon, by his advice he entered into business with his brother Peter Garrick, as Wine Merchants, in Durham-yard, London; but soon relinquishing this employment, he joined a company of performers at Ipswich, and made his first appearance under the assumed name of Lyddel, in the character of Aboan in Oroonoko, in the summer of 1741; and on Oct. 19th of the same year he first trod the London boards at Goodman-fields Theatre, under the management of Mr. Gifford,

character of Richard III. His
 has being rapturously ap-
 and the great theatres of
 Jordan and Drury Lane being
 by crowds who flocked to
 his exertions of this theatrical
 scene, Quin sneeringly ob-
 "that Garrick was a new re-
 Whitefield was followed for a
 at the people would all come
 again," which being told to
 he replied in this epigram :

John, who damns all churches
 at his own, [town :
 is that Heresy corrupts the
 Whitefield Garrick has misled the
 us, [stage.
 sets the sound religion of the
 he cries) has turn'd the nation's
 side,
 will open, and to church again !
 set Infallible ! forbear to roar,
 and errors are rever'd no more ;
 doctrines meet with general ap-
 probation,

Heresy, but Reformation."

and Garrick were afterwards
 lauded ; though the latter, in
 to his own diminutive stand
 to a well-known print in
 his "Harlot's Progress," on
 undertaking the part of the Moor,
 a friend, "When I appear in
 , if Quin be in the house, I
 he will say, 'here's Pom-
 here's the tea-kettle.'" It is
 that Quin used to ridicule
 his size in the principal charac-
 'The Provoked Wife," calling
 says "Master Jacky Brute,"
 of "Sir John." Yet on Quin's
 Garrick pathetically alluded to
 his Prologue to "The Clan-
 Marriage," and wrote his epi-
 Bath-abbey Church :

tongue, which set the table in a
 war, [more !
 arm'd the public ear, is heard no
 use those eyes, the harbingers of
 wit, [Shakespeare writ.
 spoke before the tongue what
 these hands, which, living, were
 stretch'd forth [worth.
 ndebip's call to succour modest
 ies James Quin. Deign, reader,
 to be taught, [thought,
 'er thy strength of body or of
 are's happiest mould however
 next) ; [last."
 complexion thou must come at

1748 Garrick performed in Ire-
 land on his return engaged with
 setwood at Drury Lane, where

he continued till 1745, when he again
 visited Ireland, and in the following
 year performed at Covent Garden,
 under the management of Mr. Rich.
 In 1747, he and Mr. Lacy jointly pur-
 chased of Mr. Fleetwood the property
 of Drury Lane Theatre, and having
 obtained a new patent, the house was
 opened with an inimitable prologue,
 written by Dr. Johnson.

June 22, 1749, Garrick married
 Madam Eva-Maria Violetta, who still
 survives. In the same year the play
 of "Romeo and Juliet" was revived
 at the same time at the two rival
 theatres, Romeo, Garrick ; Juliet,
 Mrs. Bellamy ; and Mercutio, Wood-
 ward, at Drury Lane ; opposed in the
 same characters by Barry, Mrs. Gib-
 ber, and Macklin, at Covent Garden.
 The rivalry commenced Oct. 1, and
 was continued for twelve successive
 nights, when Covent Garden gave up
 the contest, and Drury Lane in tri-
 umph performed it one night more.
 After both houses had acted this play
 many times, the following anonymous
 epigram appeared :

"Well, what's the play? quoth angry
 Ned,

As from his bed he rouses ;
 Romeo again ! he shakes his head,
A plague on both your houses !"

On Garrick's and Barry's perform-
 ance of Lear, the Rev. Richard Ken-
 dal, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, wrote
 these beautiful lines :

"The town have found out different ways
 To praise their rival Lears ;
 To Barry they give loud buzzas,
 To Garrick only tears."

In 1758, Dr. Hill's farce of the Rout
 was acted, when Garrick produced this
 epigram :

"For physick and farces
 His equal there scarce is,
 His farces are physick,
 His physick a farce is."

In the ensuing year Hill wrote a
 pamphlet entitled "To David Gar-
 rick, the petition of I in behalf of
 herself and her sisters," charging him
 with substituting U for I, in pronounc-
 ing firm as furrn, virtue as vurtue, &c.
 to which Garrick thus replied :

"If 'tis true, as you say, that I've in-
 jur'd a letter, [for the better.
 I'll change my notes soon, and I hope
 May the right use of letters, as well as
 of men, [pan !
 Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the
 Most

Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And that I may be never mistaken for U."

I have somewhere seen or heard of a tale, which appears to have been either the parent or the offspring of Garrick's epigram: "Pray what is the name of the fellow in the pillory?" said a spectator to his neighbour. "It is one Vowel," was the reply. "One Vowel is it! I am heartily glad that it is neither I nor U."

In 1764 Garrick set out on a tour through France and Italy. A few evenings before his departure he supped with his friend, the Rev. James Townley, head master of Merchant Taylors' school, when Garrick asking him if he had no poetic adieu ready, he in a few minutes produced the following pointed energetic compliment:

"When Garrick's steps the Alps have trod,

Prepar'd to enter mighty Rome,
The Amphitheatre shall nod,
And Rocius shudder in his tomb."

He returned from his journey in April 1765, and in the following year his friend Lord Camden being promoted to the Seals, Mr. Wilmot, his Lordship's purse bearer, called at Mr. Garrick's house at Hampton, where learning that he had not paid his congratulatory compliments, a conversation ensued, in which Garrick thus converts an imputed neglect into an elegant panegyric.

Colloquial Epigram.

WILMOT.

"You should call at his house, or should send him a card;
Can Garrick alone be so cold?"

GARRICK.

Shall I a poor player, and still poorer bard—
Shall folly with Camden make bold?
What joy can I give him? dear Wilmot,
declare;

Promotion no honours can bring;
To him the great seals are but labour
and care;

Wish joy to your country and king."

Garrick once said to Johnson, "Why did not you make me a Tory, you that are so fond of Toryism, and must have made so many Tories?" "Why?" said Johnson, "why did not the King make these halfpence guineas?" Sir Joshua Reynolds used to say, that "Dr. Johnson considered Garrick as his property, and would never suffer any one to praise or blame him but himself." In

illustration of this remark, Sir Joshua composed two imaginary dialogues, between Johnson, himself, and Gibbon, in the former of which, Johnson depreciates the intellectual character of his old pupil, and in the latter he justly extols it. This *jeu d'esprit*, which exhibits a caricature resemblance of Johnson's colloquial style, is preserved in the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1816. There can be no doubt but that Johnson was sincerely attached to Garrick; and in his life of Smith, which was published shortly after the death of his friend, having delineated the character of his earliest patron, Gilbert Walmesley, of Lichfield, he pathetically adds, "At this man's table I enjoyed many cheerful and instructive hours, with companions such as are not often found; with one who has lengthened, and one who has gladdened life; with Dr. James, whose skill in physic will be long remembered; and with David Garrick, whom I hoped to have gratified with the character of our common friend. But what are the hopes of man! I am disappointed by that stroke of death, which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

The freedom of the borough of Stratford upon Avon having been presented to him, in a box made of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, Garrick undertook the principal management of the Jubilee, which was celebrated at that town in honour of its immortal native, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, 1769, and wrote most of the songs and poems for the occasion. "The Mulberry-tree" by Lovibond is too long for insertion here; but if any of your readers have not seen it (and I do not think that it is very generally known), they will, I am sure, derive much pleasure by referring to a poem of lively unaffected versification and genuine wit; and most happily descriptive of Shakespeare, Garrick, and Johnson.

Early in 1776 Garrick sold his interest in Drury Lane Theatre, and on June 10, of the same year, finally quitted the stage, after performing the character of Don Felix, in "The Wonder," for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund. Mr. Lewis, an actor (who, from his constant repining at almost every event, was known by the

post in that language, for the general information of travellers.

It was a remark of Dr. Johnson, that no man ever yet wrote an elementary book sufficiently clear for comprehension to a person previously unacquainted with the subject, or unassisted by a master. There certainly is no reason in requiring a pupil to read, before he can spell, or spell before he knows his letters. Yet such is the case every day.—Time, a most important thing in youth, is squandered in profusion, from practices founded entirely upon barbarism. The wretched versification of *Propria quæ maribus, As in præsentis, &c.* considered as poetry pure trash, is taken from the idea of the middle age, that matters in verse are better, as such, remembered than the same things in prose. The Abbé Sade, in his “*Mémoires de Pétrarque*,” adduces this reason as the origin of these valuable acquisitions to the Literary world. It is not considered, that *Dog Latin* was in those days quite familiar. Chaucer’s Abraham could draw a character of quittance; law and religion rendered such Latin as familiar as now is arithmetick, and it was not for the Latin, but the poetical form, that the grammars were so constructed in this exquisite taste.

The real origin of *propria quæ’s, &c.* is precisely the same as would be

“Conjug. the first from *o* makes *avi*,
As a Barber would say from *shavo shavi*.
Conjug. the second makes *eo-ui*,
As *oh he!* is *he oh!* and *I you*, is *U I*.
Conjug. the third turns the *O* into *I*,
As *O!* a man cries out, who gets a black eye.

Conjug. the fourth changes *io* to *ivi*,
For a rhyme to which nonsense fruitlessly strive I.”

In a subsequent instance, soon to be quoted, I seriously declare that I am not joking. It was in compliance with the custom of our middle-age ancestors, that the alphabet was tacked on to the rhymes,

“A was an archer and shot at a frog;”

but then the verse was not in a foreign language. The child could comprehend the nonsense.

It is not however the intention of this Essay to expose to ridicule those fine and elegant scholars, who fill the office of Teachers in our great public schools. They form our senators

and our great men. They are (to rub their nerves up a little in the manner of their own grammars, with some Saxon termination,) the *Praxiteleses*, and the *Phidiases* and the *Appellesees* of classical writing—admirable chemists, who by simple process of exposing the bottom of a school-boy retort to a fire of birch twigs, extract from the lumpish coal of idleness, a brilliant gas-light. No, they are public benefactors; they enable the children of men of fortune to shine; but we are not finding fault with the workmen, only with the tools. We have a just right to complain of carpenters, who will only use a chisel and an axe, and reject a saw.—But to come to the point. The Westminster Grammar is an admirable compendium of most useful knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages; yet such is the influence of pedantry, that knowledge is locked up in most barbarous Latin metre, where words at the end of lines are even divided into two, in order to make up an hexameter, and others absolutely crippled to make them fall into verse. The compiler of such extraordinary productions, (as silly as would be Mrs. Glasse’s *Cookery* in rhymes) seems not to have known the natural propensity of the Roman language to fall into hexameters and pentameters, proved, as it has been, by only taking a prose sentence of Livy, and showing that it fell spontaneously into metre. No, they thought of no such thing. They seriously acted upon the same idea as the authors of “Who killed Cock Robin,” or “This is the house that Jack built;” all derived from the *dicibula* of the Romans, “Apples grow in the sea” and “Fishes in a tree;” the nonsense sung by the Roman soldiers, during the triumphs, and “*Bucca, bucca, quot sunt hic*,” mentioned by Petronius, “*Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?*” The *propria quæ’s, &c.* still retained, had all the same origin, address to the memory *vid* nonsense. Why not then place their rules in the most simple intelligible *English*?

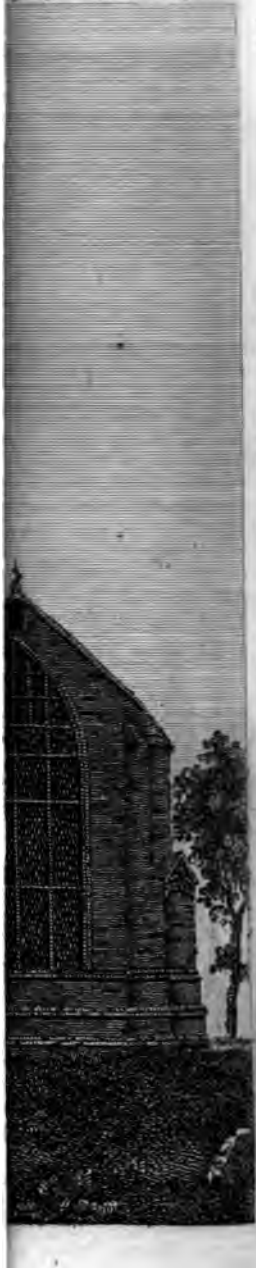
But to prove there is a real neglect of a solemn duty, due to the publick, so far as concerns unnecessary expence to the parents, by retarding instruction through such sheer adherence to pure pedantry, and danger





LEWIS
ROBERTS

19 April 1819. Pl. II p. 303.



l corruption, let us take ano-
und in their elementary

In the Eton Phædrus, p. 27, following passage, "Asinus, pene," L. i. fab. xxix. (pretty or boys of eight years old to it). Again, we have (L. i.) "Mulier parturiens," delis to excite; and in L. iii. fab. rperientia præstantior arte," e plain and direct allusions *Ally*. Yet lessons like these scribed to *Boys*, by *Clergy*. This remark is not meant in . The fact is, that there are tain authors, who are fit to nto the hands of boys, in any e. These truly respectable en act by custom; and look proficiency in the language. saking excellent scholars, the ublic schools are not to be d. What they do, they do in style; and they have the ad- of a discipline, which no school-master dares exercise. ly want two improvements; ion of their grammars into , and more simple and pure ary books.

scripsis—SIMPLICITATIS AMANS.

URBAN, March 20.

neat market town of Dron-
ld, in the hundred of Scarsdale,
y, is pleasantly situated in a
markable for its salubrity.
stant 6 miles N. N. W. from
eld, and 155 miles from Lon-

number of houses in 1811, was
inhabitants 1943.

is was no Church here at the
uesday-book was compiled;
s was probably erected soon
e Norman Conquest, by one
amily of Brailsford, who early
ed the advowson. Henry de
ord bestowed the benefice on
ighbouring abbey of Beauchief.
appropriated to that monas-
1299; and a vicarage endowed

soon after this regulation was
the present handsome chancel
ists II.) which for beauty and

copy of the Ordination is given
Pegge, in his "History of Beau-
bbey."

NT. MAG. April, 1819.

3

grandeur is exceeded by few Parochial Churches. It is remarkable, that this chancel is more lofty than the nave. All the fine tracery, which once, no doubt, ornamented the East window, has been barbarously removed.

The Church is a handsome Gothic structure, 132 feet long, with a spire.

In the South aisle is an antient monument to Sir Robert Barley, of Dronfield Woodhouse. In the chancel are memorials of the families of Fanshawe, Burton, Barker of Dore, Morewood of Hallowes, Rotheram, &c.

Dr. Pegge supposed that the rectory of Dronfield was granted to the Fanshawe family. The rectorial tythes have lately been sold to the several land-owners. The vicarage, which in 1730 was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, is in the gift of the Crown.

Henry Fanshawe, esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, founded a free-school * here in 1579.

The Classics have not been taught here for many years. The school, which is open to boys of any parish, is conducted on Dr. Bell's system. General Fanshawe, an officer in the Russian service, is the present patron of the school, as representative of the Founder. J. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Hyde Farm, March 8.*

WHILST duly sensible of the attention which you have already bestowed on the "Introductory volume to the Beauties of England and Wales," allow me to observe that this Publication may yet be entitled to a small share of your notice, in a point of view in which it has not hitherto been presented. In your Review of this production, you are pleased merely to consider it as preface to the Topographical Survey of England and Wales, intitled "The Beauties" of those countries. That such is its primary design, is sufficiently obvious; and I have the pleasure of knowing, that nearly the whole of a large impression has been already circulated amongst the Subscribers to that Work.

I request permission to submit that this "Introduction" is not absolutely

* The Orders for the government of the School are printed in Mr. Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools."

designed

designed for a restriction to libraries containing the work to which it may, as I hope, be termed a necessary appendage. The Writer, in common with many persons who entertain an attachment to Topographical and Antiquarian Literature, had long felt the want of such a publication as should afford a digest of the opinions of the most respectable Authors on various objects occurring in local investigation. It was a subject of much regret, that useful information, concerning the numerous Antiquities of England and Wales, was dispersed in voluminous and very expensive works; and was consequently to be obtained, when wanted in reference to a particular object, only with considerable labour and difficulty.

He, therefore, made it his pleasing task to collate statements of such diffuse, and often recondite Authors, and to form the result of his inquiries into dissertations on the following heads; abstaining, in general practice, from the delivery of individual opinion, but illustrating, where practicable, each respective conclusion, by remarks made in the actual investigation of several Counties.

The subjects discussed may be thus briefly enumerated: the History of the *Britons*, involving observations on their towns, trackways, coins, the rude but grand circles of stone attributed to the aboriginal and Belgic settlers; their barrows, cairns, and other funeral reliques. The principal stations and roads of the *Stomans* are enumerated, and described at considerable length. In the above walks of antiquarian research, the work received valuable communications from the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, who is well known to have personally investigated nearly the whole of this Island, with a view of ascertaining the real state of British and Roman Antiquities.

In treating of the *Anglo-Saxons*, the Author bestows particular attention on the various supposed criteria for ascertaining the Military and Ecclesiastical Architecture of that race of Conquerors, in distinction from the works of their successors, the Normans. The judicious will readily admit that a discriminating line is scarcely to be drawn between the architectural fashions of the two dynasties; and it chiefly remained for the Author

to analyze and present the import of all that had been advanced upon so curious a subject, adding lists of the principal buildings ascribed by previous writers to the distinct historical æras.

In the procedure of the work, the progressive classes of *Anglo-Norman* Castellated and Sacred Architecture, are noticed, with an endeavour at careful discrimination; and the rise and progress of the *English* or *pointed* style (mis-named *the Gothic*) meets with particular attention. The different modifications of this *fine* style in Architecture are divided, as nearly as can be ascertained, into distinct classes, exhibiting the manner prevailing in specified ages. Examples of each class are adduced, together with references to literary works of familiar recurrence, in which illustrative Engravings may be inspected.

The *Earth-works*, whether military or funereal, ascribed to different ages in the History of this Island, are characterized, in regard to form and usual situation; and some brief remarks are presented concerning the *Sepulchral Monuments* erected in Churches, or their adjacent cemeteries, subsequent to the ingress of the Normans.

The discussion of the above, and numerous relative subjects, in a more compendious form than has hitherto been attempted, induces me to encourage a persuasion that the work acting as an Introduction to the "*Beauties of England*" is calculated to be received also as introductory to the *general study of English Topography and Antiquities*. It is in this light that I wish to submit the publication to the notice of your readers.

A most laudable inclination towards Topographical research has lately made rapid advances in the public mind. This increasing curiosity, in regard to those superb religious structures, decaying piles, or massy catrametations, which add to the picturesque of English scenery, whilst they afford august subjects of moral reflection, is undoubtedly, in a great measure, to be attributed to the easy access recently afforded to topographical and antiquarian knowledge. It will be my highest gratification, if the introductory volume, concerning which I trouble you with this address, should be found a useful assistant to those

be wish for a familiar aid in
 quing the Antiquities of our
 art, &c. J. N. BREWER.

ATIONS AND INQUIRIES CONCERNING ARCHITECTURE.

Continued from p. 224.)

*Origin and Construction of
 the Spire, and of Storic Steeples.*

of the most beautiful ornaments of a Gothic edifice is the elegant Spire. The precise of this great addition to an ecclesial building is still somewhat notwithstanding the multi-sarcophages of Antiquaries. Long the construction of such lofty made of stone, as those of y, Norwich, and Chichester, are said, by many writers, made Spires of wood. I can distinct and authentic descriptions of ancient Spires, and their contradictions the probable origins of Spires given by many ingeni-ers on architecture, name-ly after the construction of pin-acles at the corners of the square the idea suggested itself of one large pinnacle in the and that this in time was per-ceived and became the tall and Spire*, "ascending towards" to use the expressions of a writer on architecture, "elevation of the devout speculation of the Di-rector he professed †."

great prototype of Spires, is said to have been achieved in the middle of the 13th century. The height from the ground to the summit is 410 feet. Whether this was really the first Spire ever placed on a Church, it was at all events the first of any beauty and magnitude of which we have a correct account. It seems to have inspired the architects of other buildings with a general desire of emulating its beauties. People became acquainted with this new ornament, and in the 14th century lofty
 Milner's Eccles. Architecture,

Dallaway on English Architecture, 125.

Spires were erected on most of the principal churches in England.

That there were Spires on buildings of Norman form, before that of Salisbury was built, cannot be doubted; some of them bear the date of nearly 200 years before it; but these were very inferior in size and elegance of construction to the high Spires super-added at a later period to edifices built in the Pointed Style of Architecture, vulgarly and erroneously called Gothic.

The rage for Spires, moreover, caused Architects to place them on the towers of old edifices of Saxon and Norman construction; and in some cases new towers were added to old churches in order to place Spires on them.

As fashions, when begun in the capital, are soon imitated in the country, so the Spires placed on the great Abbeys and Cathedrals were shortly afterwards extended to smaller buildings: And country village churches in many counties of England became topped with Spires. The same thing took place in Holland, Germany, and part of France. But the Spires on the Continent are not nearly so elegant in form as those of England; they have frequently large bulging balls swelling out in the middle, or near to the top of the Spire, and are in other respects irregularly built. This circumstance of dissimilarity of form induces me to think that Spires are not so entirely of British origin as some writers imagine, and inclines me to the opinion of others, who suppose that the contemporary Spires of the continental churches of the 14th century were partly imitations of very old ones made of wood in the earliest ages of Christianity. Large steeples were erected in Germany very early, but their forms were comparatively inelegant, and bore but an imperfect resemblance to our Spires. Many of these may have been the prototypes of small village Spires in that country and in Holland, just as our cathedrals set the fashions for England. Among these early steeples of Germany may be reckoned the old tower of Strasbourg, said to be begun by Clovis about the year 510. But these were not Spires, according to our present acceptance of that word. That the towers of bells were common in the churches of
 France

France and England, and also in other parts of Europe, as early as the 7th or 8th centuries, is well known*; and in many instances these towers had a finish at the top like an awkward low Spire. In other cases they consisted of successively smaller and smaller stories, like that at Antwerp, and like many of the Towers of Dutch and Flemish Churches. At how early a period these sort of Steeples were first raised is hardly known, but they were made in the greatest perfection about and after the thirteenth century. Octangular Louvres and Lanterns built of wood, form one feature of this style of building; they are frequently found on the Towers of the Low Countries; and, what is very remarkable, similar Buildings are seen in the low and fenny Countries of England, even where the Flemings have never resided. This circumstance of buildings, as well as the similarity of customs in general, which exists between Flanders, Holland, the Lincolnshire fens, and the Lowlands of Scotland, will be spoken of hereafter.

Instances of the style of building I allude to, constructed about or after the 13th centuries, may be deduced from the Ouder Kirk at Amsterdam, the Churches of Harlaem, the Tower of St. Martin's at Utrecht, the Lantern Tower at Ely, the Maison de Ville at Calais, and many others. Buildings on a larger and more beautiful scale, but of similar peculiarity of construction, we may view in the Steeple of the Cathedral of Antwerp, that of Boston Church in Lincolnshire, the Tower of the Stadthouse at Brussels, &c. These, though made of more solid materials, have, nevertheless, a certain resemblance to those alluded to above. These will be more fully treated of in the Section on Flemish Buildings. I have instanced them in this digression merely to shew that there is another kind of Steeple frequently confounded with the true Spire, but which had a different origin, gave birth to a different sort of minor edifices, and which one might almost say, constituted an essentially distinct order of Steeples, of which there were innumerable species. These different kinds of Architecture have been too much confounded and mixed together in the same building by mo-

dern innovators, who misunderstood the styles they pretended to imitate in the reparation of ancient edifices.

Village Spires in England proceeded from the larger sort on the Cathedrals, while only a few of precisely similar construction appear on the Continent and in Scotland. Many of these may have been imitations of the English, since the majority of Continental Steeples have essentially different external forms. Steeples of both kinds, that is, the real Spires, and those which consist of successively smaller stories, have, besides the peculiarities of each individual building, certain generic forms in particular districts, according to the inhabitants and architects thereof; hence we can distinguish between those of the different counties of England, the different provinces of the Netherlands, and the different states of Germany.

But I have dwelt particularly on the twofold distinction into the enlarged middle Pinnacle or SPIRE, and the STORIED STEEPLE, as having a different origin. I shall endeavour to trace out the features of each of them in the course of the following observations on particular buildings and their dates:—the task will be easier while we examine such pure and elegant edifices as Salisbury and Chichester Cathedrals, as examples of Spires, and the Cathedral of Antwerp as a specimen of the Storied Steeple, than it will be when we grope through the fanciful edifices and mixed architecture of the Pays Bas, in order to illustrate their origin and founders.

(To be continued.)

On the Extent of the Historic Relation in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 593.)

HOW much of our ordinary conversation is historical—of our trains of thought! Not to mention that the external world is a standing phenomenon, whose parts, nature, and circumstances we are constantly exploring—not to mention the agency of man in the meanwhile,—the progress of society—the reception of any new idea or discovery—we are incessantly watching and communicating the changes and development of our individual faculties and constitutions, mental and physical—from infancy to manhood, to the tomb—mutually noting the accidents we all meet

* See Chapter on Bells.

meet with, or are liable to; our hopes and fears as to new occurrences, whether foreign or national, political or civil, of family or personal concern—down even to the calendar of the weather, and seasons of the year. All these shew how intimate a relation is the historical one.

The meeting and parting salutation in all parts of the world, (in spite of the ludicrous turn given to it in the Spectator by the ambassador from Bantam: and though without any jesting, there may be commonly great indifference reciprocally on both sides—whether the other “does well,” and afterwards of his “faring well:”) still this custom of counterfeited kindness, what principle is it founded on, other than the one we are here noticing? All conversation relates to the making up in our minds some incident, or event, with its actor, catastrophe, its class, and circumstances—its chronology, and geography; and those who may not feel for the misery or happiness of others, may be curious to know of both.

In the above matter of civil conversation, we as often presume the curiosity of the hearer—and we spontaneously present him, or relate without putting him to the trouble of formally exhibiting these questions. Nay, the very resisting or disappointing the curiosity of others, by a polite dissembling, turns upon the same principle. It is in the due management of this curiosity, that not only a good politician, but all popular writers (of novels, for instance, or fictitious history) gratify it so as to leave ever a something for it to hang upon, and to expect.

How much in our daily life are we governed by custom and habit! So in the forms of doing business—in carrying on any system or plan, we do it in a chain—where we broke off determines the continuation. So in a train of ideas, any thing may suggest a train of thought—but when it is once suggested, it naturally falls into an historical series.

So in ordering any question, in the choice of any argument, or topic—in the deliberation what course of conduct to pursue—commonly, the answer to the question “Who is he that propounds this? What are his views and intentions—*cui bono?*”—the answer to this clears up every thing, and determines the mind, in its reso-

lution. The mere historical statement of almost any question—after Dr. Johnson’s manner, supersedes all further debate, or doubt; and it stands resolved.

And here I will attempt, notwithstanding the novelty of it, to define WIT, which has never yet been satisfactorily explained. It is singular enough that we must have recourse to Mathematicians to aid us towards a definition of wit: but see whether they do not. Wit is the producing intuitively any medium to shew that some inference or presumption leads to absurdity. It is exactly analogous to those propositions in Euclid which disprove a thing by admitting it *ad absurdum*. In the same way, irony, humour, mimicry, the drollery of young children, farcical characters, buffoonery, hoaxes, practical jokes; a refined and exquisite sarcasm; a genuine Irish bull, not the common one where the expression is inconsistent without the speaker being aware of it in time, but that which wraps up various meanings, so as to give a good-natured slap on the face, as if by mistake, and under the guise of self-contradiction: and, last of all, the common punning, mere verbal wit—(which to lawyers and scholars is often an *argumentum ad hominem*)—all these modes of wit, do by an unexpected apposition of two or more ideas, apparently (but not historically) related and suddenly contrasted together, shew that the particular relation insisted on, or purpose aimed at, is absurd, incompatible with itself, or out of the character it assumes, not accordant with the key set up—or, in short, not strictly and correctly true. To define again what is absurdity itself, and why it makes us smile or laugh, is as impossible as to define the simplest ideas we have. It is essential to wit, (which is ever employed to prove a negative) to be sudden like a flash—ever lying on the surface; ready, prompt, and intuitive. It is, undoubtedly, a mode of proof: but subject to a higher test. It is not itself the ultimate test, as Lord Shaftesbury would have it. However, we are not, here, speaking of the abuse and petulant presumption of wit, but only of the rational use of it. It is a mode of illustration, shewing a gap or interval in the historical chain of our ideas, made apparent in something we have looked,

said,

said, intended, or done. The *sense* of ridicule, (as it has been very unphilosophically called) must ever be in strict subordination to the reasoning faculty, and in awe of Religion. For nothing can be more heterogeneous and irreconcilable than real absurdity and the highest of all truth.

Why is wit so like madness? It is impossible to define madness; for we know not the nature of mind subjected to it, nor of the union between body and mind; and madness is partly a physical disorganization. All we know is, that in madness there is a chasm in the historical relation of our ideas (something like the dream of a somnambulant): many or all of the ideas, on both sides of the chasm, are connected in their natural order, as in other minds. But there is a frightful interval between, of which the patient is unconscious: for the unity of the mind is gone, or paralysed for a time. Ordinary dreaming is somewhat analogous to this: so the delirium of a fever, and the paroxysms of all the violent passions. The nature of Wit is to shew incoherence and incongruity; and it is said that the habit of searching after, and dwelling upon such relations, may ultimately disorganise the reasoning power itself by which we perceive truth—that is, things in their historical order.

But to return: so, the disposition, manners, character, and physiognomy, are nothing but the historical stamp or fixed mark of estimation given to us by our country, our extraction, our birth, education, our condition and habits—stamped in characters legible, almost intuitively, to any observer.

Why is power so universal a passion with nations and individuals? It is not for vanity only, but for safety and existence; to have the means to act some part, and not to be trampled under foot, and crushed to atoms in the hurry, noise, confusion, and dust of this busy scene. The very object, or purpose of every man's life, what is it? First, following out the tendencies given him by his parents, his public instructors, and above all, by the divine Teacher, to act—to continue his race, by a family; to communicate the knowledge of truth, human and divine, to that family; to build up some monument of his race, pedigree, or of his own

achievements; he records, with the assistance of heraldry, his origin; he emblazons his arms and motto, (or the proverb of his life) hoping that his children may survive him—thus anxious to have a renewal of his corporeal being, life, and actions; and if that is denied him—at least—to leave some monument in marble behind, clinging to existence in the memory of men as long as possible! All our plans and speculations tend to practice and action—to furnish our contingent in the great account of all things.

By what means do we know that we are accountable beings? Revelation, and thence conscience, incessantly warn us that a register is kept, as a counterpart or voucher to the great reckoning we must all give of every thought and speculation—disposition, passion, affection, of every habit, whether domestic, religious, or political, of our tastes and very amusements; but doubly and triply are we accountable for our words and actions: for besides other reasons, (and that their effects have external evidence, as an historical document of themselves) these are within the ken and jurisdiction of HUMAN tribunals.

What is fortune, commonly said to be the mistress of this world?—fortune, which fixes our condition, and which distributes in various orders and proportions, the gifts of nature and society, whether mental or corporeal; which makes us be born in such a family, province, community—with more or less of inheritance, of friends, patronage, inherited or acquired, alliances by marriage, or other adventitious advantage. We call this last a lottery, and all the rest, lot or chance: which should rather be called Providence, as we are taught by the analogies of history.

But we must define history, so as not to seem playing upon words. "History is the building up of truth." And as truth is made up of facts and principles, more or less abstract and elementary, it is the putting these together in a system, so as to make, from consistent parts, one consistent whole.

For what is termed the philosophy of mind and body, is nothing more than the preparing our implements, terms, expressions, our figures and calculations; the index, *precis*, *result*, and

and simplest exponent of history. Or these are the parts, the organs, and the members of one body, of which history is the person. It alone is knowledge, because it alone is entire: it is the subject—it is the identity and soul; knowledge both in the concrete and in the abstract—in particulars; in universals—the beginning, middle—and end—the scope and intent—the purpose, and the MORAL. YORICK.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 17.*
YOUR intelligent Correspondent, CARADOC, p. 98. b. knows perhaps that Dr. Wooddeson, the Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, late Vinerian Professor, is son of the Rev. Richard Wooddeson, whom he inquires after, and now living in London, but it is feared too debilitated to be applied to for information respecting his late worthy father. Mr. Lovibond, as I think I heard from his own mouth, about two and forty years ago, was a pupil of Mr. Wooddeson's, who is probably Richard Wooddeson of Magd. Coll. M.A. July 6, 1725; where also occurs Richard Wooddeson, M.A. June 8, 1676. R. C.

ON THE CLERICAL DRESS.

(Continued from p. 229.)

II. **A**FTER having thus stated the authority which enjoins a peculiar dress to the Clergy, I shall proceed to notice the glaring manner in which *even the form of dress prescribed by the judicious and learned Archdeacon* is neglected by the great body of that sacred order; and also examine some of the reasons which probably lead to the prevalence of this laxity. The former will be apparent by contrasting the practice of the Clergy (in this particular) for about the last century, with that of the present time; and the latter will be treated of in Section III.

1st. The pious and learned George Herbert, in his "Priest to the Temple," chap. IV. entitled "The Parson's Life," has the following excellent description of a Clergyman of his day (A. D. 1630.)

"The Parson's yea, is yea; and nay, nay; and his apparel plain, but reverend, and clean, without spots or dust, or smell; the purity of his mind breaking out, and dilating itself even to his body, clothes, and habitation."

What a contrast is this to the practice of the majority of the Clergy of the present day, who, instead of being PLAIN and REVEREND in apparel, are *flippant, gay, fashionable*, and in some cases almost *dandified*.

2d. In No. 609 of the Spectator, dated Oct. 20, 1714, we find the following sentence:

"As I WAS the other day walking with an honest country gentleman, he very often was expressing his astonishment to see the town so mightily crowded with doctors of divinity; upon which I told him he was very much mistaken if he took all those gentlemen he saw in scarfs to be persons of that dignity; for that a young divine, after his first degree in the university, usually comes lither only to shew himself; and, on that occasion is apt to think he is but half equipped with a gown and cassock for his public appearance, if he hath not the additional ornament of a scarf of the first magnitude to entitle him to the appellation of Doctor from his landlady and the boy at Child's."

This quotation clearly proves that *even the whole clerical costume was then usually worn in public*. At present, this reverend appearance is very rarely seen, and that only on a Sunday, worn by *some* Clergyman who may happen to reside very near his Church; and who puts it on at home to save himself that trouble in the sacred edifice.

3d. The celebrated Savage, whose lines I quoted in my last paper, proves that the Clergy of his day (1735) uniformly used the habit of their order, though perhaps not to the extent in which it was worn in the days of Addison; for the Poet, having described the College Progress of his hero, proceeds, line 19*,

"Let Testimonials then his worth disclose!
 He gains a CASSOCK, BEAVER †, and a ROSE ‡."

The Clergy, as a body, at present entirely neglect the use of the *short cassock* in public, and the great majority, even the *Clerical hat* and its appropriate ornament the *rose*.

4th. The ingenious Fielding, who wrote his "Adventures of Joseph

* "The Progress of a Divine," a satire, by Richard Savage, esq. 4to. London, 1735.

† Vide Sec. V. div. I. of this article in the next Number.

‡ Vide Sec. V. div. 2. of this article.

Andrews" A. D. 1742, in his able description of "Parson Adams," has repeatedly portrayed him as wearing that distinguishing badge of his profession, the Cassock. And further, to shew that this mark of the priestly character was not confined to the limits of an obscure country village, he has sent him on a journey to London, and exhibited him throughout the country similarly habited; moreover, the good-natured Divine is also faithfully delineated in his Cassock, in all the engravings which embellish this pleasing narrative.

5th. The *whole tenor* of the quotation, which I have taken above from Archdeacon Sharp, tends to shew that a marked distinction of dress was prevalent amongst the Clergy of his day (1753.)

6th. I may be allowed to add to these authorities, for the practice of wearing a distinct dress, that of a venerable friend of mine, upwards of 80 years of age. He is a respectable beneficed Clergyman in the diocese of Salisbury; and he informs me that it was, and has been, until lately, the general custom of the Clergy to be distinct from the laity in their usual costume, and also that when he was a young man, it was strenuously insisted on by the Bishops of the day. And here I cannot avoid observing, that my friend's ancient and reverend appearance (for he strictly fulfils the spirit of the canon) forcibly reminds me of better days, when revolutionary principles in politics, and fanatical ones in religion, had not tainted the minds of the people.

III. The prevalence of this laxity amongst the Clergy may be attributed to one or other of the following causes:

1st. The being ignorant that such a peculiarity of dress is authorized, much less specially appointed, to be worn by the Clergy.

2d. A fear of being thought *proud*, or *singular*, or *precise*, as well as a *fondness for the fashions and gaieties of the world*, may probably operate upon the younger Clergy.

3d. The ridicule of many ignorant persons, who denigrate the Clerical Hats "*Fire-Shovel Hats*," "*Hen's-Nest Hats*," "*Jeroboams*," and who call Cassocks "*Popish petticoats*," and the band, "*Stobbering bibbs*;" may *deter others from using these appropriate distinctions.*

4th. The inattention and negligence of Bishops, and Archdeacons, who seldom or ever insist on the use of the distinct habit of the Sacred order.

IV. In order to point out the necessity of a distinct dress being *now* worn by the Clergy, I shall notice,

1st. The express intention of the Canon, viz. that the Clergy "by a prescript form of decent and comely apparel, might be *known to the people*, and thereby receive the honour and estimation due to the special messengers and Ministers of Almighty God."

2d. The Clergy cannot "be known to the people" generally, nor "be had in outward reverence," unless they are designated by some peculiar habit.

3d. For the circumstance of wearing Clerical Hats, which some of the Clergy observe, will *not alone* make this necessary distinction; because many ancient laymen, under the influence of early habits, and some Dissenting Teachers or Ministers*, *from some motive or other*, use this badge of the Clerical character; it is true, that these Teachers (*as they are styled*) may excuse themselves by saying that they are at liberty to wear whatever kind of hats they choose;—granted, but if the Clergy were to adhere to the habit of their order, viz. *the short cassock, band, hat and rose*, there would then be a visible distinction between them and these Teachers, who would not, I feel assured, assume such "*popish badges*" (as they call them); though they have already committed themselves in this respect by wearing the *gown*, in order (as they allege) *to please the ladies.*

4th. The black garb, which has caused the Clergy to be designated "*Gentlemen of the black cloth*," will not answer the purpose of manifesting their peculiar order; for it is alike worn by him who proclaims the encouraging promises of the Gospel, as by him who urges the dreadful threatenings of the law—by the healer of the body, and by him who has "the cure of souls;" in fact, by all who are termed, or term themselves, *professional men, or profes-*

* I do not here mean to insinuate that I consider *Dissenting Teachers* in any other situation than that of *laymen*; for such they most certainly are, as being described by Act of Parliament, as persons pretending to Holy Orders.

was; indeed were even this black garb a sufficient mark of distinction, it would avail little, as many of the Clergy, by their party-coloured dress, daily remind us of the well-known line of Juvenal.

"RARA AVIS IN TERRIS, nigroque simillima cygno."

3th. It will therefore follow, from the above observations, that it is highly expedient, that the Clergy should (were it only for the sake of being consistent) use some such appropriate badges of their sacred order, as Dr. Sharp recommends.

I will close this division of my subject by a quotation from the Poet Crabbe, who in lively descriptions of rural scenery, and admirable portraits of real life, has been seldom equalled. After having faithfully delineated the character of a fanatical *Church-reformer* (or rather *Church-destroyer*) he proceeds: *

"Men are not equal, and 'tis meet and right
That Robes and Titles our respect ex-
Order requires it; 'tis by vulgar pride
That such regard is censur'd and denied;
Or by that false enthusiastic zeal,
That thinks the Spirit will the Priest re-
veal,
And show to all men, by their powerful
Who are appointed and inspir'd to teach:
Alas! could we the dangerous rule be-
lieve,
Whom for their Teacher should the
Since all the varying kinds demand re-
spect,
All press you on to join the chosen
Although but in this single point agreed,
Desert your Churches, and adopt our
Creed."

SIGISMUND.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 18.*
It is said, p. 117, from "the learned Antiquarian brothers, Lysons," that they could not learn that the word *wick* (the termination of the names of towns where salt is made) had any meaning connected with the circumstance of brine being found there. The following circumstances seem to prove that it had some connection with that meaning. In the neighbourhood of

* "The Borough:" a Poem, in Twenty-four Letters, by the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. B. London, 1816. Letter IV. line 94.

Garr. Mag. April, 1819.

Nantwich and Droitwich (and probably near Northwich and Middlewich) when salt is wanted, they say, "I must go to the Wyche." The houses where the salt is made are called "the Wyche houses," and to "scold like a *Wyche-waller*," that is, a salt-boiler, is a proverb probably not yet obsolete. And to "wall the whey" is properly explained by Ray to "make it scalding hot," in order that the curds may rise and be taken off. It would seem then that *wyche* (universally pronounced *long*, till modern affectation began to shorten it) meant *salt*;—unless it shall be thought that in all these instances *wich* or *wic*, from *Ficus*, a town, gave its name to the article made there, as *Birmingham* did to a bad halfpenny. It might be added, that the former name of Nantwich, *Wyche Malbank*, and "*The Nantwich*," as it used to be called, as *Bath* a century and half ago was commonly called "*The Bath*," also seem to indicate an appellative sense in *Wich*, not merely a form of termination, as in Norwich, Greenwich, Woolwich, nor a *vill*, as in *Bray Wick*, Berks. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 10.*

SEND you for preservation among your other invaluable records, the following short annals of Rubens—the paper is indorsed thus: "Life of Rubens (I think from Du Piles) and Epitaph," in the hand-writing of my Grandfather, who counted himself a pupil of this great Painter, and his fame profited by so great an example. A. H.

IL avoit une si grande habitude dans toutes les parties de son Art, qu'il avoit aussitôt peint que desiné; d'où vient que l'on voit presqu'autant de petits Tableaux de sa main qu'il en a faits de grands, dont ils sont les premières pensées et les esquisses: et de ces Esquisses il y en a de fort legers et d'autres assez finis, selon qu'il possedoit plus ou moins ce qu'il avoit a faire, ou qu'il estoit en humeur de travailler. Il y en a mesme qui luy servirent comme d'original, et où il avoit étudié d'après Nature les objets qu'il devoit représenter dans le grand Ouvrage, ou il changeoit seulement selon qu'il le trouvoit à propos. Après cela ne soyez pas estonné du nombre presqu' infini de ses Tableaux, et si je vous

314 Rubens' Epitaph.—Local Indifference to Perjury. [April,

vous dia que nonobstant les grandes affaires auxquelles il estoit obligé de vaquer, jamais peintre n'a produit tant d'ouvrages. Nous en voyons la plus grande partie en estampes, dont les meilleures ont esté gravées sous sa conduite par Paul du Pont, Luc Westremans, Bolwert, et Pierre de Jode, tous quatres excellens ouvriers.

Enfin, après avoir vécu si utilement pour son Prince et pour sa patrie, et si glorieusement pour luy-mesme, il mourut en 1640 âge de 64 ans, et fut enterré à l'Eglise Saint Jacques d'Anvers, dans laquelle sa veuve et ses enfans ont fait bastir en sa mémoire une Chapelle où ils ont fait mettre cette Epitaphe.

D. O. M.

Petrus Paulus Rubenius Eques, Joannis hujus urbis Senatoris filius, Steini Toparcha,
H. S. E.

Qui inter cæteras, quibus ad miraculum excelluit doctrinæ, historiæ præcæ, omniumque bonarum artium et elegantiarum dotes, non sui tantum sæculi, sed et omnis ævi, Appelles dici meruit; atque ad Regum Principumque virorum amicitias gradum sibi fecit.

A Philippo Hispaniarum Indiarumque Rege inter sanctoris consilii scribas adscitus et ad Carolum Magnæ Britanniæ Regem anno 1630. XXIX. delegatus, pacis inter eosdem Principes mox initæ fundamenta feliciter posuit.

Obit anno sal. 1640. XL. ætatis LXIV. Domina Helena Formentia vidua, ac liberi, Sacellum hoc Aramque ac Tabulam Deipare cultui consecratum, Memoriam Rubenianæ L. M. poni dedicarique curarunt.

R. I. P.

A. D.	1577	né;	
	1587	la mort de son Père	10
	1600	son départ pour Italië	23
	1609	la mort de sa Mère	32
		il epousa la fille de J. de Brante.	
	1625	à Paris	48
	1629	en Angleterre	52
	1626	mort de sa femme	49
	1630	il se maria en 2de noces avec Helene Forment, agée de 15 ans.	
		5 Enfans	53
	1640		agé 64

On Local Indifference to Perjury; especially in Petty Juries.

Mr. URBAN, March 8.

AS an infraction of the integrity of Juries involves not only a most serious moral crime, but a violation of the most sacred preservative of rights and property, I solicit an opportunity of directing the attention of that part of your Readers who are concerned in legislative administration to some existing abuses in a certain distant district, which more especially refer to Petty Juries. In all countries where the inhabitants, without general intercourse with commercial neighbours, or being lowered by the occupations of trade, still re-

tain their primitive simplicity of manners, a fine native spirit of independence pervades the public character, and the selfishness and pusillanimity of meaner communities are exchanged for a general defensive bond of union and attachment. But tares spring up with the wheat; the most romantic features of generosity and honour are very imperceptibly allied to the stronger contortions of outrage and villainy; and thus it happens that spirit of confraternity fellow-feeling in true, and I dominantly but alienation, I

these failings are merely extended to a half-civilized part of society.

One man who was selected as foreman to a jury—on an affair where the clergyman's decimation of produce had been stolen, decided the verdict by telling the rest, "We must not bring in a verdict for the parson," upon the common principle of resentment towards those to whom they are under the necessity of paying this impost. In another instance, where the charge was incontestably proved, a publican on the jury gave as a reason to those who made inquiries in surprize at the result, that "we must not bring them in guilty, for they were all very good customers of mine." An oath is the most solemn form of compact in society—the infringement of it renders the criminal code a nullity. In another instance five hundred pounds were actually given to a jury to bring off a person indicted for a capital offence; and in parochial affairs a pauper has been known to say, that "he would not swear himself to a parish belonging to a workhouse;" and again, I have had personal knowledge of the circumstance of a woman swearing herself pregnant by a private soldier out of the country, in order to swindle her parish, and to preserve her enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*, when she was actually not impregnated. In all countries partially refined, the conduct of the people at large is biassed by a conventional submission, by a kind of club law existing by tradition among themselves. Innumerable instances of this injurious sympathy might be described. In Scotland they claim the right of defending each other by a similar self-instigated federacy. I believe the popular descriptions mention an adage in the Highlands, of "No Scot pinks Scots een out;" and particular bodies of men assume the right of murder among themselves. A corps of navigators* almost destroyed two of their companions; and, when committed, wondered by what right they were interfered with. They obeyed only their own laws. Where there is so much systematic indifference to obligations human and divine, there must exist either depravity of character, or a gross and commiserable fatuity in the comprehension of all

institutes of law or conscience; and thence the reform cannot be attained by appeal to the understanding, but by the more sensible and durable impressions which result from inflicting the penalty of the Law, *e.g.* the pillory for perjury. That reformation which is attained by any painful or *irritant* operation on the external senses is permanent and tenacious. The abrogation of the law of flogging even females, in our penal code, is a public injury. When a woman is once guilty of illicit acts, it is a general observation that she undergoes a change of identity; that she becomes, as it is quaintly said, "worse than a man." A fine of five shillings is an amendment considered with very light regret, compared with the gratuitous application of thirty lashes on the dorsal or glutæal muscles of turnip-stealers and petty thieves.

To touch upon a subject on which there exists much expression of sentiment of late, I must remark, that Voltaire, who unhappily abused a super-eminent good sense, has well observed, that laws should be proportioned to the offences. In his "Man with Forty Crowns," he says, that a man was broken on the rack for stealing a sheaf of corn. An useful member of society, who might still have been rendered useful, was lost, and cost the prosecutor a great deal of money, and no one would work for him. In England they transported a fat lazy fellow for life; he begged to have it commuted for hanging, for he hated hard work. Some creatures would join, without being barefooted, in the processions of the Carmelites; instead of excommunicating them, they should have been obliged to walk on the next occasion upon their heads. In England we sacrifice an hecatomb every year for forgery, for which there is an extraordinary facility of execution, great inducement, and a deceitful immunity from detection.

Let these hints be a consideration for future amendment. Protracted punishments, expatriation, and the labour of colonies, is always more cruel, effectual, and useful to the State, as agencies in the check of crime, than death. SILENTIENS.

Mr. URBAN, March 18.

SEVERAL of the houses on the West side of Gracechurch-street, which

* Canal-diggers.

which are nearly adjoining to White Hart-court, and in the parish of All-hallows, Lombard-street, have (under some parts of them) two tiers, or stories of cellaring; and the lower stories have pointed vaultings, composed of squared portions of chalk, corresponding with the vaultings in many of our antient buildings.

A few days ago, I had occasion to inspect a small vault of the above description. It is situated very nearly under the South-east corner of White Hart-court. Some years ago, I remember visiting a similar vault (but of more extent) under the premises about thirty feet Northward; and I have been told there are others nearly adjoining.

The vault above described has nothing in it to attract particular notice; but, in the chain of historical research, a small link is frequently of service. On the Western side is a stone stair-case; and part of the stone jaumb to entrance is remaining; on the East side there has been an aperture, most likely for light towards Gracechurch-street. I expect that the Southern wall is comparatively modern, and that the vault once extended about twenty feet further in that direction. The crown of the arch is about eleven feet below the present level of the street-paving.

I think it very probable that these several vaults are the remains of some building, formerly of notoriety. Perhaps some of your ingenious Correspondents will take the trouble to convey, through the medium of your interesting Miscellany, some information on this subject to,

Yours, &c.

J. B. G.

General Remarks upon the peculiar Styles and Excellencies of the best BRITISH POETS.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII. part ii. p. 296.)

THE pure elements, whose happy conjunction gives birth to true poetic genius, are of the mightiest and most transcendent nature: a profound knowledge of creation, a gigantic grasp of conception, a noble elevation of thought, and a deep and keen feeling of sublimity; these high acquirements and rare gifts are indispensably necessary to form a great Poet.

A painting which rises but little

above mediocrity may delight the eye, whilst it appeals but little to the judgment; its greatest faults may be hid from casual observation by the general effect. And thus, by the final labour of the Artist being presented at once to the spectator, his work may excite considerable praise, until its rising fame elicits criticism which its merits are inadequate to support.

It is otherwise with Poetry, in which, as the plot and characters are left gradually to develop themselves, minute blemishes are easily perceivable; and the most extraordinary merit is requisite, to prevent the attention of the reader from becoming languid and absent.

Hence there is no art which requires more exquisite skill in its management; or in which the powers of genius are more eminently displayed. Pourtrayed by the glowing ardour of the Poet, Nature appears dressed in a majesty of beauty, which at once appeals to our senses, and awakes in us feelings of the purest delight. Overpowered by the fervour which blazes in every line, we shake off for a moment those earthly feelings that enchain us with the strong bonds of local affections; our whole soul becomes moulded to the magician's will, and breathes only amid the beings he has created. With them we rejoice and mourn; when they are angry, we feel resentment; and when the balm of consolation alleviates their distress, it soothes and refreshes us, as the morning dew revives the opening flower.

But genius, whose creative power throws around it an air of divinity, is far too scarce to satisfy that restlessness of spirit which seeks after novelty as for a blessing: nor can it be expected that the work of mortal powers should long please a being before whose eyes the sublime form of Nature itself grows dull. The finest poets soon cease to delight the majority of mankind; and hence they hail with rapture productions far inferior to those which they neglect. The elegance of one, the musical rhythmus of another, and the strange conceits of a third, become successively the objects of applause, and the envied models of imitation: until poetry, stretched and tortured on the racks of an spotted taste, resigns its fine bold spirit of inspiration,

ration, and becomes a lifeless mass of laboured verbiage, and affected elegance.

It is to this cause that we may trace the many absurdities that have at various times debased the British Muse; and here too we see the origin of that school in which Poetry revived after Chaucer. Surrey, the mirror of chivalry, and the finished model of the court, whilst he made love as a true knight, wrote verses as a true lover; both were complete of their kind.

The spirit of this accomplished Nobleman had been polished in Italy, and, true to his education, he modeled his gallantry after the heroes of the Orlando and Jerusaleme Deliverato; and formed his verse upon the gentle strains of Petrarch. Hence the genius of his native language was too often perverted, to assume a foreign garb; and although his brilliant talents often led him to copy Nature with effect, the artificial taste he had imbibed too strongly induced him to confine his study to words. A remarkable instance of what is here asserted will be found in the following commencement of one of his sonnets, which in other respects is not deficient in beauty:

“The sun hath twice brought forth the tender green, [nesse;

Twice clad the earth in lively lusti-
Once have the windes despoiled the sylvan scene,

And once again begin their cruelnesse;
Since I have hid within my breast that harm [nesse.”

That never shall recover healthful-

It is curious to observe how the follies of past ages awake anew; and we cannot but smile as we trace the substantive terminations of Surrey in the lucubrations of certain versifiers of our own days. But I am anticipating my subject.

It must be acknowledged that the accomplished Howard has many claims upon our gratitude for the polish he bestowed upon the language; and if it be true that he is the inventor of English blank verse, his memory well deserves the highest respect; but this honour is perhaps more justly due to Gascoigne. The fame of Surrey and his contemporary Wyatt was very high during the age in which they flourished; and the spirit which pervaded their writings may be traced through a long list of successors.

But the limits of this Essay require that I mention only the most eminent Poets; in which list we may certainly include the gentle Spenser; whose genius first lit that pure poetic flame, which for more than a century afterwards continued to illuminate this country with unrivaled splendour.

This amiable Poet was a native of London; and, if the majority are to be followed in a disputed date, was born in 1553. Of his youth little is known; but of his maturer years sufficient facts have been collected, to enable the curious to trace him through all the chequered scenes of hope and disappointment incident to the lives of literary men: patronized and praised into ambition, they spend a large portion of their days in combating their accumulating vexations by golden dreams of future happiness; until they finally terminate their prospects where they perhaps scorned to begin them.

It was when Spenser had reached this climax of his views, when the munificence of Elizabeth had settled him in Ireland on 177. a year, that he published his “*Faerie Queene*,” a production which in point of fame has heaped on him a more ample reward, and that drew from his Sovereign a donation, which, though very trifling, trebled her former generosity.

This great work has now received the praise of seven generations, and has numbered amongst its admirers some of the greatest names that British literature can boast. Of excellence so highly testified, it seems almost an impiety to doubt; yet I must unwillingly admit that the foundation of the *Fairy Queen* is extremely faulty, and I do not hesitate to assert that no talents could have rendered the story universally pleasing.

A work of imagination which is guided by a resemblance to Nature, and which dresses fiction in the language of truth, will always, and every where, be clearly understood; and when the portrait is faithful, will excite a lasting tribute of admiration and praise. But a composition whose sole basis is a mystical allegory, and “a darke conceite,” though it may be crowned with the loudest plaudits for a while, yet when its peculiar distortion of nature is no longer in vogue, the tide of admiration will slowly subside into neglect, or at best

be

be feebly retained by adventitious merits.

The heroes of Homer are a race whose powers far exceed the limited gifts of mortality; yet their portraits have so much of the air and finish of life, that the mind, seduced by the grandeur of their forms, would be more pleased to allow the degeneracy of the present race of men than the exaggeration of the ancient picture. Of his Gods, the non-existence is more apparent; yet it is never sufficiently obtrusive to destroy the appearance of truth which pervades the divine poem of the venerable Greek.

And reverting to more modern times, when our immortal Shakspeare shadows forth his supernatural agents, they stalk before us in all the appalling wildness of reality; the illusion is always kept in the background; and the mind is less willing to perceive it, because it readily conceives that were such terrific beings to be embodied in a visible form, they would probably appear with all those mysterious attributes which Shakspeare has given to them.

But when the abstract and metaphysical qualities of the soul, its virtues and its vices, are portrayed in a human form, the strange being thus created has no property by which we may identify it with the species.

It is by the feelings of the heart, and the propensities of the soul, that we are enabled to make an estimate of individual character; and therefore to typify any of those properties under a living form, is to destroy all our measures of its actions in the usual occurrences of life. Besides, there is so little connexion between our ideas of physical existence and moral quality, that all conception of the one derived from the other will be vague and unsatisfactory.

Hence, when we find ourselves amid the creations of Spenser, when our companions are Faith and Mercy, or Injustice and Despair, the lights in which we have this strange company are so varied and discordant, that at length the mind, tired of the continual conflict, seeks for relief from the ready suggestions of incredulity.

With such unsubstantial materials has Spenser framed the extensive fabric of the "Faerie Queene;" according to the magnificent outline he has left us, it was his intention to have ex-

hibited the Christian virtues, the courage, and the address of twelve knights, whose heroic achievements were to have been successively portrayed in as many books; neglect or accident has deprived the world of one half of them: a loss, however, which is the less to be lamented as their connexion is but slight.

The story commences in the court of the Fairy Queen, a lady who is either Glory in general, or the glorious Queen Elizabeth in particular, according to which, the poet or his reader finds most convenient to conceive. On the first day of a splendid feast, given by this doubly illustrious character, Holyness presented himself at the foot of the throne; but his usual fate in courts awaited him, and he remained seated on the ground neglected and unknown.

At length a lady entered, and sued for the service of a gallant knight, to deliver her royal, but aged parents, from falling a prey to a monstrous dragon; an enemy indeed sufficiently formidable, since in his terrible powers of destruction are pictured the ravages of the great enemy of mankind. The ready zeal of Holyness prompts him to claim the adventure; yet his services would hardly have been accepted, had not the spiritual armour of St. Paul worked a singular revolution in his appearance.

The setting out of this Christian knight upon his maiden adventure commences the first book; to which we are introduced as follows:

"A gentle knight was pricking on the
plaine, [shielde,
Ycladd in mightie arms and silver
Wherein old dints of deepe wounds did
remaine, [fielde;
The cruel markes of many a bloody
Yet armes till that time did he never
wield: [bitt,
His angry steede did chide his foaming
As much disdainng to the curbe to
yielde: [did sitt,
Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire
As one for knightly giusts and fierce
encounters fitt."

Scarce have the godly knight, the gentle Una, and her little dwarf, commenced their travels, before a dreadful storm drives them to seek for shelter in a neighbouring wood,
"Whose lustie trees, ycladd with summer's pride,
Did spread so brawd, that heaven's light
did hide,

Not

Not perceable with power of any stair,
And all within were pathes and allies
wide,

With footing worne, and leading inward
farre: [they entered are.]

Faire harbour that them seems; so in

The two next Stanzas, which describe the various properties of the trees, are so admirable, that I would willingly indulge myself in quoting them; but they have been so often transcribed and praised, that it would be only to point out an excellence with which few are unacquainted.

"Within the navel of this hideous wood" they discover the monster *Error*; the prototype of Milton's *Sin*. The knight immediately proves his unflashed valour on the enormous beast; but I shall willingly pass over the battle, for Spenser has here, as in many other places, forgotten that true taste does not delight to dwell long and minutely on that which, instead of being terrible, is merely disgusting.

After many fears on the part of the lady, and deeds of valour on that of her champion, the victory is complete; and the lost pair seek to disentangle themselves from the mazes of the wood. In this endeavour they meet with an aged hermit, who with all the humility of his profession, describes himself as

"Silly old man, that lives in hidden cell."

They accept his proffered entertainment, and deem that they have found in his humble cell a comfortable asylum for the night: but their hopes are illusive; the apparent hermit proves to be Archimago, a powerful magician, and inveterate enemy of Una's. By the potency of his art, he deceives the knight, and contrives to separate him from the unhappy fair;

"He then devise himselfe how to disguise; [take

For by his mighty science he could
As many formes and shapes in seeming
wise,

As ever Proteus to himselfe could
make:

Sometime a fowle, sometime a fish in
lake,

Now like a foxe, now like a dragon fell;

That of himselfe he ofte for feare
would quake, [tell

And oft would flie away. O who can
The hidden powre of herbes, and might
of magic spell!"

Having disguised himself as the Red-Cross Knight, the impostor leads Una into many difficulties and much distress; whilst her deceived lover, falling into the hands of a witch, is betrayed into numerous perils; and finally into a loathsome imprisonment. The courage of Arthur, the great champion of romance, unites the disconsolate pair, and delivers them from their accumulated distress.

Soon after this happy period the travellers arrive at the dreary abode of Despair; the rencontre with this formidable personage is one of the finest descriptions in the book:

"Ere long they come where that same
wicked wight [cave,

His dwelling has, low in a bollow
Far underneath a craggy clift ypight,

Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy
grave, [grave:

That still for carrion carcasses doth
On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,

Shrieking his baneful note, which ever
drave [fowl:

Far from that haunt all other cheerfull
And all about it wand'ring ghosts did

wail and howl, [of trees,

And all about old stocks and stubs

Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever
seen,

Did hang upon the rugged rocky knees;
On which had many wretches hanged

been, [green,

Whose careases were scatter'd on the
And thrown about the clifts.

* * * *

The darksome cave they enter, where
they find [ground,

That cursed man, low sitting on the
Musing full sadly in his sullen mind;

His greasy locks, low growing and un-
bound, [round,

Disordered hung about his shoulders
And hid his face: through which his

hollow eyne [tound;

Look'd deadly dull, and stared as as-
His raw-bone cheeks, through penury

and pine, [never dine.

Were shrunk into his jaws, as he did
His garmente, nought but many rag-

ged clouts, [was,

With thorns together pinned and patched
The which his naked sides he wrapp'd

about:

And him beside there lay upon the grass
A dreary corse, whose life away did

pass, [warm blood,

All wallow'd in his own yet luke-

That from his wound yet welled fresh,
alas!

In which a rusty knife fast fixed stood,
And made an open passage for the gush-
ing flood."

Against

Against the winning speeches of this dreadful man, the firmness of the Red-Cross Knight is scarcely proof; but the steady virtue of his fair companion saves him from the snare. After this severe trial, the prudent lady, observing that his strength of mind had been shaken by his sufferings, conducts him to the abode of Faith, Hope, and Charity, where his conscience is purified, and he is admitted visibly to observe the unutterable blessings of Heaven.

Hence he proceeds to meet the mighty foe, whose extermination is the great end of all his labours. The battle has some merits, and many faults; it strongly reminds us of the terrible engagement between More of More-hall, and the Dragon of Wantley; but the termination of the fight is certainly in favour of the humorous old ballad. Were it not for the beauty of a line or two, the terminating stanza of Spenser would possess but little that his most ardent admirer could praise:

"So downe he fell, and forth his life did
breath [swift ;
That vanisht into smoke and cloudes
So downe he fell, that the earth him
derneath, [load to lift ;
Did grone as feeble so great great
So downe he fell, as an huge rocky
clift, [washt away,
Whose false foundation waves have
With dreadful poyze is from the
mayneland rifte,
And rolling downe, great Neptune doth
dismay ;
So downe he fell, and like an heaped
mountain lay."

I have now hastily run over the first book of the "Faerie Queene," which must serve as a specimen of the whole; as it would be extending my criticism beyond the bounds of this paper, to enter to the same length into the remainder of that extensive work.

Of the poetical powers of Spenser in general, I think it may be asserted that he excelled more in the description of the beautiful than the grand. Eminently gifted with luxuriance of imagination, he delighted to rove in all the romantic wildness of uncultivated forests, to exhibit the pomp of chivalry, and to describe the vices and virtues which deform or beautify the human mind.

Of the elegance of his description, the following is a fair specimen :

"Eftsoones they heard a most melodious sound, [eare,

Of all that mote delight a dainty
Such as at once might not on living
ground, [where :

Save in this paradise, be heard else-
Right hard it was for wight that did it
heare, [mote be :

To read what manner musick that
For all that pleasing is to living eare,
Was there consorted in one harmonie,
Birds, voices, instruments, windes, wa-
ters, all agree, [ful shade,

The joyous birds, shrouded in cheer-
Their notes unto the voyce attempted
sweet ; [made

The angel call soft treambling voyces
To the instruments divine responses
meet : [meet

The silver sounding instruments did
With the base murmure of the waters
fall :

The waters fall, with difference discreet,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind
did call ;

The gentle warbling wind lowe an-
swering to all."

Amongst his greatest faults may be reckoned the languid feebleness with which he describes the hurry and rapidity of strife, his prolixity of discussion, and his frequent and wretched play upon words; of which latter fault the following line will perhaps be considered as a sufficient specimen :

"Glad of such luck ; the lucklesse lucky
mayd."

This is truly worthy of the inimitable
Bottom !

Of his versification much might be said ; it has had a considerable effect upon the poetry of this country, and of late years great efforts have been made to revive it. To deny that it possesses elegance and beauty, would be to oppose a single judgment against the fiat of years ; but I believe I do not stand alone when I assert that its structure is far too artificial. When the subject is trivial, the beauty of the verse adorns it ; but when the terrific or the grand is the object of description, the cumbrous stanza moves with awkward solemnity, as the painted windows of an ancient edifice, that glow with beauty in the evening ray, look dull and heavy when opposed to the dazzling splendour of the meridian sun. C. B.

Mr.

SCULPTURE IN FRANCE.

UNDER the auspices of Francis the First, in the early part of the sixteenth century, Sculpture, as cultivated and practised in the Florentine School, was first introduced into France by native artists; and the progress of it was so rapid and successful, that they soon attained to an admirable degree of perfection. It was truly an æra of ingenious men. In Architecture, P. de L'Orme and Jean Bullant employed their superior talents on the palaces of that sumptuous monarch; and their interior embellishment of Painting and Sculpture exhausted all that was then known of the sister arts, from the hands of Jean Cousin Goujon, Paul Ponce Trebati, and Pierre Bontemps.

Goujon was the first Sculptor of any celebrity in France. His most considerable work is the "Fountain des Innocents" at Paris. He was contemporary with M. Angelo; but, having formed himself in an earlier school, it does not appear that he attempted to imitate him. In many of his works grace and flexibility of movement are allied to the simplicity of the antique. His draperies are free and delicate, and his bas-reliefs show skill and taste. In fact, it may be said of him as of Dante, that their works might have been more worthy of their genius, had they lived two centuries later. He was a Protestant; and, disregarding a private notice which had been given him, was shot as he was working on a scaffold, during the horrible massacre on St. Bartholomew's day in 1572.

To Jermain Pilon the French school owes much of its early fame. He was the first of them who introduced elegance in his draperies, still too much twisted; and was more happy in the cast of the folds, on which account he has been styled, by his admirers, the *Correggio* of Sculpture. If he deserved this praise by any of his performances, it was by the *Graces*, in which the hair of the heads, and the lightness of the draperies, are certainly excellent.

Nearly equal in the scale of merit may be considered the works of Sar-

rasin, Francheville, and Anguier, which are characterized by similar beauties and faults. They were all mannerists of the school of John of Bologna, and were chiefly employed in sepulchral sculpture, in which female personifications of the virtues were usually introduced.

Of these, Sarrasin was the most known, from the number of his scholars who perpetuated his fame, and among whom Girardon was the most eminent. He combined severity of outline with considerable grace. Queen Anne of Austria, before the birth of Louis XIV. had made a vow, that she would present at the altar of our Lady of Loretto the statue of an infant in gold, of the exact weight, if she should be delivered of a prince. This event happening, Sarrasin was ordered to cast an angel in silver, three feet and a half high, in the act of offering this child of gold. He acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the court, that he soon gained fame and employment. With these Artists, the first æra of Sculpture in France may be said to have closed. Their works having been placed in and near Paris, became the peculiar object of popular fury during the Revolution, chiefly because they commemorate princes and men of rank. Very few of these elaborate performances escaped a ruinous mutilation; and the fragments would have been entirely destroyed or dispersed, but for the zeal and activity of the French Antiquary, Le Noir. It is highly to his honour, that he employed all his influence with the ruling powers of that tumultuous day, to collect and arrange these remains at the national expence; and the small Convent of the Augustines was granted to him for that purpose; and since the re-establishment of the Bourbons, the sepulchral monuments have been mostly placed in their original stations. In a series of apartments, each of which is allotted to a distinct century, the monuments of ancient art are now deposited and re-assembled, instead of being consigned to hopeless oblivion*. Le Noir, although not entirely free from inaccuracy as to the

* Musée des Monumens Français, ou Description historique et chronologique des Statues en marbre et en bronze, Bas-reliefs, et Tombeaux des Hommes et des Femmes célèbres, pour servir à l'Histoire de France et celle de l'Art. Par Alex. Le Noir, 8vo, 5 vols. 1800-1808.

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scrupulous

scrupulous arrangement of the centuries, discovered considerable taste and skill, in restoring and adapting so many fractured pieces. Several of the monuments he re-composed by figures, bas-reliefs, and embellishments formerly belonging to others, but all of them by the same Artist.

The example of Bernini, during the zenith of his reputation at Rome, began to prevail in France, and, by the eminent talents of Pierre Paul Puget, his manner was established as the criterion of excellence. He gave to marble, theatrical gestures and attitudes hitherto unknown; but so exquisite was the finishing, that all eyes were charmed, and censure suspended. Like M. Angelo, he applied himself successfully to the sister arts; but Sculpture was his original pursuit, of which he may be called the founder of the second school in France. Though his works resemble those of Bernini, rather than of that great Florentine master, there appears to have been a certain congeniality in their habits and manners. The same universality of talent, the same rapidity of execution, animated them both, to which may be added the same jealousy of competitors. None of his contemporaries could find admission into his laboratory excepting in disguise. Coysevox once went there with a friend, who inadvertently called him by his name. Puget discovered him, and turning him out of his house exclaimed, "What! is the famous Mr. Coysevox come to see how such a bungler as I am can work?"

His Milo of Crotona engrossed all the praise of the connoisseurs of that day, and it has been even compared with the Laocoon for expression of corporal suffering and despair. Equal admiration was allowed to his groupe of Perseus rescuing Andromeda from the Sea-monster. Beauty, affright, and modesty, are finely combined in the female countenance; but her proportions, though exactly those of the Venus de Medicis, are relatively much too small, as opposed to the gigantic and strained figure of Perseus. The delicacy of the finishing is unparalleled.

About the same time the gardens of Versailles were embellished by the Baths of Apollo, in which the Tritons

watering the horses of the Sun are the far-famed work of the brothers Gaspard and Balthazar Marsy.

Few of the French Sculptors were more industrious, or engaged in more considerable works, than Girardon. In the grand groupe abovementioned, consisting of seven figures, the Apollo and the two kneeling Nymphs are of his hand, and far superior to the others. His monument for Cardinal Richelieu, once in the Church of the Sorbonne, in statuary marble, ranks highest among his productions. This great Statesman and Prelate is represented as reposing, and pointing with one hand to the Book of life; and, with the other placed on his breast, his head is turned with great earnestness, as if avowing his belief in it. The figure of Religion supports him; and at his feet another of History is leaning down, as in an agony of grief, with a book placed carelessly on her knees. The whole of this beautiful allegory is likewise due to Le Brun*. During the insurrection at Paris, some soldiers of the Revolutionary army had broken into the chapel, and one of them struck off the nose with his bayonet, and with the same stroke wounded the antiquary Le Noir in the hand, by whose zeal alone this exquisite performance was saved from complete mutilation. Girardon was extremely flattered during his life-time; and by the poets La Fontaine and Boileau was styled "the Phidias of his age."

Coysevox emulated the fame of Girardon by a successful effort. His Mausoleum for Cardinal Mazarine, in the church of the College of the four nations which he had founded, is the only one in France which can contend for the palm. The statue of the Cardinal is of the size of nature. He is represented as kneeling, with one hand applied to his knee, and with the other appealing to the congregation, and imploring their prayers. For expression of countenance, and grand character, Girardon's Richelieu will bear no comparison with his. In point of natural expression it has higher claims; and had Coysevox been endued with more taste and knowledge of the antique, the suffrages of the critics would have been decidedly in his favour.

Gardens which depended for their

* Dargenville says, "that Le Brun borrowed this idea from Poussin, who has thrice repeated it in several pictures of the Extreme Unction, Eudamedas," &c.

beauty rather on Architecture than Nature were first introduced at Rome and Florence in the sixteenth century, and were made the receptacles even of the finest relicks of antiquity. The Veus herself, when first discovered, was exposed to the open air in the Medici Gardens at Rome. In the seventeenth century, Louis XIV. whose magnificence in building palaces was unrivaled, was induced to surround them by scenes of novel embellishment. His patronage distinguished the celebrated Le Notre, who found ample scope for his genius in composing (if it may be so termed) the royal gardens, which were peopled like the Elysian fields, with sylvan deities, heroes, and groupes of modern workmanship. Le Brun gave the designs for most of these classical fopperies, which were executed in marble and bronze by the best sculptors of the day; who, as works of sculpture were now no longer confined to sepulchral monuments and triumphal statues, became numerous, and established a school from which all Europe was supplied during the universal prevalence of this style of gardening. These symmetrical scenes were rendered so sumptuous by Le Notre, whose sole plan was grandeur of effect, that they offered to other nations an object of perpetual imitation, but of rare attainment. To Sculpture, they were indebted for their chief elegance, and the enchantment which the spectators felt in being so far removed from common life, and, as it were, sent back to the heroic age.

In this crowd of able artists* must be distinguished Le Pautre, Costou, Lerambert, and the brothers Maray. Le Pautre gained considerable fame by having expressed, with striking character, in his groupe of Æneas Anchises, the three periods of human life. But higher commendation has been bestowed upon N. Costou, who had formed his style from the works of M. Angelo and Algardi, and had attained to an uncommon perfection, in adopting their manner. His genius was grand and elevated; and he had acquired a wonderful suppleness in

the draperies and limbs of his figures. The Hamadryad by Lerambert has been praised beyond its real merit, no less than the Mnemoyne by Le Gros. Their successor, and superior in point of genius and knowledge of the antique, was Edmé Bouchardon. Early initiated in the Italian school, and long resident at Rome, these advantages were apparent in his works, in which he ventured to divest himself of the French manner, and to cultivate a more classical and simple taste. In sculpture, his great performance was the equestrian statue of Louis XV. and the concomitant emblematical figures; but he had likewise acquired a taste for architecture, which he displayed in the fountain "de Grenelle" at Paris; a beautiful composition, better adapted to domestic habitation than the purpose for which it was designed. But the French artists of the 17th and 18th centuries have rarely succeeded in their imitations of the antique. They admired and were ambitious of acquiring the highest degree of finishing, without regarding the severe outline or the classical forms of the original, and placed all excellence in the delicacy of workmanship. Most of these copies have an air of pertness totally foreign to their chaste and correct prototypes. Led by false principles to too great a facility of execution, and trusting all to the mere labour of hand, there is necessarily an evident sameness in their works, which degrades the art almost to a mechanical process. The power of making accurate resemblances of familiar objects with apparent facility has always been adapted to popular feelings in every age and nation, because the multitude is more gratified by what excites surprise, than by that which delights the judicious eye. Bernini and Bouchardon were seduced by such admiration to make their art subservient to an imitation below its character, and for so inferior a pursuit of capricious novelties, though with higher claims of art, exhausted the praise of the time in which they lived.

(To be continued.)

* Monuments érigés en France à la gloire de Louis XIV. &c. Par M. Patte, fol. 1765, avec 57 gravures.

Recueil des Statues, Groupes, Fontaines, &c. du Chateau de Versailles. Par Thomassin, 4to, 1734.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.
PERHAPS some of your Correspondents can supply dates, or other circumstances, to the following anecdote, which I have no doubt is in substance correct and authentic, as I had it from a most accurate and most worthy man, who entered at Oxford about the year 1727.

Abendana, a learned Jew, by whom I think there are some works extant (but I am not now within reach of Libraries or Catalogues to ascertain the fact) taught the Hebrew language, perhaps eighty or ninety years ago, at Oxford, where he was well received and esteemed; and some learned and grave men, in the number of his friends, said to each other, as he seemed to be an open, candid, and sensible man, "it was pity they should not take an opportunity to lay before him some of the evidences of Christianity." He was in consequence invited to sup with two or three of them; and, at a proper time, the subject was opened, the Jew listening, and apparently assenting to all that was said; so that, upon his withdrawing, they congratulated each other, and were pleased with the hope that a good foundation had been laid. In a few days, meeting one of his friends in the street, he accosted him, "Well! when will you convert me again?"

No sincere Christian, having intercourse with a son of Israel, would neglect to try whether there is any opening for the truth; but till it please God, in his promised mercy, to take away the veil from their heart (probably by some visible display of his Providence) there is little hope of individual, and none at all of general conversion—as I believe the Jews Converting Society now know to their cost. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15.
AMONG the "Minor Correspondence" in the Mag. for Dec. (p. 482) there are a few lines relating to a subject of very general interest and importance—*The British Fisheries*. The tardiness of Government, and of Parliament also, in taking up this question, since the restoration of Peace, appears almost incredible. As a nursery for the future defenders of our country, as a means of ensuring the continuance of our maritime superiority, and of furnishing employment for vast numbers of seamen, the

extension of our home fisheries is essential in a national point of view, were no subordinate advantages to result from it; whilst the monopoly of the London market too frequently deprives almost two-thirds of the inhabitants of this vast metropolis, and the neighbourhood, of one source of food which Providence hath bountifully created for their use. "It is strange," observed the late Mr. Rose, "that in a maritime country like this, fish is rarely to be seen but at the tables of the rich; for the poor (he might have added the middle classes also) receive little benefit from that nutritious description of aliment*." Whatever laws have hitherto passed for the regulation of the traffick of fish, they are confessedly inefficient for rectifying abuses; and the quantity annually consumed in London, though it may seem great in the aggregate, is trifling compared with its overflowing population. The removal of this evil was one of those objects that engaged the attention of the late philanthropic Sir Thomas Bernard, whose active zeal in ameliorating the condition of the lower orders entitles his name to the lasting gratitude and respect of his countrymen. In his "Account of a Supply of Fish for the Manufacturing Poor, with Observations," published in 1813, he has distinctly pointed out the remedies that ought to be applied; and it would be well if this publication were in the hands of every Member of Parliament, and of every householder in the county of Middlesex.

Sir T. Bernard stated that, with respect to Mackerel, all that arrives "beyond the estimated demand of the fishmonger, however fresh and good, is thrown into the Thames, and destroyed before it reaches Billingsgate; with the consequence of enhancing the price of mackerel to the opulent part of the metropolis, and of excluding most of its inhabitants from a participation in this cheap and plentiful supply of food."

The Writer of this article can also testify, that a few years ago he saw a large basket of salmon emptied into the Thames from London Bridge, at an early hour of the morning, doubtless with a similar view; and he takes some blame to himself for not having

* Speech on the Population of Great Britain, 1812.

publicly exposed at the time an act of such gross wickedness.

A removal of the monopoly complained of, and giving to the lower orders what may be almost termed a *new* supply of food, will be of more solid benefit, than by obtaining for them either annual parliaments or universal suffrage.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, April 8.

I AM directed by the Committee for conducting the subscription in behalf of the infant family of Mr. Clennell, to thank you for noticing and recommending their cause through the medium of your useful Magazine (see p. 230.) It will give you pleasure to learn, as it does me to communicate the fact, that the subscription is rapidly augmenting; that noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of the country are prompt and liberal in offering their services, and contributing to our funds. From the success we have already experienced we are confident of being enabled to do something substantial and permanent towards the education and support of the three parentless children.

Among many persons who have not merely subscribed for prints, but have sent handsome donations, I feel much pleasure in recording the following names. The *Bishop of Durham* has nobly presented 50*l.* to our list; and the following Ladies, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, have subscribed either ten or five guineas each:—The Duke of Grafton; Duke of Bedford; the Marquis of Anglesea; Earl of Bridgewater; Earl of Liverpool; Earl of Egremont; Lady Gordon; Lady Leicester; Lady Swinburne; Lord Ribblesdale; Lord Charles Bentinck; Sir John E. Swinburne, bart.; Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.; Sir John Leicester, bart.; Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.; Sir Abraham Hume, bart.; Sir Charles Flint, bart. Sir Carney Haggerston, bart.; Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.; Sir William Donville; Francis Freeling, esq.; Jeremiah Harman, esq.; Samuel Rogers, esq.; John Miles, esq. These are only a very few of the names of donors and friends. In *Glasgow*, a Committee is formed to manage and promote the subscription; and, by the active zeal of its members, more than 100 names have been already procured in and near that city. At *New-*

castle, two or three early friends of the painter have eagerly and successfully advocated the cause; and are still prosecuting their laudable efforts.

I am convinced that you, as well as every true philanthropist, will be gratified with this report; will rejoice in witnessing the noble, national liberality that characterizes the English; and will exult with me in being natives of such a country, and of being enabled to contribute, in some degree, to assist the forlorn orphan, and to succour, in the moment of distress the offspring of a man of talents.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON, Hon. Sec.

Mr. URBAN, West Square, April 10.

IN my paper on the *proper tense for Latin dates*, inserted in your last Number, p. 231, I promised some observations on a peculiar propriety of the *preterimperfect tense*, not always sufficiently noticed: and I now acquit my promise.

Besides its two well-known meanings—that we were engaged in performing some unfinished act at a particular point of time mentioned*—or that we were, during a continued length of time, regularly accustomed to perform some act†—it is also used, to express a simple intention or preparation, without any positive commencement of the act itself, or any proceeding beyond the preparatory measures. A single example from *Livy* (43, 21) will sufficiently explain and prove this.—A plan (he says) was concerted for surrendering the city of *Stratus* to king *Perseus*: and, on his march thither, *Perseus* met *Archidamus*, "*per quem et Stratus tradebatur.*"—Now the intended surrender never took place, nor was even attempted; whence "*tradebatur*" can only signify that the town was intended, or about to be, surrendered; or (expressing it in the active voice‡) that *Archidamus* intended, or was preparing, to surrender the town—in other words, that

* As, *Quo tempore tu cecidisti, ego surgebam*—was in the act of rising.

† As *Mittebas*, in *Martial*, 9, 89, and 10, 57, *You were accustomed to send*:—and so *Congerebam*, in *Terence*, *Eun.* 2, 3, 18.

‡ Agreeably to that sure and simple rule given in my former paper, for determining the passive tense by the active. affairs

affairs were *in train* for a surrender.— Thus, in Martial, 10, 75—

Mille *dabam* nummos: noluit accipere— "*dabam*" signifies, not "*I gave*," or "*I was giving*" (for there could be no giving, without acceptance), but "*I was preparing to give*"—" *I made the offer of giving*"—or, simply, "*I offered*:" and in Terence, *Andria*, 3, 3, 13, "*olim, cum dabam*," "*when I was willing [ready, or preparing] to give*."

In like manner, we find the present tense used to express the simple *intention*, or the *preparation* for a future action not yet commenced, as in this passage of Terence (*Andria*, 2, 1, 1) "*Daturne illa Pamphilo?*" and these of Virgil, "*Mopso Nisa datur* (Ecl. 8, 26), and "*Datur tibi puella, quam petis; datur*" (Catalect. 4, 2); in all which cases, the "*Datur*" implies nothing more than the *intention of giving* the fair one in marriage, and the *preparations* for the wedding.— In the *Andria* alone, may be found six other examples of the present tense thus used to express the *intention*, or *preparation* for a future act; viz. "*Dat*," 2, 2, 15—" *Dare*," 2, 2, 16—" *Dat*," 2, 2, 34—" *Non dat*" (will not give—refuses to give) 2, 3, 2—" *Ducere*," 2, 4, 8—" *Nubere*," 2, 3, 3; ---to which let me add this one example from *Plautus, Mostell.* 1, 1, 16—

"Quod te in pistrinum scis actutum tradier"—

"that you will be".... "that you are on the point of being"....

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, April 3.
YOUR Correspondent P. p. 232, regrets the removal of Monumental Stones; and seeks for information, "who are the persons empowered to remove or destroy them?"—The question involves that of the right of their erection. In a case lately decided between the Rector of St. Alban Wood-street and his Parish-officers, this question was ably argued and set at rest by the Court; that no Monument could be set up in any Church without the Rector's consent—and it has for ages been the regular practice for the Ecclesiastical Court to grant faculties for the erection of Monuments and Inscriptions thereon: and I recollect the case of Dr. Wilson, the Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook,

who, being a great admirer of the Writings of the late Mrs. Macaulay Graham, erected a whole-length marble statue of her, while she was living, in that Church, with an Inscription from an unauthenticated work, greatly in her praise—and the Court upon application ordered it to be removed.—The only regular mode of removal of them, in cases of repair or rebuilding of Churches, is by an application for a faculty to the same Court.

As to those which are placed on any other than Ecclesiastical ground, as upon a road, or upon a waste, or upon what is called public ground—to remove or destroy them, is a trespass, or an offence, punishable by the Courts of Common Law, at the instance of either Trustees of the Roads, or Lords of Manors, or Parish Officers (who with the Rector are a Corporation), Trustees of a Market-place, or by the purchasers of the plot of land on which the Monument was erected; all of whom are bound to concur in protecting their own grant, and to secure the public against any breach of the peace.

It is not an unfrequent measure, when a Church is to be repaired, to remove the flag pavement which covers the remains of departed persons, and on which there are Inscriptions, and not to replace them by any copy of the Inscriptions on the new stones. The relatives of such persons have their remedy in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Rector and Churchwardens, who cannot recall their consent theretofore given for the Inscription, and for which fees were paid, constituting the right as purchased thereby, and for destroying a public record which may be of the highest importance when Parish Registers may have been destroyed.

It is scarcely possible to suppose a case where any Monument was erected in any public place without some record or memorandum of the consent or grant from the owners of the soil, with a covenant or undertaking from the purchaser and his heirs, most frequently accompanied with an endowment of rent of a field or house to keep it in due repair, rendering the remedies mutual by this mutual compact; for it is equally disgraceful to a County, or a Town, to suffer a Monument thus made public

to go to decay, as it is for them to infringe the grant for its erection—and I should very little doubt that, among the records of either the County of Kent or the Corporation of Maidstone, a diligent search would discover some grant of this kind for the erection of the Monument alluded to by P. in the Watery-lane of Maidstone—and if this shall be found to be a grant for any term of years only, and not in fee or perpetuity, there is no doubt that the plot reverted to the heir of the grantor, at the expiration of the term, by effluxion of time, but not by any traditional right in the people to remove it at the termination of 100 years.

Yours, &c. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 24.

KNOWING that the question respecting Copy-right, and the claims of the Libraries, is shortly to be agitated again in Parliament, I intended to have addressed you at considerable length upon some of the particular merits of that question; but fearing that by so doing, at this late period of the Month, I might prevent the timely admission of my Letter into your Magazine, it shall be confined to a few very brief remarks.

It appears to me, that if a fair comparative view were to be taken of the respective means of the parties claiming, and the parties complaining against the claim; those who might be induced to take such a view of the subject would from that moment desire and endeavour that the onerous tax of eleven copies might be forthwith and for ever extinguished: not less out of regard to the true honour and dignity of the Public Bodies, than out of regard to that great object, the Encouragement of Literature, the means of accomplishing which appear to have been so little understood. To nine out of ten, however, of unsophisticated minds it is now obvious that that end will be best accomplished by relieving the poor labourers in Literature, and the adventurers on literary property, from a demand which they with one voice declare to have had, and still to have, a most *discouraging* and *oppressive* operation upon them.

Upon the authority of a Master of Arts in the University of Oxford, I presume I am at liberty to state, that the Convocation lately determined on

presenting 1000*l.* towards building Churches, 500*l.* to the National Schools, and 500*l.* to the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts: making a total sum of 2000*l.*; and that, when the ways and means by which the money should be raised to meet this expenditure were considered, it was agreed to levy for the next three years an additional shilling per quarter from each of the 3785 Members of that University.

Hence it appears, Mr. Urban, that the Convocation do possess and exercise a power to tax the Members of the University, and that a tax of one shilling per quarter from each member will raise upwards of 750*l.* per annum. It will be admitted that a tax of one shilling per quarter is less than a penny per week in the proportion of 48 to 52: and upon reference to the Report of the last Committee on Copy-right it will also appear, that less than 500*l.* per annum will answer every useful purpose in the supply of books; so that a contribution of a penny per week for this object will leave a considerable surplus.

Adverting to these facts, I cannot but most respectfully, yet most seriously, recommend to the Universities (presuming that they value their character for patriotism and public spirit at something *more* than a penny per week out of the pocket of each member) to adopt the mode of moderately taxing themselves for the supply of their Libraries.

For, unquestionably, Sir, it will and ought to be asked, whether, if the Members of the Universities are unable to endure a tax amounting to less than a penny per week on each Member, for the support of their Libraries, it can be supposed that the much smaller number of persons who are in the situation of Authors and Publishers of expensive and highly-embellished works, in small impressions, can possibly be supposed capable of enduring the weight of the tax, taken at its lowest estimate, which the sacrifice of these eleven copies imposes?

Should Parliament, however, in its wisdom, think proper to grant an aid equal to the exigency, this mode will possess the additional advantage, that the public benefit stated to arise from the support of these Libraries will be provided for by a public burden. But, should

should this not be the case, I venture to hope that the Universities will see it to be their duty to abandon the claim, and that the Legislature will relieve Literature from the impost.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bromley, Kent,*
March 26.

IN the print given in vol. LXXXVIII. part ii. p. 393, of the very ancient vaulting discovered to the Westward of the gothic crypt in St. Martin's-le-Grand, two of its arches are represented as *pointed*, a character totally fatal to the idea of its high antiquity, were the delineation correct: but the fact is, that these arches are decidedly *circular*, and the whole building of a very peculiar construction. The centres of these arches are turned with bricks and tiles, evidently "Roman," many of them being scored with waving lines, as the bricks at the Roman villa near Bignor. The piers are built of Kentish rag-stone, the coigns are of squared masonry; and a few feet to the North of these vestiges a wall has been discovered of surprizing strength and thickness, also formed of the rag-stone. These circumstances appear to authorize a conjecture that the building is even of much higher antiquity than the foundation of a Church on the spot in the time of the Saxon Heph-tarchy, and I believe they will tend strongly to confirm some assertions of Sir Christopher Wren with respect to the site of the Roman Londinium. The words of the Conqueror's charter would lead us to suppose that the wall in question was that of the city, they describing the Church of St. Martin as "Infra muros Londini site."

Every day is removing some portion of this interesting ruin; which if these hasty conclusions be correct should have been preserved to the Londoners as a proof of civic Antiquity, in the same manner as the "Palais des Thermes" is to the Parisians. But here, alas! the Antiquary sees every hour but

"—disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa."

If the hand of destruction should not make a too rapid progress, I may have an opportunity of collecting materials to offer some better digested observations concerning these venerable relicks.

A. J. K.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Madhu Dhuol,*
April 12.

SKILLED as you are in all that relates to the customs and usages of mankind, you will, I hope, pardon me for applying to you for information upon certain points which I cannot gain from any other source.

You are of course aware that the Archbishop of Canterbury possesses, and sometimes exercises the right of conferring degrees, as Blackstone expresses it, "in prejudice of the two Universities." Some of the highest dignitaries of our Church possess degrees from His Grace. The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Gastrell) in the year 1721, refused to institute a Mr. Peplow to the Wardenship of Mauchester College, because the statutes required that the person to be so instituted should have the degree of B. D.; Mr. Peplow, already M.A. of Oxford, had received his degree of B. D. from Lambeth, and not from one of the two Universities, the Bishop affecting to consider the Archbishop's degree as not a sufficient qualification, arguing that the degree ought to be an University degree: the Court of King's Bench, however, confirmed the authority of the Archbishop, and decided that his degree was sufficient. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are possibly jealous of his Grace being possessed of this power, and he on his part is cautious in exercising it. The Archbishops grant degrees in Divinity, Law, and Physick; and taking it for granted that he uses discretion in conferring them, it is well that a power should be vested somewhere of rewarding particular persons with titles of honour in their particular professions, which persons could not gain them at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, without beginning anew as Under-graduates, and thus sacrificing uselessly a very considerable portion of their lives. If then Lambeth degrees are considered as equal to those granted by either of the two Universities, as the distinguishing dress of different graduates in the different faculties varies in each University, what dress are the Lambeth graduates entitled to wear? The dignitaries of the Church, who possess Lambeth degrees of D. D. wear the Doctor's hood and gown. What is the proper dress of the graduates in the different faculties?

IGNORUS.
REVIEW

VIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*tical Tour through Italy and
nding to illustrate some Dis-
ch have not been described by
ce, in his Classical Tour.
Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.
60. Mawman.*

IST the literary novelties
present year, we have to
volume entitled 'A Clas-
in Italy,' by Sir Richard
, Bart., which, we under-
compiled and selected (by
of the Author) from four
his Recollections abroad,
few copies were privately
his intimate friends and
An untimely fate having
rested the literary career
itace, it was suggested to
r of this Volume that an
lion might be made to the
med Work of Mr. Eustace,
ng a Volume of entirely
, and a detailed account of
f Sicily.

just compliment paid by a
to the memory of Mr.
this Volume commences
scription of a district in
h has very seldom been
English travellers, and
er even by natives. It
be ancient Etruria, which
med the parent of Rome,
promoter of the fine arts.
remote antiquity, before
tion of the Imperial City,
ed, this region cannot fail
the attention of the scho-
historian. The country
be thinly inhabited, and
f those accommodations
aveller expects to find:
ant seems to have been
y letters of recommenda-
Etrurian towns still fur-
investigating eye many
es of ancient times, espe-
olterra, Populonia, Ru-

iter is highly interesting,
ically explanatory of the
Appian Way from Rome
um; describing its course,
erous antiquities and in-
which accompany it.—
LAG. April, 1819.

This ancient Causeway is further il-
lustrated by an explanation of the
journey of Horace to Brundisium
over the same line of road.

Our Traveller next describes the
picturesque islands of Capri and Is-
chia, in the Bay of Naples; the for-
mer of which was celebrated for the
retreat of the Emperor Tiberius.

He then conducts us in an inland
direction towards the interior of the
kingdom of Naples, to the Royal pa-
lace at Caserta, Venafro, Cajazzo,
Piedimonte, and Isernia; at which
latter place, a very singular feast was
held, till lately, during the time of
the annual fair.

The next iter affords a very inter-
esting account of that tract of coun-
try which was traversed by the Latin
Way, between Rome and Capua. It
describes many antique remains, a-
mongst which are those at the cele-
brated monastery of Monte Casino,
Teano, Aquino, Ferentino, Anagni,
&c. &c.

From this district our Author visits
a Convent of the rigid order of La
Trappe at Casamare, and another of
Carthusians at Trisullo, which is re-
presented as highly picturesque; also
the Isola di Sora, the Arpinum of
Cicero, and the beautiful scenery on
the river Liris.

Another iter conducts us into the
unfrequented province of Abruzzo,
and gives a minute and classical de-
tail of the Lake of Celano, the *La-
cus Fucinus* of antiquity, celebrated
from some singular events which
transpired on its banks during the
reign of the Emperor Claudius.

This Volume terminates with a
minute description of the islands of
Sicily, Malta, and Gozo, with sepa-
rate itineraries of each district.

On a review of this publication,
we consider it as a most useful Sup-
plement to the much-esteemed vo-
lumes of Mr. Eustace; it fills up a
gap in Italian history which would
most probably have been done by
himself, had not Fate put a final stop
to his energetic intentions. It unites
the personal observations of the scho-
lar, the artist, and the antiquary; and

and to those travellers who bear in the "miud's eye" the remembrance of past times, we trust that this Volume will serve them as an useful guide and *Cicerone*.

67. *The Dessert, a Poem. To which is added, The Tea, with Notes, &c.* Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; and J. Hookham, jun.

OF all the numerous *Pleasures* which poets have in these latter times so lavishly promised us, and many of which have produced much satisfaction to themselves as well as pain to their readers, three only have as yet been distinguished by the discernment of the Public in such a way as to become *lasting pleasures* — we mean those of Imagination, Memory, and Hope. To these it appears that a fourth may now be added, the Pleasures of the Table, having been so dexterously drawn, and elegantly versified under the title of "The Banquet," in a poem we had the satisfaction to announce to our Readers in a former Number; and we have no doubt its intrinsic worth will place it shortly on the same shelf with the others; indeed there is a command of language, a flow of diction, an easy unaffected humour, and a classic playfulness, which must make it highly acceptable to most readers, and which will prevent it from being tiresome to any.

We are glad to find the opinion we expressed of this publication has been so fully established, by the approbation of those who possess the highest authority in matters of taste. — We presume there are few of our Readers who are wholly unacquainted with it themselves; and to those who are not, we are assured it will be no small recommendation to the "Dessert," that it is from the same pen.

As this assurance affords a strong guarantee of its merit, so may it in a great measure serve to preclude the necessity of any further preliminary observations which we might otherwise be disposed to make, though we cannot help remarking generally, that this additional *treat* gives the Author an increased claim on the favour of the publick. We think, indeed, he evinces throughout a lively imagination, a correct judgment, and a refined taste, and in more than one in-

stance, he will be found to be at once preceptor and example.

"Be not bound down by any rigid rules,
[schools;
Practice must perfect you, and not the
I recommend the painters' study to you,
The poco-meno, and the poco-più."

In the next paragraph to this, the delineation of the picture of inebriation, we are persuaded the Reader will forcibly perceive the justness of this remark.

The "insanire cum ratione" is, perhaps, one of the most arduous efforts of the mind, requiring such an extraordinary combination of wildness of imagination, and accuracy of discrimination, as seem hardly compatible. A sketch of that kind, therefore, may be looked upon as a sort of touch-stone of genius, either in the actor, the painter, or the poet.

"Have you not mark'd when night has
sleep outrun, [count one?"
And drowsy steeples' tongues can sound

The darkness of the subject does not exclude a luminous thought here, and the sense is prettily echoed by the sound.

"A sight the watchful Sun but seldom
sees, [knees,
Some boon companion on his bending
With vacillating head, and tread unsure,
Approach his dwelling, by the clear ob-
scure.

What! tho' he grope with nervous trepidation,

His feet betray'd by frequent titubation,
Swiftly advancing with intemperate speed,

Then stop irresolute, and then recede;
By secret impulse still, unknown, unseek,
He seeks the cabin where he lately dwelt,
A thousand ways he has to find it out,
His shortest way, the farthest way about.
The wine that all his little reason stole,
Awakes, more sure, the instinct in his soul.

The jolly god protects his steps, 'tis true,
Nor ever counts how many or how few."

The whole picture is drawn with such strong and yet delicate touches, as to remind us of one of Mathew's most masterly performances, or Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation*.

To come at this we have passed over several conspicuous passages, and must go back to insert one or two, especially that, when, after dilating on the enervating effects of indolence, of luxury, and fastidious-

ness, he recommends a salutary, though, perhaps, in the opinion of those to whom it is directed, not a very palatable regimen.

"Thus the proud courser, for the race design'd, [fin'd ;
Is to the mill track, by your trace con-
For him the precious stream still runs to
waste,
The fruit he crushes, but can never taste.
No, far from Grandeur and her proud
abode, [road
With early travellers, take the dreary
That spares the marsh or banks, the
pebbly rill,
Tusnels the rock, or tops the weary hill ;
Thread the wild thicket, the rude waste
explore, [score.
With patient sole the grinding gravel
On the cold ground your fainting limbs
be stretch'd, [fetch'd ;
From the stale pool your turbid drink be
O'er trackless moors protract the hour
of rest, [nest ;
Your inn at night the sheep-boy's rugged
Share his domestic wheys, his greasy cup,
And on his stubborn crust demurely sup ;
On his rush bed cares unwilling Sleep,
Or on the softer ground your vigils keep.
But, when returning from the desert
coasts,
Delicious cates your copious table boasts,
When the charm'd nostril the warm scent
inhales, [gales ;
And nerve olfactory drinks the spicy
When fragrant savours the parch'd
tongue excite,—
Complain no more of loss of appetite ;
The useful lesson, too, perchance you gain,
How much enjoyment owes to absent
pain."

The beneficial effects of occasional exercise, amounting even to labour and hardship, and the power of contrast in seasoning our enjoyments, is further exemplified in the narration of the day's adventures of a conscript of the *grande armée*, casually introduced, to which we refer, as it is too long for insertion, and does not admit of being curtailed.

After this, the culinary acquirements of the great Frederick are archly noticed, and his elegant epistle to

"————— Monsieur Noel,
The Maitre pride and pearl of his Hotel ;
Odes are in kitchens not so much re-
quir'd, [admir'd.
But this by Potsdam sophs was much
To cooks no more sage Monarchs tune
their strings,
The race extinct of warrior-poet-kings."

He then proceeds,

"Now serve the gay dessert ;—no
desert here !

But see a rich well-peopled plain appear.
Lo ! in this fine coagulated lymph,
Which draws the eye of each admiring
nymph,

Tumultuous myriads rush upon the sight,
A mighty nation, not a mouthful quite ;
Perhaps, e'en now,—ah ! desolating work,
A conscript band may tremble in your
fork.

Your hasty knives, waste tracts and
claims divide, [cide.
Embattled hosts were struggling to de-
Whole levies by your breath dispers'd
and lost, [maces.
Larger than France or Christendom can
Oh ! ye who grind the injur'd nation's
faces,

Look close, consult these terrible gri-
Think of these things a little, if you
please, [cheese." .
Ye who carve empires, or who cut a

The lines that relate to Bond-
street—

"Most where St. George his fascinating
row [ther'd beau ;"
Decks with ripe fruit, and many a wi-
the description of the fragile trophies
of the great—

"Which soon must fall in dust, again
must lie, [teeth defy ?"
What monument of art can Time's sharp
the service of glass, and the prisma-
tic effect of its refracting powers—

"What art to fashion turns the brittle
block [rock,
To graceful forms from the mishapen
The convex cover, the tureen concave,
And vase serener than the crystal wave ;
The Omphaloptick stud—Cerulean cup !
Where Jove from Ganymede might nec-
tar sup ;"—

have a force and brilliancy which
seems to spring out of and yet scatter
an interest and charm over subjects
in themselves trifling and familiar,
and yet without ever appearing to
exhaust the flow of ideas and powers
of invention.

"Yet, what this radiance that around
us flies,
To that celestial drop within that lies ;
Eduleorate juice from every clustering
vine [twine
That climbs the sunny cliff, or loves to
The fostering elm, from Teios' placid
side, [pride."
To where the Save inflates the Danube's
Songs, toasts, and conversation, are
all mentioned in their turn with some
pertinent remark, and the Poem con-
cludes

cludes with a few short reflections, well timed, and elegantly expressed.

"Fiction and Truth by turns the soul possess,
And elevate by turns, by turns depress;
Excess and Temperance lay alternate claim,
By different impulse, to promote her aim:
Both to preserve her in her course concur,
The bridle one of health, and one the spur."

The last six lines remind us of the celebrated allegory of Prior, to which they are, perhaps, in no way inferior.

The notes, like those to the *Banquet*, are interspersed with witty allusions and entertaining anecdote and occasional instructive quotations, that evince good judgment and general reading. The extract respecting Dieteticks will be agreeable to many readers, as comprising in a few pages the newly-adopted theory of the alimentary system.

Our limits do not permit us to give any further extracts at present, and we must defer our observations on the *Tea*, which is by no means the least engaging part of the Volume, till a further opportunity.

The designs, which do great credit to the ingenuity of the fair Artist, are executed with great taste and spirit.

On the whole, we think we shall be doing a service to the Publick, in recommending so pleasing a work to general perusal.

68. *Junius with his Vizor up! or, the real Author of the Letters published under that Signature now for the first Time unveiled and revealed to the World, in Two Letters to my Cousin in the Country. From CEdipus Oronoko, Tobacconist and Snuff-seller. 8vo, pp. 54. Sherwood and Co.*

AS this learned Tobacconist appears under feigned colours, we shall not attempt to discover the discoverer of Junius. But if our old friend George Hardinge had been still alive, we should, without hesitation, have ascribed this Pamphlet to the sportive author of "The Essence of Malone."

Passing over the wit and the erudition of the introductory portion of these Letters, we copy some of the most serious parts of it:

"All the world knows, that, while Junius was yet living, or rather was alive in his correspondence; and even

from the very moment when, *suscepit diabolo*, he first made his hymna-sprung upon all that was elevated in rank and character,—when he threw each particular constituent of his Majesty's Administration into a shudder that shot through the blood—all the world know, that the question of authenticity has been entrenched in the deepest secrecy, and that the lynx-eyed vigilance of his immediate adversaries, superadded to the concentrated curiosity and sagacious noses of the whole literary Republick, has striven in vain to thread the tangled copse, and unearth the delinquent. Ever since the immortal *cors et cric* after Mr. Alderman Whittington's cat, there has been no hunt that has required or produced keener sportsmen. During the period in which the Letters were in a course of publication, it is scarcely in the power of language to convey an adequate conception of the intense and eager curiosity that was felt and cherished in regard to the Author of them. Sir William Draper, more especially, stung to the quick, and writhing with mental anguish, occasioned, not so much, perhaps, by the nettle-whip of his tyrant's satire, and the knout that fell with such unremitting severity on the back of the Manilla ransom, as from the discovery (after he himself had thrown down the glove of defiance) of his antagonist's superior prowess in eloquence, in powers of argument, and of Attic wit, would have gladly given half his fortune to have found out his hiding place, and to have fought him in another field, where

'The air-drawn dagger, by which thousands bleed,'

might have been exchanged for more material weapons. But curiosity by no means died on the political and literary death of the satirist; neither was the inquisitorial spirit, with respect to the personal identity of Junius, buried in that tomb. Years and ages after he had ceased to inflict his burning lashes, and to peal his thunder in the ears of his quailing victims, the hunt was pursued. Without the respite of a twelvemonth's duration, the halloo and gallant bark-away sprung up from every covert; and challenges upon false scents were made in such numbers that arithmetic at full speed could scarcely overtake them. Although the goal was never reached, yet the chase, for ever animated by the exhilarating thunder of the hounds, was, like the eloquence of the empirical tyrant in his tub,

'Ever ending—still beginning.'

A host of giants, in all the native peoply

hair Typhæan strength, headed
 on, Barke, and Dunning, and
 tapering into such compar-
 as Hugh Boyd and Dr. Wil-
 successively been led by the
 zeal of their respective parti-
 the field of competition; and
 entered it, just as Martial re-
 Cato to have entered the Ro-
 stre—' *ut exirent.*' Each such
 n has vanished into thin air,
 me the shadow of a shade—an
 him, and a fanciful nothing:

' Airy dreams
 be picture; and the Author's
 and
 g substance to an empty shade
 a gay delirium for a truth.'

COWPER'S TASK, b. iv.

of them, accordingly, has the
 of the Publick tossed the apple
 ; yet still the candidates are of
 growth, and (as my youngest
 rests in his pedantic way) are
 sins of Proserpine's golden
 of which the Mantuan tells us,
 to avulso non deficit alter.'
 idfall, in the Preliminary Essay
 arge and elaborate edition of
 has jumped cursorily over the
 id of controversy, and has run
 d through many heroes, who,
 e hour of that publication, had
 sed a sort of litigated claim to
 lered, individually, the authors
 etters. But upon their funeral
 erects no edifice of his own.
 I cannot add the word *edificat.*
 id a *conclusion* more truly *incon-*
 roceed from any man in the
 of an accredited name; and at
 of his lame and most unsatis-
 survey, one is tempted to ex-
 ith Demipho in the play, after
 ion of his three lawyers—*Incer-*
multo, quam dudum.

se time ago, too, those legiti-
 ildren of Procrustes—those scor-
 criticism—those ruffians with
 thorns which contain just light
 to shew them the way to mur-
 der people, the Edinburgh Re-
 joined in full cry the mob of
 res, and lent a crutch to the
 ous claims of Leonidas Glover.
 oughed in my sleeve when I read
 ring, though self-sufficient as
 n; and proudly hugged the con-
 to my heart, that by this act of
 ty to a *dead* friend (for it is a
 article of their critical creed
 h never to praise the *living*) I
 d added one more to the number
 ous mistakes upon this prolific
 ion, and crippled their own re-
 s for sagacity by such ludicrous

pretension to be considered as the resur-
 rection-men of the deceased and eloquent
 satirist. No changes of the moon, how-
 ever, were ever more numerous or more
 inconstant than the vicissitudes of their
 faith. For, after the lapse of only two
 short years, this diadem of immortality
 was cast aside; and discarding the pre-
 sumptions and probabilities by which
 their former problem was sustained,
 they come again into the arena, and
 put forth all their powers of special
 pleading (that *Chinese shoe* of the mind)
 and of sophistical argumentation, with
 the view of clothing the name of Sir
 Philip Francis with this shifting honour,
 and of installing him upon that throne,
 from which, owing to the revolution in
 their own opinions, Glover was now com-
 pelled to abdicate. The veteran Knight
 startles with unutterable surprise at the
 laurel crown so officiously provided for
 his temples—

' *Miraturque novas frondes et non sua
 poma—* VIRG. GEORG.

but goes to his grave, I fear, without
 possessing magnanimity enough to make
 a formal abjuration of all right of pro-
 prietorship in these *blue ribands* of liter-
 ature. Who may be the next *eldest* or
 candidate for those ribands—who is
 next to be introduced to the gaze and
 astonishment of the community, and to
 have this amaranth of glory forcibly
 bound upon his brow by these *Gentle-*
men Ushers of the North, I pretend not
 to determine—having no claim to the
 gift of *second sight*, which, I am told,
 is their exclusive monopoly."

At length the secret is out, and we
 are gravely informed that the author
 of Junius's Letters was "SVER the
 Comedian, more familiarly known
 by the name of "DICKY GOSSIP."

69. *The Wrongs of Children; or, a Prac-*
tical Vindication of Children from the
Injustice done them in early Nurture
and Education; addressed to Parents,
Tutors, Guardians, and Masters; and
to Legislators and Governors; setting
forth the source of much Human Misery,
and pointing out the remedy in a Series
of Essays on Education, to be published
periodically. By the Rev. Andrew
Bell, D.D. LL.D. F.A.S.S. F.R.S.
E.D. Master of Sherburn Hospital,
Durham; Canon Residentiary of He-
reford, &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 16. Rivingtons.

This little publication is the First
 (being a Prospectus of the Plan) of an
 intended Series of cheap Tracts, the
 profits of which are destined to "the
 establishment of a Grammar School,"

and

and we cannot but add, in the words of the venerable Author,

"It is impossible to contemplate, without a presentiment of exultation, the glorious career which this country may be expected to run if she be just to herself, and to the discovery which may be said to be all her own, having been made in a British institution in our foreign Dominions; and because to her, first of the European nations, was presented this engine, more powerful than has ever yet been wielded by the moralist or divine, by the statesman or politician, by the Sovereign or Legislature."

70. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Feb. 21, 1819, for the benefit of the Fever Institution: containing an Account of its Nature, Origin, and Progress. To which are added: 1. Rules to be observed in the Apartments of Persons infected with Contagious Fever; and 2. The Process of Fumigation, for the purpose of preventing Contagion. By the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, &c. 8vo, pp. 28. Rivingtons.*

From Psalm xli. 1, this elegant Preacher gives an appropriate and pathetic Discourse in behalf of a most excellent Institution.

"About the beginning of the present century, the distressing condition of the Poor, when afflicted with fever, and living in small, crowded, and unwholesome apartments, was seen and deplored by a few distinguished members of the medical profession, whose assiduity and skill, I am happy to say, are often exceeded only by their humanity and their zeal to do good. When wretched patients, during the prevalence of an alarming epidemic, thronged to the Dispensaries for relief, it was evident to the physicians who presided over those useful establishments, that medicine could never be attended with any lasting, or beneficial effect, to poor creatures that were infected with fever, so long as they were obliged to return to the region of contagion; to lie down on the bed of poverty, wretchedness, and disease, without proper food or clothing, and without the means of procuring any of the necessary comforts, which their state of extreme suffering and distress required. Thus, it often happened, that the father of a numerous family, after affording them some faint hopes of recovery, perhaps, relapsed again and again, and then, after languishing for a short time in senseless misery, died; leaving his wife and

children nothing but his poverty, and the sad inheritance of his disease, which has been known, in many instances, to carry the majority of them also to the grave."

The judicious treatment of the Patients, and the incalculable benefits resulting from this Institution to all ranks of Society, are briefly, but perspicuously displayed by Mr. Hewlett.

71. *Loyal and Patriotic Letters, with Nautic and other Effusions. By a Sailor. 8vo. pp. 91. Stodart.*

In these well intentioned Letters of a real Patriot we meet with an old Correspondent; whom, though we know him not, we much respect. [For a specimen of his Prose, we refer to our vol. LXXIII. p. 522. And two of his Poems will be found in vol. LXXI. p. 1028, signed Nauticus; and LXXIII. p. 668, signed J. K.]

The Letters here reprinted were communicated at various periods from 1803 to 1819 to the Sun, the Times, the Naval Chronicle, and other respectable publications. And the Author modestly observes that

"They were written at their respective dates, as the occasions to which they relate gave rise, and published as noted;—they were written with the best intentions, and are now collected and re-published, rather with a view to gratify private friendship, than to meet the eye of public criticism. The greatest consolation to their author, under either ordeal, is, that he never knowingly wrote a line likely to give pain to any human being (his country's public enemies excepted,) nor did he ever wantonly prostitute his pen to praise the unworthy. Loyalty to his King, love for his country, and ardent admiration of the British Navy, in which the better part of his life has been passed, have been the leading characteristics of his life; and he most fervently prays that they may continue inmates of his bosom till its termination."

We copy one short Poem, "on recovering a Lady's mislaid Brooch."

"Go, happy Pin, that bosom fair secure
'Gainst every ill thro' life's delusive
maze;

Be it thy lot, with reason, to endure

The fond, endearing, but bewitching
gaze.

Envied the spot that gives thy wand'ring
rest; [magic power,

O guard thy point with more than
Lest idly sportive, on that snowy breast,

You wound each heart, companion of
an hour!"

a Priory of Birkenhead; a Tale of the Fourteenth Century. By Thomas Sy. 12mo, pp. 152. Souter.

l Poems, descriptive of existence, or recalling to imagination features of the past, are genealogical; and the present Poem, is "with diffidence submitted perusal of an indulgent publisher thus introduced:

and of Time still labours to destroy,

res the couch of care, nor throne of virtue, and the dome of shame, rate ruins magnify his name.

sious worth the victor's rage restrain,

massive fragments had not strew'd; but the weary stranger, thither led, the Priory of Birkenhead:

or still might soothe the pangs of roe,

teb mankind from whence true thoughts arose when, near fam'd Mersey's strand,

l those ruins on the rising land; aged trees their rugged branches wave

l many a long-forgotten father's l with sullen murmurs birds obscene,

rk repose amid the ivy green, crows each point, through ev'ry crevice steals,

om exploring sight, too much remains,—a ruin vast, and rude Mersey's rock, which bounds that solitude."

l Priory of Birkenhead was founded by Haman Massie, third Baron of s, A. D. 1190, for Monks of the Cistercian order. At the dissolution of the priory, its revenues, according to s, were valued at 90*l.* 13*s.* per annum; and were then granted to Ralph s. Its situation is extremely beautiful, being an elevated piece of land on the Cheshire shore of the river Mersey, opposite to the flourishing sea-ward of Liverpool.

that venerable pile enough still to gratify the exploring antiquary; the situation and surrounding will afford true delight to the ardent admirers of wild and antiquarian nature."

Essays of Thought, from De Holstein. To which is prefixed, a very Remarks upon her Writings, and a Memorial on her Death. By the Rev. of Affection's Gift, &c. 12mo, 7*s.* Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

compilation of this little volume suggested by the perusal of

the "Cursory Remarks," which appeared in the Times Paper, July 19, 1817.

"These remarks, probably in consequence of their decided and imposing tone, were quickly copied into many other journals; but they are surely calculated to give a false impression of those Writings they profess to analyze, and are certainly destitute of the candour which ought ever to guide the pen of criticism.

"The writer appears to have had but a very vague and imperfect idea of the feeling heart and virtuous enthusiasm of Madame de Stael, when he says 'he is not sure if her moral system will bear the light.' And perhaps, with propriety, might be applied to him the observation of De Stael herself—'These are the persons who conceive nothing, who excuse nothing that is involuntary; they have made a human heart according to their own will, in order to judge it at their leisure.'

"The compiler of the following passages thinks she may safely appeal to every individual possessed of feeling, taste, and judgment, to decide whether they do not possess a powerful tendency to elevate those feelings, to purify that taste, to invigorate that judgment; nor can she envy the apathy of those who can rise from the mental feast unsatisfied."

The volume, though small, contains about 140 different subjects; of which a few of the shortest shall be selected.

STUDY.

"Those only who fill their lives with good actions can dispense with study, the ignorance of idle men proves their dryness of soul, as well as their frivolity of understanding.

MENTAL SUPERIORITY.

"It is a mistaken notion to dread the superiority of the understanding and of the soul; this superiority is highly moral, for the more comprehensive is the human mind, the more indulgent it is; and the more profound are the feelings of the heart, the greater is its benevolence.

SELF REPROACH.

"Where is the man who knows no topic of self accusation? Where the individual who can look back upon his past life, without experiencing a pang of remorse, a single emotion of regret? He alone is a stranger to the agitations of a scrupulous mind, who has never commenced the task of self-examination, never sojourned in the solitude of his conscience.

CONSCIENCE.

"The voice of conscience is so delicate, that it is easy to stifle it; but it

is so clear that it is impossible to mistake it.

NATURAL SCENERY.

"Often, at the view of a fine country, we are tempted to believe that its only object is to excite in man exalted and spotless sentiments. I know not what connection it is which exists between the heavens and the pride of the human heart; between the moon, that reposes upon the mountain, and the calm of conscience; but these objects hold a beautiful language to man; and were we capable of wholly yielding to the agitation which they cause, this abandonment would be good for the soul. When at eve, in the boundary of the landscape, the heaven appears to recline so closely on the earth, imagination pictures, beyond the horizon, an asylum of hope, a native land of love, and nature seems silently to repeat *that man is immortal.*"

74. *The Family Shakespeare; in ten Volumes. In which nothing is added to the original Text; but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a Family.* By Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S. & S.A. Longman & Co.

THE merits of this truly valuable work cannot be better elucidated than by the following quotation from the preface of Mr. Bowdler:

"It certainly is my wish, and it has been my study, to exclude from this publication whatever is unfit to be read aloud by a gentleman to a company of ladies. I can hardly imagine a more pleasing occupation for a winter's evening, in the country, than for a father to read one of Shakespeare's Plays to his family circle; my object is to enable him to do so without incurring the danger of falling unawares among words and expressions which are of such a nature as to raise a blush on the cheek of modesty, or render it necessary for the reader to pause and examine the sequel before he proceeds in the entertainment of the evening; but though many erasures have for this purpose been made in the writings of Shakespeare in the present edition, the reader may be assured, that not a single line, nor even the half of a line, has in any one instance been added to the original text."

To this assurance on the part of Mr. Bowdler, we have only to add, that we know not whether most to admire the propriety of his plan, or the unexceptionable manner in which it has been executed.

75. *Emigration: a Poem, in imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal.* 8vo. pp. 31. Hone.

A POETICAL and political Philip-
pic against the vices and follies of
our country, to demonstrate that
"a man of talent and virtue may ad-
duce moral reasons for quitting the
land of his birth, which are probably
as weighty as the pecuniary."

"Far from the land, we love and we
despise, [wrong, he flies;
Stung with contempt, and fired with
On Freedom's clime his slighted worth
bestows, [flows."
In tranquil vales, where calm Ohio

76. *Childe Harold in the Shades. An infernal Romaunt.* 8vo. pp. 80. Hookham.

OF this severe satire some judgment may be formed from the following extract of its "Argument:—"

"The noble shade commeneeth his recital of the Childe's infernal Pilgrimage, by informing his readers how little he regardeth them or their opinions. He affirmeth that his mind continueth a prey to the same morbid dispositions as in life. He proceedeth to describe the various scenes he hath beheld in the lower regions, and beginneth by depicting the Furies. He then digresseth, and giveth the reader an impartial character of his companion, the Pilgrim. He returneth to his subject, and relateth that he met, first, the shades of those bards who in these degenerate days have discovered some claim to praise, and then of those whom infernal justices hath for their bad verses condemned to a suitable punishment. Among the latter he noteth his friends H—nt and C—le—ge. He seeth the pains inflicted on the race ycleped Dandies, as also on gluttons, and on those who have betrayed the liberties of their country. He foretelleth the approaching liberation of the victims of the latter. He beholdeth the condition after death of hypocrites, false friends, venal criticks, and others. He also vieweth the shades of Dr. Johnson and Dan Chaucer."

Here we should stop to transcribe the Poet's caricature resemblance of the great moralist; but, however just some parts of the character may be, it is on the whole too rudely drawn.

The father of English Poetry is more kindly treated:

"In antique vest array'd stands Chaucer
there, [throng;
Telling quaint stories to a listening
Maid, widow, wife, old, young, ill-fa-
vour'd, fair,

Cruel

yielding, in his motley song
 flow'd : unpolish'd, rough, but
 strong,
 of fire the merry notes he us'd ;
 to him our earliest bays belong,
 much by modern copyists abus'd,
 state the faults the age in him
 new'd."

modern Poets are under no
 obligation to this Author for
 this delineation of their cha-

For example,
 8—th—y first: none better
 shows than he [behold
 ser of gold; 'twas offer'd, and
 ous Democrat wrote loyally.
 ollow'd next, too hastily enroll'd
 geling praise with him, the Bard
 of old, [war ;
 ag of knights and ladies, love and
 bbe, and modest C—mp—ll
 text unfold [far,
 the opening ranks; and brighter
 er were his lay, Hibernia's even-
 ng star."
 ould any doubt arise as to the de-
 the luminaries mentioned in this
 it is to be understood that the
 has killed them by poetical li-
 privilege of which he intends
 himself when and where he
 "

significant race of modern
 is thus very humourously
 ed:

t, to drink, to sleep, to wake, to
 see, [way
 oh Bond street! on thy paved
 unforbid by duns or threat'ning
 kies) [play,
 e; to talk, but not to think; to
 e, to run in debt—but not to
 ay; [hair—
 re than all, to dress—to curl the
 : the neck with skill—the tight-
 n'd stay [these were
 : to form : most sapient race!
 its of an existence, life's import-
 ant care!"

riage, a Novel. In 3 vols. 12mo.
 Murray.

M the nature of this Work,
 ould be strongly inclined to
 it to a French Pen: it is, how-
 iven to the Publick without a
 and yet, upon the whole, we
 reason why it should be dis-
 l— as, notwithstanding some
 nproprieties, we might almost
 rdities, there is much humour-
 delineation of character. Per-
 d manners are touched upon
 NT. MAG. April, 1819.

with no unskilful hand; and, would
 our limits admit, we could adduce
 many instances of originality and ge-
 nius.—We must confess ourselves to
 have been entertained by the perusal
 of the Work; and amused by the
 puerilities of good Aunt Grizzy, as
 well as by the polished flippancy of
 the high-toned Lady Emily.

78. *Sermons upon the following Sub-
 jects; viz. the unrivalled Excellency
 of the Sacred Scriptures, the Divine
 Influences of the Holy Spirit; the
 Glorious Resurrection of our Lord
 Jesus Christ; the true Nature, Quali-
 ty, and Importance of the Human
 Soul; the Necessity and Benefit of
 the Sacramental Supper; the Latter-
 day Glory; or, the blessed and supe-
 rior state of the Church on Earth;
 and the Life of the World to Come.*
*By the Rev. G. Nicholson, late Per-
 petual Curate of Little Budworth,
 Cheshire. 8vo. paged in single Ser-
 mons. Seeley.*

Plain pious effusions in what is ge-
 nerally styled the Evangelical form.

79. *The Spirit of the Gospel; or the
 Four Evangelists elucidated, by expla-
 natory Observations, historical Refer-
 ences, and miscellaneous Illustrations.*
*By the Rev. William Stephen Gilly,
 M. A. Rector of North Fambridge,
 Essex. Law and Whittaker. 8vo.
 pp. 459.*

THIS Work contains always in-
 structive, and sometimes very gratify-
 ing information, upon points of not
 only common, but abstruse character.
 It is a pleasing book; and will be of
 great use to Clergymen who are de-
 sirous of making the several com-
 ments the basis of sermons. As the
 Author in his Preface mentions that no
 comments on the Scriptures are acces-
 sible under a great expence, we beg to
 suggest Mr. Fosbrooke's abridgment
 of Whitby, as supplying the desidera-
 tum of which he complains.

80. *A Review of Scripture, in Testimony
 of the Truth of the Second Advent;
 the First Resurrection, and the Millen-
 nium; with an Appendix, containing
 Extracts from Mr. Joseph Eyre's Ob-
 servations on the Prophecies relating
 to the Restoration of the Jews.* By a
 Layman. 8vo. pp. 194. Longman & Co.

WE have perused many works on
 the Millenium, and we have only, in
 con-

consideration of the good intentions of the Authors, to make one grand objection, their disregard of the principles adopted by the Holy Spirit in the formation of the scriptural volume. The Bible differs from other books, in being written entirely upon infallible foreknowledge, so far as it is historical, not didactic. What seems to us a mere link of narrative, is absolute prophecy. It is impossible to say that the details of the voyage of St. Paul are, or can be, prophetic; but it does appear, that any part of their actions, which has a bearing of interest or concern with their mission, is never indifferent. This is shown remarkably in an instance*, where peccability, even in the opinion of St. Paul himself, was to be imputed to him, yet the Holy Spirit in an apparent angry exclamation pronounced the future lot of the High Priest. Christ, in every word he speaks, either teaches or prophesies. We have another postulatium to mention, viz. that miracles with Providence are matters of attestation, not of conduct or general action; and therefore, that Scripture, in speaking of the future, does not necessarily mean such future to ensue by miraculous power. We have made these remarks from serious alarms, implying no less than fear, of the utter extinction of all correct Theology as a science. We have seen *Reviews* (as they are denominated) where a distinction has been made between an evangelical God and the God of Nature, though St. Paul positively affirms, that the son of God, Jesus Christ, was the actual creator of the world †; and it has ever been the doctrine concerning the Holy Trinity, that the Father wills, and the two other blessed persons order and execute. We have seen other books, which convert the stars into hells, as if the Universe was composed of a series of jails, and the attributes of the Almighty were not, in respect to man, paternal. We know and feel to our sorrow, that National piety cannot be sufficiently impressive while the people are, in the mass, ignorant: and we also know, that *Hobbyism* swallows much, and pardons all, upon

the electioneering principle, "the more votes the better;" but the consequences are serious. Society lapses again into superstition; and the people are divided into knaves and dupes.

We beg to state an important fact. When God created man in his own image, no commentator supposes that the allusion respects person, only that he endowed man with reason. Christianity, so far as concerns the conduct of man in this world, is only high reason acting in alliance with science and civilization. Christianity all along reprobates Idolatry, because only co-existent with barbarism. Through a pretended identity of the words *understanding* and *explaining*, we are daily led into the most mischievous error. We say *mischievous*, because the errors of Pseudo-divinity is founded on the best-written and most atheistical book ever known, the famous "Système de la Nature." Though private interpretation of the Scriptures, denounced by the Holy Spirit, occasioned the fraud of the Popes, and sanctioned the debauchery of Henry VIII.; yet even Cranmer and others, in order to promote the reformation, did evil, that good might come, in conniving at Henry's divorce; and as they succeeded temporarily, by a disregard of Scripture, so in the next reign they perished by a perversion of it. We care not how superstitious we may be called, but we entertain the most awful ideas of playing tricks with the word of God. Despised as we may be, we should feel solemn awe, at giving explanations unwarranted by authority; and it is at least certain that there are persons, well-meaning persons, in this kingdom, who exhibit themselves to well-informed and principled Divines in a character equally disgraceful, though not so extravagant, as that of Johanna Southcote. Upon all popular and important subjects, where there is a general interest, empiricism becomes of course epidemic; but it is necessary to inform all propagators of the religious small-pox, that philosophers will never be the advocates of nonsense, or the enemies of scientific illumination. They know that the methods reprobated are the grand supports and causes of infidel publications; and they think with Petrarch, that ignorant devotion is not to be com-

* Acts xxiii. 3. See Fosbrooke's *Whitby*, p. 57.

† Hebrews i. 3, 4, 5. Fosbrooke, 132.

med with enlightened piety. But when they see even Newton attacked to be shouldered from his *philosophically*, by a mere *principles*, they can only fold arms and say, "the stage of a tobank is the vehicle of popu-

have been led into these remarks arising circumstances, not from respect to this Author, who appears a sincere Christian and most able man. He writes in a plain and style of meekness and piety, the book contains much curious r. We, however, differ from the subject of the Millenium, as he supposes the resurrection of Saints, and the renovation of the to its paradisiacal state to be nonliteral interpretation. When it says, that "eye hath not seen, or heard, what God hath prepared for them that love him;" when as himself unable to describe it; and that the language speaks unutterable; when St. John adds, that it does not yet appear what we shall be, and that "no man hath seen, or can see God." [See Principles, the *Vis* or Entity of Universal Being!] We conceive the book of Revelations to contain notions too terrestrial to be otherwise figurative. At least, analogies to the volcanic fissures, &c. as the antient oracles, may be in the lightnings and voices of thunders; the palms and white robes evidently assimilate the triumphal insignia in the games, &c.: the hieroglyphs of Egypt resemble the beasts; and the gorgeous thrones of the Mogul and Indian Princes, which we have seen fine delineations might supply the throne itself. Moreover, that the book of Revelations is not intended to give a *facile* description of Heaven is evident from the sea of glass mingled with fire being the actual appearance of the sea under Patmos [see *Travels*, III. 244, ed. 8vo.]; from the prostration of the Kings during the usual ceremony of Eastward. We think, therefore, the Apocalypse is merely prophetic figurative. We do not believe angels fiddle round the throne; it sound and every other sense of perception, or power, will act as referred *auto-agency*; that the

apotheosis of the blessed will consist in assimilated feelings to Deity, and that the beatific presence will be visible in a manner which blasphemy only would attempt to delineate. Under all these impressions, at least pious, we presume to *opine*, and *opine* only, that the earthly Millennium implies a highly moral, refined, and enlightened state of this globe; that the advent of Christ here alluded to means universal Christianity by the reformation of Popery, and the fall of Mahometanism and Heathenism; that the restoration of the Jews (of which intimation is given in a subsequent Review), is a probable result of Russian power; that the resurrection of the Saints to live upon earth implies a renovation of Christian Professors, like those of the primitive Church; and that the amelioration of the earth may simply mean superior cultivation of the fertile soil of the East, now rendered impracticable by Turkish tyranny. All these events we believe that increasing population and science will enforce in the natural course of things; and we are further induced to think so, because the coming of Christ does not mean necessarily a personal visitation: for he tells the Jews that they shall see him coming in the clouds of Heaven, at the destruction of Jerusalem; whereas the figure there implies only an act of his Providence, and demonstration of his divine power. A second terrestrial residence after natural decease, we think, cannot by any means be literally understood, because it seems to us to put St. John at utter variance with the rest of Scripture.

We have gone thus far, because we believe, that nothing better supports the authority of Scripture, than exhibition of its consistency with Providence in the course of events. Credibility is a necessary support of authority; and it is a depreciation of divine wisdom to suppose that it subverts its own laws by miracles, where its power is supreme.

81. *Three Letters to the Hebrew Nation; by the Author of the Christian, a Poem.* 12mo. pp. 120. Whitmore.

THESE Letters are intended to accelerate the conversion of the Jews, by laying before them the respective prophecies concerning Christ, as the Messiah,

Messiah, and their own Nation, accompanied with luminous explanations. The other matter is general and perswasory.

Among the quoted matter are some curious articles :

"It is said, in a Roman Catholic Catechism, which was printed at Dublin in 1782; Q. How many are the commandments of the Church? A. Six. Q. Say the six commandments of the Church? A. 1. To hear mass on Sundays and Holydays. 2. To fast and abstain on the days commanded," &c. p. 61.

In p. 79, in explication of the text in the Revelations "*Mystery*, Babylon, the mother of Harlots," it is noted from Dr. Kennicott, &c. that the word *Mysterium* used to be written on the Pope's Mitre, until the Reformers took notice of it.

In p. 101 we are told, that the abolition of the Mahometan power is to be subsequent to the Papal: that, p. 112, many of the ten tribes are to be found among the American Indians (a fact not now first communicated); and lastly, that the Emperor of Russia, by a recent Ukase, has invited a settlement of converted Jews in his Nation, by handsome rewards and privileges. We know how numerous the Jews are in Poland; and the ultimate removal of them to their original habitation, as foretold in Scripture, seems more likely to ensue in this direction, than any other. Thus, as is not unusual, the Prophecy may produce the accomplishment.

82. *The Freedom of England in contradistinction to Pitticism; addressed to the Freeholders of the County of Lincoln in particular, and to the Freeholders and Electors throughout England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, in general.* By Ex. Second Edition. Stamford, printed for the Author, by John Drakard. 8vo. pp. 144.

"WHAT a pity it is, that lying is a sin; it is so useful in business;" once said a mean tradesman. It is equally so in electioneering.

The object of political science is (if we use an Hybernian mode of speaking) to prevent evil by pre-acting remedies. We do not know whether we are coining a word, but it expresses our meaning. We do not see what unavoidable connexion there is, between the coach and the coachman (circumstances excepted), nor, of

course, between the Minister and the Constitution; yet they are never separated in political discussion. In this work, as is usual, the same union ensues; but numerous passengers, who travelled the road in a bad season, were well satisfied with both driver and vehicle; and, if they had to pay somewhat more fare because the roads were difficult, they knew that the coachman was a disinterested fellow, expected no more than his usual compliment, only put on an additional pair of leaders when circumstances required it, and never overturned them.

It matters not whether Mr. Pitt, or any other person, was Minister. He must have acted in the same manner. England, from its foreign trade, requires not only absolute command of the seas, but, if possible, a preponderating voice on the Continent. Our great Commanders (and we derive our opinion from a titled Admiral) foresaw, that, if France should be able to command the whole Continental line of coast, and bias its population, it would not only in a short time, if England did not prevent it by anticipation, subdue our Navy by numbers; but also pour myriads upon our defenceless shores. When Edward III. projected the conquest of France, the war was unpopular, because, in the event of success, England would have been deserted. No reasonable person doubts, but that, under the invasion plan of Buonaparte, the fleet and manufactures of England would have been conveyed to France; the country be reduced to a fishing island, and the inhabitants be oppressed with a French garrison of immense amount. Through having both a Navy and Army to maintain, England is burdened with a double expence; but for the wise purpose of keeping the enemy from any part of our territories, foreign and domestic. It was the misfortune of Mr. Pitt that he could not employ British soldiers instead of British money. The impediment lay not with him, but the Militia Institution, which, at the commencement of a war, obstructs the supply of the Regular army, by anticipating the most effective part of the population, and detaining them at home, at an expence, when the enemy is employed, utterly useless; because, in reason, every species of force should be dis-

possible

possible according to circumstances. We think with Lord Nelson, and other high authorities, that a co-operating English army has been much wasted in time of war; and that to bear down upon the Enemy at once with the utmost possible means, saves much by abridging the duration of the contest. By the army the last campaign was reduced to four days. In short, no fact is better understood, than that the plans adopted by Mr. Pitt, and continued by his successors, prevented England from becoming a Province of France; and that to complain of the cost, with respect to the Minister, is to load with reproaches the physician who has effected a perfect cure of a patient in extreme danger.

We are next, of course, brought to the hackneyed topics of corruption and Parliamentary Reform. The Government certainly does not owe its support to the base cause imputed, but to the strong interest which persons of property naturally take in its preservation. As to Parliamentary Reform, it would, according to *experiences*, only augment the expence of Elections, by enlarging the number of voters, and throwing still more influence into the hands of the rich; and short Parliaments would increase the evil, for they only could afford the often-recurring expence. Laws, however, would be made to prevent this. Yes: and they would be nugatory in the outset. No power upon earth can deprive property of influence, but military despotism; and in this has faction, from Cæsar to Buonaparte, ever terminated. It is absurd to think that Government, in a rich Nation, where of course individuals have much power, can be self-subsistent and permanent, by discarding their views and interests, and reducing it to a mere counting-house affair of desks and clerks. An established old Government has not only to manage the public business, but to preserve the rights and privileges of various orders of society. If it be deprived of influence, parties arise against it in all directions, and at length coalesce. The experiment was attempted under the Commonwealth after the death of Cromwell, but it proved vain. The Nobility were dishonoured, the Clergy and Gentry plundered, the *army and commercial*

persons neglected. The theoretical Government, having the affection of those only who composed it, and no strength when it was attacked, was overthrown without resistance, because it made no provision for men's interests.

As to the Work before us, we think this Mr. Ex (what does he mean, *Executioner*?) to have ability, to be a nervous manly writer, but to have produced this book under the influence of election wine. He abounds in vulgariism, even despises grammar, and writes his book, as if he was merely trundling a wheelbarrow. His work, full of raving invective, is a kennel after a shower,

“Where stinking sprats, foul ordure, guts, and blood, Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the flood.”

Whatever is sacred and venerable, and useful, from the Regent to the Editor of the *Courier*, is collected as rotten fire-wood, to make a bonfire in honour of the Member for Westminster. But men of temper and reason could inform this unjust Author, that the Ultra-Whigs, by alarming men of rank and property, occasion an increase of the power which, in their opinion, requires diminution; that the Army knows a Republick to be in the habits of sacrificing it when no longer wanted, and to hold out no prospects of rank and promotion, like a Monarchy; and that peaceable citizens disregard mob-orators, whose harangues terminate in broken windows and riots. We regret the length to which we have been obliged to extend this article; but does not the treatment of the gallant Captain Maxwell shew that the English character is, through the base efforts, undergoing a sensible degradation? and is not *integrity* and *loyal patriotism* bound to cry out against so grievous an evil?

83. *A Speech on the Propriety of Revising the Criminal Laws; delivered Dec. 10, 1818, before the Corporation of the City of London. By Samuel Favell. 8vo. pp. 72. Conder.*

IT is highly creditable to the Corporation of London, a deliberative body next in consequence to the Great Council of the Nation, that there are to be found among its Members many who possess sterling sense, and strong powers

powers of oratory; and among these Mr. Favell is not the least distinguished.

The Speech now under consideration, arose out of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, that he would

"call a Special Court for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to revise the Criminal Code, in which numerous petty offences are visited with the same punishment as the most atrocious murders; as, minor offenders being seldom executed according to law, crimes have been thereby increased rather than diminished; and praying that a more rigorous system of prison-discipline may be adopted, whereby capital punishment may be mitigated, and criminals reformed."

The Speech is long, and animated; embracing a variety of topics, benevolent, legal, and historical; and it is thus concluded:

"As to the Petition which I shall propose, should the resolutions I am about to submit be approved, I cannot but hope, my Lord Mayor, that the prayer of that Petition will be honoured with the approbation of even the highest legal authority, I mean the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship, when opposing one of Sir Samuel Romilly's bills, is reported to have said, "it would be better that, instead of attempts from year to year to amend some individual law, there should be a proposal to revise the whole Criminal Code." Such is the object of the Resolutions which I shall now propose; and which, I trust, are too general to be met by the usual objections to reform. On the contrary, I am confident that this Court will not be satisfied without bringing this great subject before the Legislature as peculiarly deserving the most solemn and the early attention of a new Parliament."

The Resolutions and Petition received the approbation of the Court; and are printed in an Appendix to the Speech; with an "Address from the Grand Jury of Middlesex," and an interesting Letter on the subject addressed to Mr. Favell from an intimate friend, "after an acquaintance of nearly 30 years, and an association to promote what in their judgments were objects of public utility."

84. *An Address to the Magistrates and People of Great Britain, on the Punishments of Transportation and Imprisonment: shewing an effectual, safe, and advantageous Remedy for the crowded State of our Prisons. To which is*

added, an easy and practicable Plan for providing for the Poor and Destitute, in a way beneficial to themselves and the Country, and thereby leading to the Reduction of the Poors' Rates. By Britannicus. 8vo. pp. 64. Sherwood and Co.

THIS Writer, though he modestly apologizes for deficiency of style, and perhaps some confusion of arrangement, has thrown out some hints deserving attention. He would provide for the poor by encouraging emigration, not to the desolate wastes of hostile countries, but to our own already established Colonies.

"There is not any Nation in Europe," he observes, "in possession of three such healthy and extensive Colonies as this country: viz. New South Wales, Canada, and the Cape of Good Hope, each of them wanting nothing but a large population to make them great and flourishing."

"All wise Nations," he adds, "that occupy limited countries as we do, have found it expedient to adopt plans to carry off the exuberance of their population. Germany and Switzerland have permitted such of their countrymen as thought proper, to fight for those Nations which paid them best. Italy has sent out her excess of population, as priests, dancers, singers, painters, and other artisans; France as servants, teachers, and, latterly, as soldiers; and England, Spain, and Portugal, in planting Colonies, and raising Nations."

85. *A Letter to an English Nobleman [Lord Holland], respectfully submitted to the serious Consideration of both Houses of Parliament, containing an Analysis of the British Constitution, and a Review of the Catholic Question, as it relates to Ireland in particular, and as it stands connected in its consequences with the Happiness and Security of Society in other Countries. By Liberator. 8vo. pp. 316. Seeley.*

WE have ever considered the advocates of Catholic Emancipation, in the extent desired, to act much in the same way as a person who should recommend a friend who had insured his house, to withdraw his policy, because fire could not possibly happen, though the structure and situation of his dwelling remained the same. The writer of this book, who adopts the style and manner of Junius, without his gall, seems to admit the truth of the introductory remark above made; for he says (p. 56) that the petition

olicks, unconditionally
 ices the Constitution to
 led! The subject is too
 r us to entertain any de-
 upon it. They who wish
 mation may consult this
 owerful writer; but we
 rgument just quoted to
 own blow. Take too
 e Oath of a Catholick
 retics, schismatics, and
 holy father and his suc-
 all resist and persecute
 Here then is the mix-
 otestant Constitution of
 ; which would effect a
 omposition of the whole,
 no allegiance to any Ma-
 rson not acknowledging
 y of the Pope. We sin-
 ; that the King, in his
 the subject, had James
 ntemplation; and also,
 ; Papists to be again ac-
 me way, under the sup-
 Throne, similar results
 he 19th century are too
 trash as forms Popery.

*ions introductory to a Work
 Etymology. By John
 M. A. S. and late Private
 of the Marquis of Hastings,
 meral of India. 8vo. pp.
 y.*

OGY we have mostly
 resemble the testimony
 has turned King's evi-
 be entitled to credit, or
 g to its collateral sup-
 ng, however, in our opi-
 yet done in the proper
 rds conferring upon Ety-
 rank claimed for it by
 n. We think that we
 to get at the original
 all mankind, i. e. form
 of similar words, signi-
 me thing in every lan-
 for instance, as is the
 with only a change of

We shall thus discover
 is universal, and what
 then we may proceed to
 s in two, three, or more
 f the same import, till
 those which are peculiar
 a only. The result from
 ous will be, that we get
 ich have been of univer-
 ; the second, of certain

nations only; the third, of a single
 country. Thus History, Archæology,
 and Philology, would be most im-
 portantly aided. As to Alphabets,
 founded on inflections of the voice,
 we do not see how they could origi-
 nate before the Gamut was invent-
 ed, and it is certain that the musical
 notation of the Greeks consisted of
 the letters of their Alphabet*; nor
 do we think, with Mr. Thomson (p.
 52) that they were used as numerals
 before they were adapted to vocal
 sounds. On the contrary, we think,
 that they were first used as musical
 notes, and then from convenience in
 writing, transferred to speech. As to
 the antiquity of the forms of letters,
 the most square and angular appear
 to be the oldest, because straight lines
 were the most convenient for mark-
 ing stone or papyrus; and round let-
 ters to have been derived from the
 reed, pen, and parchment, because
 thus greater expedition and ease were
 attained. We have not quoted ancient
 History, because we think that no de-
 pendence is to be placed upon it in an
 affair of so great distance.

It is evident that such a work as
 that proposed by Mr. Thomson (for
 which he shows ample qualifications)
 must be a work of high Historical
 utility, and we cordially wish him suc-
 cess. But we beg, with respect, to of-
 fer one suggestion. The common meth-
 od of printing Etymological books
 like this specimen, in one continuous
 text, confuses and tires the Reader.
 We do not presume to point out the
 best plan; but something like a
 Polyglott, or Tabular form, in our
 judgment, appears indispensable in all
 the matter not inferential.

87. *Practical Researches on the Na-
 ture, Cure, and Prevention of Gout, in
 all its open and concealed forms; with
 a Critical Examination of some cele-
 brated Remedies and Modes of Treat-
 ment employed in this Disease. By
 James Johnson, Esq. Surgeon to H.
 R. H. the Duke of Clarence, &c. 8vo.
 pp. 105. Highley and Son.*

BEING ourselves subject to the
 Gout, we are of course able to speak
 feelingly upon the topick, though not
con amore, for we believe that no
 Æneas could persuade a Goutier,
 "Forsan et hæc olim meminisse ju-
 vabit."

* "Burney's Music, i. p. 12."

In short, the Gout reduces our poor earthly habitations to the character of haunted houses. We are always in terror of the Spectre's grim appearance.

This Author limits himself to compressing a vast quantity of useful and valuable information on the subject; and we can only say, that we know his Treatise to be highly valuable, and a book, which every person subject to the disease ought, for his own sake, to possess.

We have no desire, however, of exhibiting our acquaintance with Gout, though in the possession of a valuable MS. on the subject. We prefer offering some hints, in our opinion, highly improveable.

It has been frequently affirmed, that there are only two specifics in Medicine—Bark and Mercury. We do not give this affirmation, as a scientific dogma, but venture to propose two more specifics, not unnoticed by our Author, though too slightly perhaps from his compendious and cautious manner of writing; we mean, Warm-bathing and Friction. Of the mighty efficacy of the former, we refer the Reader to Dr. Clarke's Travels in Russia: and of the latter we beg to mention a case, introduced by conversation upon Dr. Balfour's treatment of Gout. A Gentleman from India stated, that he had once a fall from his horse, which produced a severe inflammation of the hip. His Hindoo servant observed, that, if permitted, he would soon relieve his master from pain. The Gentleman, being himself of the Medical profession, finding his method harmless, allowed him to make the experiment. The Hindoo commenced by tapping the part affected very softly, and then proceeded gradually to brisk friction and compression. This he continued for half an hour; and the gentleman declared, that, had it not been for this process, he should probably have been lame, and in pain, for two or three weeks.

Gout, in most cases, we believe to arise from not taking the quantum of exercise required by the constitution: and therefore removal of the cause in time may prevent the effect: this we mention, because it is a common desideratum in medical books, not to distinguish respectively the

treatment of incipient and confirmed disease.

Our Author says, p. 81, "We have seen Gouty patients, who, in the midst of their cries and groans, have jumped from their beds on the receipt of some striking intelligence, as though there was nothing the matter with them." Of this we can specify a remarkable anecdote within our knowledge. A gentleman was confined to his bed by Gout in the severest form. A letter was brought to him. He opened it, glanced his eye to the bottom of the third page, and instantly jumped from his bed, leaping and dancing about the room with all the activity of full health. The letter contained his Attorney's bill; and the magical specific which produced this sudden change, was the simple view of the sum total, *fifteen hundred pounds*. For some time it was circulated, as a nostrum, that a Lawyer's bill would cure the Gout; and that even the latter, insensible and regardless of giving pain as he is, had yet feeling sufficient to depart, when John Doe and Richard Roe presented themselves to take his place in tormenting.

88. *A Journey from India to England, through Persia, Georgia, Russia, and Prussia, in the year 1817, by Lieutenant-colonel Johnson, 1818. Longman & Co.*

WE consider this volume as an useful and agreeable acquisition to our knowledge of Oriental countries. Without having that internal acquaintance with Persia which is only to be obtained by long residence and familiar domestication, Col. Johnson discovers, with great acuteness of remark, an accurate knowledge of Oriental customs, and a correct conception of the Oriental character. In his travels through Persia he followed Mr. Morier's steps, and in general appears to coincide with the opinions of that judicious and intelligent observer, anticipating with intuitive sagacity the result of time and experience. We advert in particular to the identical impression received by these enlightened Travellers, respecting the conformity of existing Oriental customs with those of the Patriarchal ages as described in the Sacred Writings, of the authenticity of which this extraordinary fact offers a new and important illustration. In his route

Here to Hieraz, Col. Johnson the celebrated ruins of where it was reserved for prove that the tradition long prevailed, respecting a statue supposed to be in a cave, seated in an almost horizontal position, was better than a chimera of imagination; since, after incredulity and toil, he actually peeped into the cavernous chamber, and refreshed himself with tea, at the spot a drawing of the figure. Col. Johnson was introduced to the King, and his accompaniment, Abbas Mirza, who has introduced the use of European

Col. Johnson gives many interesting details respecting the present state of Persia, which, in its great and unexhausted resources, is evidently verging on ruin, through the corruption of the people, and the inefficiency of the Government. At the southern boundary of Persia, Col. Johnson proceeded to the capital of Shiraz, where he was courteously received by the Russian Commander Kutusof. The conduct of the Russians towards the British has been uniformly the same. It is equally honourable to our arms. It must not, however, be forgotten, that Count Platoff surprised the heroes, both of ancient and modern times, in kindness and hospitality. After leaving his hospitable mansion, Col. Johnson proceeded rapidly through Prussia, of which he gives a brief but satisfactory description.

He filled his volume with sentiments of esteem and respect for the British, confirmed by a conviction not inspired by Oriental travellers, who scribble nothing which they do not mean, and affirms always that he really thinks and sincerely

prone to blows. We conceive all this to originate in *passion*, which, among superior ranks, must be restrained, from the indispensable considerations of character and respectability.

The sanguinary punishments of this nation originated in the dark ages, when military principles predominated. With respect to the propriety of their application in many forms of delinquency, we perfectly agree with the publick. They are unnecessary; and therefore, as Mr. Bowdler excellently observes, in reference to such a subject as Jurisprudence, are not just, but tyrannous. We do not think, that all punishment can be made (what in theory seems right) a means of reform; for there are many whom nothing can alter. There are wild beasts, whom no treatment can domesticate, or allow to be even free from restraint. We therefore think, that all punishment should have a bearing upon privation of the indulgences sought by the illicit action. For instance, a thief is a person who values idleness, and pleasures which he cannot honestly procure. He is generally a debauchee in low life. His desires extend to society of vicious habits, liquor, and mean luxury. Hard labour, solitude, and penitentiary diet, are the direct contraries of his pleasures, and therefore galling. If he be a ruffian (for a ruffian feels pain and nothing else), whipping may be necessary; but we shall not decide upon particulars: we shall only say, that in the Army and Navy even strict order is admirably preserved, with scarcely an execution. The secret is simple; it is only Beccaria's plan: the punishment is certain, severe in operation, but tender in consequences. As to expatriation, we believe, that it would be better to endow veterans with wastes in the Colonies, and as they have no capital to afford payment for labour, allow them a convict or two a-piece, after he has sustained a year's penitentiary imprisonment; with liberty of a dozen lashes to the master, in case such convict behaved ill. We pay no regard to false philanthropy. If a gentleman, a man of honour, gets drunk every day for three years, Providence will kill him, as unworthy to enjoy life; and in the same manner, prostitution destroys females.

Rogues

Punishment of Death in the case of a man; its Injustice and Impolicy attributed. By Charles Bowdler, Esq. Edit. 8vo. pp. 59. Hamilton.

It is no surer indication of the progress of a more civilized state of a nation than the form of its punishment, because ferocity is always a mark of barbarism. The virtues of their wives, and they are

Mac. April, 1819.

Reasons are persons who expect justice from persons who are great friends, at the expense of justice and who would not be so ready to turn up to the same principles as Providence. We know not Providence puts a seal on our feelings just severely, but we must respect the moral upon that subject. Reason, except among men of business, is an effect produced by interest, if that be the case, and is gift of God. The truth is, that it is intended for our wise conduct in this life, Revelation for that of preparation for another; in other words, Reason is the chart of the voyage, Revelation the helm of the ship. In short, neglect of Reason is a crime, in the system of Providence. Prudence produces, says Goldsmith, more happiness than even virtue. We do not want human *lobbyism*, the *cant* of religion, ignorant and unable people, sheering parasitically their nonsense under encyclopedizing the Bible, but choose to adopt the maxim of its glorious Pounder, "the wisdom of the serpent," &c.

As to the punishment of death in reference to forgery, the object of Mr. Bowdler's truly valuable Essay, we agree with him, that lawyers are fettered by precedent. Their reasoning is never theoretical, and, in the main, they are right; but they are warped from accuracy, through steering under a particular compass, the Law of England, mixed up, as it is, with feudal barbarism. To the superior prevalence of the crime, we pay no attention. The heat of a rogue lies simply where exercise of his profession is most convenient. Through the tax upon horse-hire, and the blunderbus of the mail guard, highway robbery is extinct; and the chance of success, under the foot-pad system, is trifling. The issue of Paper Money opened a new door; and thither accordingly villains resorted, in preference. Although we know, that the sufferings of numerous labouring poor are far greater than those of rogues, and do not feel those qualms of false philanthropy about the fate of the latter, which many do, because we know that God rejects them as reprobates; still we see no capital punishments in Scripture, as Mr. Bowdler observes, except for cases of blood; and if the punishment be such for Forgery, we say

downright, that it is the fault of the Legislature, for not enacting that no man of every trade beyond a certain amount, shall be paid upon a first application, without a reference direct from the paper to his agent, upon advice of the claim. It is a simple thing, but manifest. When a man marries his daughter, or settles his son, he does no business without knowing the principals. Bills for a certain amount should be drawn so many days after sight, and the drawer understand that the time requested was required for reference. Difficulty would ensue in business? by no means. Word was left at the counting-house to whom checks or bills were issued. Bonds were forged by Dodd: no answer till the principal was consulted. Bank notes are forged. The paper ought not to be capable of manufacture without a most intricate process; for engraving may be done by one man, and a secret cannot be kept among many. Follow similar rules, and Forgery may be reduced to hard labour and penitentiary diet. As Adam Smith says, in relation to smuggling, if you throw out temptations to crime, crime will ensue. We believe that ignorance, excessive population, error and folly, are the sole supports of Vice; and we know, that, if the City of London consisted of Scotchmen and Yorkshiremen (allowing depth and experience to Cuckneys, to which honourable fraternity we ourselves belong), they would look to removal of the cause, before they expected success from acting upon the thing.

We have supported, to the best of our power, Mr. Bowdler's pamphlet, from extraneous reasoning. We have therefore only to say, that his Book is masterly; the work of a man of fine education and first principles.

90. *Select Portions of the New Version of the Psalms, adapted to a choice Collection of Psalm Tunes for the Use of the Parish Church of St. John, Hampstead, Middlesex, and Parish Churches in general.* By R. A. Firth. With an Appendix, containing Hymns by Addison, Merrick, Sandys, Dryden, &c. 8vo. pp. 112 of Letter-press, and 23 engraved Psalm and Hymn Tunes.

THIS handsome Volume is introduced by an Address from Dr. Samuel Wate, the respectable Minister
Hampstead

nd, to his Parishioners, ex-
them to a reverent use of
f.

Collection the simplest Tunes
a judiciously preferred, as it
o have been the primary ob-
e Editor to promote CON-
DONAL SINGING.

3 good authority (says Mr. F.)
ering this as a necessary part
Worship; it is quite as much
of each individual to join in
use, as it is in those of prayer."
sirable object, we think, is
be forwarded by the present
mpilation.

ious selection of Psalms from
Version, with a few speci-
n the Old, are here adapted
nost favourite Tunes now
our Churches. Three dif-
lections of words are gene-
pted to each Psalm Tune,
ich is placed opposite to the
the other two on the reverse
ge and leaf. This is a new
ent, and may possibly be

found useful, as it saves the trouble
of referring to words of the same
metre, dispersed in various parts of
the Volume.

In the arrangement of the Tunes,
we think the Editor has been success-
ful, in preserving the simplicity of
the ancient Psalm Tunes, while the
elegance of a more modern accom-
paniment has been engrafted on them.

The thorough bass appears to be
carefully figured, and so constructed,
as to express some additional harmo-
nies, not contained in the chords.
This, we believe, is new; the usual
method being to make the thorough
bass and the chords answer to each
in every particular. Whereas, in the
present Work, a simple chord is some-
times given, while the more complex
harmony, or leading modulation, is
suggested in the thorough bass.

The Hymns (among which are some
for all the principal Fasts and Festi-
vals) are very carefully selected, and
are well adapted for the use of schools
and private families.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

os, *March 26.*—It appears by
sity Calendar for the present
the total number of Members of
sity, whose names are on the
3698, being 254 more than the
year, and an increase of 1576
when the number was 2122.

March 27.—The Syrian Abp. of
lately arrived in this country
, has visited our University this
the purpose of examining the
n-lations of the Bible, in the
ibrary.—The Archbishop's ob-
ting England is to solicit such
from British Christians as shall
to establish a printing-press on
anon, for the purpose of print-
ptures and other religious books,
e fit of the Christians of Syria
ly Land. His applications at
Paris have been unavailing;
Christians are seldom appealed
a subscription has been already
l. The Archbishop is of the
rian Church, and ranks nume-
er the Patriarch of Antioch.
ion with the Latin Church.

ly ready for Publication:
hout Works as dead as Works
ith: a Sermon preached in the
apel at Bath, on Sunday the
rch, 1819 By THOMAS LEWIS
D. D. Bishop of Meath.
l Reply to a Pamphlet entitled
enter's Reasons for separating

from the Church of England," in a Letter
to JOHN GILL, D. D. the Editor. By the
Rev. SPENCER CORBOLD, A. M. late Fellow
of Gonville and Caius College, Cam-
bridge.

The first part of the second volume of
Mr. DALLAWAY'S History of Western Sus-
sex. It will contain the Rape of Arundel,
with very numerous plans, views, and an-
tiquities, by the Artists before engaged.
The History of the Rape of Bramber will
speedily follow; and the whole promises
early completion, according to the plan
originally intended by its late noble patron
Charles Duke of Norfolk. Several plates,
and an additament to the first volume,
will be given *gratis* to the purchasers.

The First Number of a Continuation to
RICHARDSON'S Copies of Rare Granger Por-
traits, including some to Nonne's Supple-
ment. Each Number to contain four Por-
traits, 8vo and 4to.

A Letter to the Author of "Junius with
his vizor up!" with a vindication of the
character of Professor Porson from the
strictures contained in that work. By a
Cambridge Graduate.

Letters from Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh,
in defence of his Essays, philosophical and
literary, with replies. By the Rev. ALEX-
ANDER CROMBIE, LL. D.

A new volume of RIVINGTON'S Annual
Register, being the volume for the Year
1808, which will be speedily followed by
another volume of the former series.

An improved edition to the *Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy*; by W. PHILLIPS

The tenth and concluding volume of DONOVAN'S British Birds.

The celebrated "Index Botanici sistentium omnium Fungorum Species in Pearsonii Synopsi methodica contentas," &c. one small volume, 12mo. Revised by a Botanical Gentleman.

A General History of Musick, from the earliest times to the present; comprising the lives of eminent composers and musical writers. By Dr BUSBY.

The Translation of *Paradise Lost* into Welsh, in the same metre as the original, by W. OWEN PUGH.

Preparing for Publication :

Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, by W. SHAW MASON, Esq.

Reliquiæ Statisticæ de Hiberniâ; consisting of Extracts from Documents relating to the Government and State of Ireland, and of Tables of Civil and Military Establishments, &c. during the reign of Charles I., forming a Supplement to "The Anatomy of Ireland, by Sir William Petty, 1672."

Excursions through Ireland, to be comprised in eight volumes, containing 400 engravings.

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland. By JAMES PLAYFAIR, D. D. F. R. S. 2 vols. 8vo.

France as it is; not Lady Morgan's France. By Mr. PLAYFAIR, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kenilworth illustrated; or the History of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth, 1 vol. 4to, illustrated with engravings.

Biographical Illustrations of the County of Worcester, written from original communications, &c. by Mr. CHAMBERS, author of the Histories of Malvern and Worcester.

A Journey to Persia in the Suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the year 1817. By M. DE KOTZEBUE.

A new Edition, corrected and enlarged, of Dr. GRAY'S work on the Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors.

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN'S Polyglott Grammar, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriack, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and modern Greek. The French, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages are completed.

A new edition, corrected throughout, of GRAY'S *Memoria Technica*; to which is added, Dr. LOUISE'S table of Mnemonics, in 1 vol. 12mo.

Popular Observations on the Diseases incident to Literary and Sedentary Persons, with hints for their prevention and cure; by W. ANDRE PRANKES, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

A Complete Dictionary of Astrology, wherein every Term belonging to the Science will be minutely and correctly explained, and the various Systems of the most approved Authors collected and accurately defined.

Plantæ Varvicenses Selectæ, a Guide to the Habitats of remarkable Plants, natives of the County of Warwick. by W. G. PERRY, of the Museum, Leamington Spa.

Sunday School and other Anecdotes, Catechetical Exercises, &c. by GEO. RUSSELL, dedicated by permission to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K. G. &c. 1 vol.

A volume of Poems, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Beresford, founded on the events of the War of the Peninsula, written during its progress and after its conclusion by the wife of an Officer who served in its campaigns.

The Vestread, or the Opera, a mock epic poem in five Cantos, with illustrative annotations and engravings. By the Author of "The Banquet," "The Dessert," &c. &c.

The Priory of Birkenhead, a Tale of the 14th Century. By THOMAS WHITT, 12mo.

Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen. This Institution, which has existed more than 40 years (under royal patronage), appears to be coeval with, and similar to, those established at London, Edinburgh, Paris, and other populous cities. The Society is composed of three classes: honorary, ordinary, and corresponding members. Several volumes of their transactions have been published (in Latin) under different titles; but their last, which has just made its appearance, being the 5th of a new series, is entitled "*Acta nova Regiæ Societatis Havnensis*," and has been postponed for 16 years. In the preface to this volume, the Society have assigned many cogent reasons for this delay. Twenty-six papers, on various medical subjects form this collection; many of them display a considerable degree of research: from the industry and accuracy with which the descriptions of the diseases, mode of treatment, and dissections, are detailed, they will tend greatly to elucidate the object of their enquiries. On this account it is hoped medical readers will not feel themselves altogether disappointed; as the veteran will be confirmed in what he may already know: while the junior student may acquire that which he has as yet attained. The titles, which are verbose and would occupy too much space, have been omitted; more especially as, no doubt, those Papers which are most interesting may be noticed in some of the periodical medical journals.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

SIGNOR BELZONI.—In our Magazine for November last, p. 477, it was with concern we announced the death of Signor Belzoni; but we are happy to say that a letter from Naples falsifies this statement. Lord Belmore, who has resided for some time at Naples, where he arrived after a long and interesting tour through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and to Troy, has received letters from M. Belzoni, dated from Thebes in Upper Egypt, of the 27th of October. He continues his researches in Egypt with the greatest activity, and has lately made many important discoveries. Lord Belmore himself had advanced to 150 leagues beyond the Cataracts into Nubia; he passed six weeks at Thebes, where he every day made some researches with the assistance of a hundred Arabs. His discoveries there are very valuable. His tour will be of great advantage to geographers; for he has accurately determined the longitude and latitude of the greater part of the places through which he passed, having been accompanied by his brother Capt. Corry of the Navy, who had with him an excellent sextant. On his Lordship's return to England he will publish his travels.

Mr. Belzoni is a native of the Papal States. About nine years ago he was in Edinburgh, where he exhibited feats of strength, and experiments in hydraulics, musical glasses, and phantasmagoria, which he afterwards repeated in Ireland and the Isle of Man; whence he proceeded to Lisbon, where he was engaged by the manager of the theatre of San Carlos to appear in Valentine and Orson, and afterwards in the sacred drama of Sampson. For such characters he was admirably adapted, being in his 25th year, six feet seven inches high, remarkably strong, and having an animated prepossessing countenance. He afterwards performed before the Court at Madrid; whence he proceeded to Malta, where he was persuaded by the agent of the Pashaw of Egypt to visit Cairo. Here he built a machine worked on the principle of the walking-crane, to irrigate the gardens of the Pashaw by raising water from the Nile. Three Arabs with M. Belzoni's servant (an Irish lad whom he had taken with him from Edinburgh) were put in to walk the wheel; but on the second or third turn the Arabs being either frightened or giddy jumped out, and the Irishman had his thigh broken; which put an end to this undertaking. On this failure happening, and while meditating upon trying his fortune in search of antiquities in Upper Egypt. Mr. Salt arrived in Cairo; and on the representation of Sheik Ibrahim, who had witnessed his extraordinary powers,

conceived him to be a most promising person to bring the head of the young Memnon to Alexandria. They came to terms; and how well he succeeded in this first work has been proved by the head being now in the Museum. See p. 61.

As an instance of the confidence which his determined perseverance inspires in others, we need only mention, that in his second journey to Nubia Mr. Beechey accompanied him. Having engaged a party of natives, he set about uncovering the temple where its colossal statues showed their heads above the sand. They worked tardily for a few days and then ceased, alleging that the feast of Rhamadan had commenced; nor could any argument persuade them to resume their labour. In this emergency Belzoni, Beechey, and the Irishman set to work themselves; but they soon found that by order of the Aga they could not, for money or by entreaties, procure a supply of provisions. The object was to compel them to return the following season to spend more money. Having, however, in their boat a bag of millet, the party pursued their labour, living on this fare and the Nile water; and after twenty-one days severe labour, effected their object, in uncovering and gaining access to the interior of the temple.

We consider Mr. Salt, who has been indefatigable in his own researches, and unsparing in encouraging those of others, as most fortunate in having secured the assistance of so able an explorer as M. Belzoni. By their exertions, and those of M. Cavignia, the British Museum is likely soon to become the richest depository in the world, of Egyptian antiquities. Mr. Salt has possessed himself of many gems in this line. Among others he has got down to Cairo the famous stone discovered by the French, with eight sculptured figures; another beautiful head of granite, as perfect and with a finer polish than that named the young Memnon, not quite so large, but perfect; a sitting figure, exquisitely wrought, and as large as life; several statues of basalt; thirty rolls of papyrus, and an immense number of smaller articles.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CITY.—A Paris journal announces that a French traveller, now in Egypt, has discovered, at the distance of nine hours journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city built in the mountains between the 24th and 25th degrees of latitude. There are still about 800 houses in existence; and among the ruins, temples dedicated to various divinities. There are eleven statues, besides fragments of others. He has also discovered the ancient stations that were appointed

pointed on the route through the Desert, going from the Red Sea to the valley of the Nile. They are at regular distances of nine hours between each. This route was undoubtedly one of those traversed by the commerce of India which flourished at the time of the Lagides, and under the first Emperors.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, August 10, 1818, a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, President, in the chair.

On this occasion, the journal of a survey to the heads of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, by Captain Hodgson, 10th regiment native infantry, was presented by the President. Captain Webb's Survey, in 1808, having extended from the Doon valley to Cajane near Reital, Captain Hodgson commences his scientific and interesting labours from the latter place, which by a series of observations he found to be in latitude 30. 48. 28. N. The village of Reital consists of 35 houses, which are built of wood, and are two or three stories high. He left Reital on the 21st of May, 1817. On the 31st he descended to the bed of the river, and saw the Ganges issue from under a very low arch, at the foot of the grand snow bed. The river was bounded on the right and left by high rocks and snow, but in front over the debouchee the mass of snow was perpendicular, and from the bed of the stream to the summit the thickness was estimated at little less than 300 feet of solid frozen snow, probably the accumulation of ages, as it was in layers of several feet thick, each seemingly the remains of a fall of a separate year. From the brow of this curious wall of snow, and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depended. The Gaghoutri Brahmin, who accompanied Captain Hodgson, and who was an illiterate mountaineer, observed, that he thought these icicles must be Mahadeo's hair, from whence, he understood, it is written in the Schaster, the Ganges flows. Captain Hodg-

son thinks that the appellation of the Cow's mouth is aptly given to this extraordinary debouchee. The height of the arch of snow is only sufficient to let the stream flow under it. Blocks of snow were falling on all sides, and there was little time to do more than to measure the size of the stream; the main breadth was 27 feet, the greatest depth about 18 inches, and the shallowest part nine or ten inches. Captain Hodgson believes this to be the first appearance in day-light of the celebrated Ganges! Zealous in the prosecution of his inquiries, he attempted to proceed forward, but was obliged to return, having frequently sunk in the snow, one time up to his neck, and there being evident marks of hollows beneath.

The height of the halting place, near which the Ganges issues from under the great snow bed, is calculated to be 12,914 feet above the sea; and the height of a peak of the Himalaya, called St. George by Captain Hodgson, is estimated to be 22,240 feet above the surface of the sea.

Captain Hodgson, in his account of the course of the river Jumna, observes, that at Jumnoutri the snow which covers and conceals the stream is about 60 yards wide, and is bounded on the right and left by precipices of granite; it is 40½ feet thick, and has fallen from the precipices above. He was able to measure the thickness of the bed of snow over the stream very accurately by means of a plumb-line let down through one of the holes in it, which are caused by the steam of a great number of boiling springs at the border of the Jumna, the thickness 40 feet 5½ inches. The head of the Jumna is on the S. W. side of the grand Himalaya ridge, differing from the Ganges, inasmuch as that river has the upper part of its course within the Himalaya, flowing from the south of east to the north of west, and it is only from Sookie, when it pierces through the Himalaya, that it assumes a course of about south 20 west. The mean latitude of the hot springs of Jumnoutri appears to be 30.58. Captain Hodgson made his observation April 21, 1817.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The following particulars, relative to this useful invention, introduced into this country a few years since, and then called Polyautography, will be interesting to our readers.

The French Academy of Fine Arts having appointed a Committee to examine the Lithographic drawings of M. Engelmann, of Multrause in the Upper Rhine, has reported that the stone proper to be used in the Lithographic printing must be capable of imbibing water, and also of receiving all

greasy or resinous substances. The first object can be easily effected by an acid, which will corrode the stone, take off a fine polish, and thus make it susceptible of giving an impression upon stone, whether the lines be made with a pencil, with ink; or otherwise, the ground of drawing may be covered with a black greasy mixture, leaving the lines white. Hence result two distinct processes: first, the simple process of drawing with a pencil or brush, dipped in the greasy ink; second,

ing by the steel pen in dots or resembling engravings done upon d copper.

Fac-similes of prints or writings easily obtained, by transposing one a writing or drawing made on th the prepared ink. All kinds of careous stone, of an even and fine slich are capable of taking a good p pumice stone, and which pos-quality of absorbing water, may for Lithography.

Directions for practising Lithography. sition of the Ink.—Heat a glazed vessel over the fire; when it is oduce one pound, by weight, of rreilles soap, and as much mastic, , melt these ingredients, and mix sfully; then incorporate five parts t, of shell lac, and continue to stir ix the whole, drop in gradually a of one part of caustic alkali in five bulk of water. Caution, however, used in making this addition, be-ould the ley be put in all at once, or will ferment and run over. s mixture is completed by a mo-eat and frequent stirring, a pro-e quantity of lamp-black must be fer which a sufficient quantity of ust be poured in to make the ink

ng.—This ink is to be used for upon stone, in the same manner ; used upon paper, either with a ruel; when the drawing upon the quite dry, and an impression is , the surface of the stone must be ith a solution of nitric acid, in the n of fifty to one of water; this done with a soft sponge, taking to create a friction or disturb the

The wetting must be repeated as the stone appears dry; and e effervescence of the acid has the stone is to be carefully rinsed n water.

ng.—When the stone is moist, it e passed over with the printer's roller, charged with printer's ink, ll adhere only to those parts not

A sheet of paper, properly pre-r printing, is then spread on the nd the whole committed to the -passed under a cylinder.

erve the drawing on the stone t, when it may not be in use, a of gum-arabic is to be passed over i can be easily removed with a .er.

d of ink, *Chalk Crayons* are some-d for drawing upon the stone, or iper, from which an impression transferred to the stone. The rays are thus made: three parts two parts of tallow, and one part of all dissolved together in an earthen

vessel. When the whole is well mixed, a sufficient quantity of lamp-black, called "Frankfort-black" is added; the mixture is then poured into moulds, where it must remain till quite cold, when it will be proper to be used as chalk pencils are used in common drawing.

PRINTING.—An *Inking Cylinder* has been lately invented by Benj. Foster, Black-friars, London, for the purpose of distributing the ink in more equal proportions, before it is taken on the roller that passes over the types. This invention is on a different principle from the patent one: instead of a *straight-edge* and *levers* for the adjustment of the ink, a leather *rubber* and *screws* have been adopted, the ink being neatly inclosed in a box within which the cylinder revolves.

FINE ARTS.—Perhaps a greater stride was never made towards the perfection of an Art; than the Exhibition of Paintings on Glass, now exhibiting in the Western Exchange in Old Bond-street, representing Natural Scenery with a new and unparalleled effect. It has cost the inventor 25 years' labour, and the expenditure of a fortune.

The 15th annual Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water-colours opened on the 19th inst. It reflects great credit on the Members of the Society, and the Exhibitors in general. The President, Mr. Joshua Christall, has exhibited nine subjects; and the Secretary, Mr. Copley Fielding, not less than forty-six; among which the "Lake of Nemi," and many views on the English Lakes, are very beautiful. Mr. G. F. Robson has 99 capital performances, among which a view of Glen Falock and Loch Lomond is conspicuous. A drawing of "Falstaff acting the King," by H. Richter, is extremely humorous. The same scene, and several others from Shakespeare, are well painted by J. Cawse. An interesting view of Dr. Burney's Library (with the Doctor seated in it) is preserved by the pencil of C. Wild. The following, amongst very many others, appear to us as deserving of much commendation: Mr. Wild's Views of Lincoln Cathedral; and Mr. J. C. Buckler's of York Minster and Fountains Abbey; J. Stephanoff's interior Views of the Queen's Palace, and of the Picture Gallery of Sir J. F. Leicester, bart.; F. P. Stephanoff's "Discovery;" W. J. Bennett's "View of the Isle of Capri;" W. Turner's "Via-Mala, Canton of the Grisons;" S. Prout's "Dover Back-water;" F. Nash's "Southwark Bridge;" &c. &c.

FIRE CART.—Captain Manby has invented and completed a light *fire cart*, which was lately exhibited at the Royal Barracks at Yarmouth. It is provided with every necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be applied by one man only on the first alarm.

SELECT POETRY.

*Answer Verses of Pope CXLVIII.
By Lord Tateslow.*

To praise the Lord be our delight,
Praise to him is the access of light:

Howe and Angels of his own
Worship praise him all alone;
Sun and moon, the eyes of day,
And dew and grass, his praise display:
Ye stars, and thou, O light, awake
Voiced most loud for his sake:
All ye heavens, spread out on high,
King with the golden melody:
And ye waters, laid in store
Above the heavens, in song adore:
Let them in grateful concert praise
The Lord, and magnify his ways:
Be his eterna' love display'd,
Who spake the word, and they were made:
By whom, let not your voices spare,
They, and all things, created were:
Who has secur'd them by a law,
Which holds eternity in awe:
And on the earth O praise the Lord;
Ye monstrous deeps your praise afford:
Thou burning fire, and hail and snow,
And vapours, your great author know:
And wind and storm, that keep his word;
Mountains and hills, O praise the Lord:
And fruitful trees and celars tall,
And beasts and grazing cattle all:
Praise him ye birds on charter'd wings,
And praise him ail ye creeping things:
Ye throned kings, and people praise,
And judges, his eternal ways:
And youth, and in his name rejoice
Old men and babes with equal voice:
O let them sing his holy worth,
Whose praise is above heaven and earth:
He shall his chosen people raise,
And all his saints consent in praise:
Yea, Israel; and defend from blame
A people faithful to his name.

March 15.

On seeing in a Scotch Magazine a Comparison of Dr. JOHNSON with DAVID HUME.

LAND of the North, whose hardy race
Bold, self-sufficient, venturesome, free,
At home behold each centred grace,
What Southern bard but envies thee!
The keen inventive souls can find
The latent gold in meanest clay,
In Johnny Home a Shakespeare's mind,
A Homer in Macpherson's lay,
How then, forgetful of thy powers
To rant, to argue, to presume,
Dost thou so love this land of ours
And Johnson match with David Hume?

Dost thou not see! whose cheerless heart
Is superstitious dead'ning gloom,
Canst thou not see that gloom depart,
Dispell'd by Reason and by Hume.

Dost thou not see! whoe grovelling soul
Imagin'd life beyond the tomb,
Nor thought black Death our final goal,
Lest great Voltaire and David Hume.

Who would vain Truth's pedantic clogs,
Who knew not *falsely to assume**,
And thought French sages lying dogs,
Like their staunch echo † David Hume!

How then, to England's blindness mild,
And to her faults indulgent grown,
Canst thou degrade fair Freedom's child,
To sit beside a despot's throne?

Ah much I fear lest Scottish pride,
Unptying England's lesser sphere,
Thi- dread comparison has tried
To shew how poor and mean we are.

No, Scotland, no! we yield, we yield,
We ne'er must try to rival thee;
Shall Newton walk with Reid the field,
Or Addison M-ck-uz-e ‡ be!

See spirits of the mighty dead,
Great Hailes, Monboddoo, Campbell,
Kames,

Rise from their cells of sheeted lead,
Dread rugged souls with rougher names!

And those more mighty living wights,
Whose *laden sheets* four times a year
Descending from their northern heights
Make English bards look pale and queer.

All these and more appear to view,
As from Ben Nevis' living side,
Rous'd by the call of Rhoderick Dhu,
The bands that Snowdown's knight
defied §.

Who then shall wave the magic baud,
And bid th' appalling host retire,
That strong entrench'd in that cold land,
No rout can daunt, no danger tire?

"O Caledonia, wild and stern,"
Since all these gifts thy people grace,
Still English worth indignant spurn,
Praise none but thine own favour'd race.

In every science all-supreme,
Nought south of Tweed e'er learn to spare,
Thy virtues and our faults thy theme,
But cease in mercy—to compare!

C. C. C.

* It is needless to mention that all Hume's philosophy is founded on false assumptions.

† "Hume is an echo of Voltaire." Dr. Johnson. Boswell's life.

‡ Vide Waverley, vol. III. last page.

§ Vide "Lady of the Lake," Canto V.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 16.*

On turning over some Poems in MS. the other day, I found the enclosed *Stanzas*, written by the *Bard of the Leasowes*, which do not appear in his Works. Mr. Shenstone spent some time at Cheltenham in 1742, which seems about the time this was written. I therefore consign it to your Museum, not doubting but many Shenstonean friends will be gratified thereby.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

STANZAS,

On the Discovery of the Cheltenham Waters by Pigeons.

Matre Deâ monstrante viam! VIRGIL.

GO forth, my Doves, the Goddess cry'd;

ON CHELT'NAM'S flow'ry plains reside;

Near yonder Fountains feed and play,

And you, my *Delia*, mark their way;

And where they close their rapid road,

Be there awhile my Nymph's abode;

For there returning health shall warm,—

Shall re-inspirit every charm.

That sov'reign steel, whose pow'r is known

To seat the Monarch on his throne.

In yonder mineral-springs shall rise

To fix the sway of *Delia's* eyes.

Their former bloom thy cheeks shall gain,

Thy Lovers feel their former pain;

For thus went forth a late decree,

Sign'd by the Queen of *Health* and *me*.

Nor envy you the glitt'ring prize

That blest my Trojan's † dazzl'd eyes;

Not more propitious to his vow

I pointed out the *golden bough*.

Oh! health excels the radiant spray,

Which rul'd that hero's destin'd way;

He to *Elysian* scenes cou'd steer,

But health bestows *Elysium here*.

The Doves divide their airy way,

The Nymph as fair, as soft as they,

Beholds them shut their silver wings;

And seeks the salutary Springs.

Ah! faithful, faithless streams! that flow

The source of health, the source of woe!

That give her eyes their wonted fire,

Whilst all that gaze, alas! expire.

W. S.

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

By the Author of some additional Verses to Spenser's "Fairy Queen."

WHAT boots it that the traveller to the grave
Should feel the glow of that seraphic fire,
Which lights the actions of the wise and brave,

Or "wakes to ecstasy the living lyre?"
Doom'd from his dawn of life-time, to admire
The steep and slippery pinnacle of fame,

He scarce attains his object of desire,
When all his prospects vanish like a dream;—
[of a name!]

He dies, and leaves behind the phantom

* *Eocæs.*

GENT. MAG. April, 1819.

Such is the fate of genius at the best,

When bless'd by fortune with a golden shower;

But ah! what conflicts agonize the breast,

When clouds around, in threat'ning anger, lour,

And want and woe embitter ev'ry hour!

And he whose heart beats high, must crouch for bread [and power:]

To the stern dunce, possessing wealth
Far happier he, who, number'd with the dead, [his head.]

Deep in some lonely church-yard rests

Think of old Homer, first and best of bards,

Sublimely singing Greek and Trojan arms,

And learn how man the poet disregards,

Though proud and boasting of his muse's charms,— [Harms,]"

Chanting the magic tale of "Anger's

He feels of common sustenance a dearth—

Blind and forlorn, as fear of death alarms,

He begs through towns that boasted of

his birth, [on earth!

Who had no house or home, or friend

See the wise Epictetus as a slave,

By a rude churlish master bought and sold; [grave,

And trembling Terence, toitt'ring o'er the

Creep to a baker's oven from the cold!

Nor of old times alone, such tales are told— [sorrow:]

Oh, hear our own sweet Spenser's note of

For him, whose days in courtiers' halls

pass on, [morrow—

Condemn'd to speed to-day, yet fail to—

"To plead, to beg, to wait, to ride, to

run, [done."]

To doubt, to hope, to trust, and be un-

Prophetic bard! on Mulla's grassy side,

Responsive to the swan, his wild notes

ring; [tide,

Each, e'er he sunk in Time's o'erwhelming

His funeral dirge pathetically sung.

'Twas Spenser's fate to shine in Courts,

when young

To view fair Erin with a statesman's eye;

To tune in Fairy land, the poet's tongue;

Yet in old age, in vain for friends to sigh,

And, worn with care and indigence, to die!

In this sad line, now blazon'd high in fame,

Stood Butler, Otway, Chatterton, and

Burns, [and shame,

And Goldsmith too, our country's boast

Whose hapless fate a wealthy nation mourns:

Alive, they starv'd—and dead, found

Busts and Urns; [a slave,

While many a wretch, by nature form'd

For vilest offices had rich returns—

Honours and wealth to decorate the

knave,

Deserving best a rope, and felon's grave.

Let the fond father, then, who loves to see

The dawning burst of genius in his child,

When the boy brings a Primer to his knee,

Tell him to run into the woodland wild,

And

And hunt the beasts there, rather than, be-
guled [name;
By love of books, to earn a pedant's
To pass his days neglected or reviled,
Till life rolls over, like a sick man's
dream, [of fame.
While blockheads thrive, and win the palm
November 23, 1818.

TO FANNY.

OH, come while the pale moon is laving
The woods in her soft mellow light;
Oh, come while the calm wave is bathing
The sands where the moonbeam is bright.
O come while sad Philomel pours
Her song far from day's giddy throng,
While the glow-worm diffuses its stores,
And the bat flits all silent along.
Then together we'll clamber the mountains,
And shake the night dew from the spray;
And we'll list to the roar of the fountains,
While midnight retains her calm sway.
And that scene, oh my Fanny, shall teach us
That when life's shining morning be past,
Tho' no sun-beam, no Zephyr may reach us,
We shall yet be untouched by the blast!
For the noon of our eve shall be lit, love,
And reflected in Virtue's pure wave,
And no cloud on our heaven shall sit, love,
'Till we sink, worn with age, to the grave.

ELIZA H—W—T.

Mrs. Kempe's Ladies School, Bromley, Kent.

FIFTH ODE OF HORACE.

TO PYRRA.

WHAT graceful boy in rosy bowers,
Bath'd in sweets of dewy flowers,
Circles thee, Pyrrha, in his arms?
Maid of the amber hair, and snowy charms.
Finely form'd and simply clad,
Alas, amaz'd and wildly sad,
He shall see dark storms arise,
Ruffled seas and low'ring skies.
Securely now entranced in blisses,
Brief as thy insidious kisses,
Swift as his image from thine eyes,
Fleet all his amorous revelries.
Wretches, who thoughtless embark with
thee,
Prophetic learn your fate of me,
Where tablets on yon shrine display,
My vests suffus'd with the foamy spray.
May, 1817.

PSALM CXLVIII.

PRAISE, praise the Lord, the high and
mighty Lord:
Ye host celestial, all ye angels bright,
Ye sun and moon, ye countless stars of light,
Ye waters, and the firmament above:
He spake, and ye were made at his com-
mand,
Ye were created by his mighty hand:
Praise, praise therefore, his name, with
one accord;

His laws endure for ever: and they prove,
His power, his godness, and unbounded
love.

Praise him, O earth! praise him, O deep
profound!
Fire, hail, and snow, the tempest, wind,
and storm, [trees,
Mountains and valleys, fruit and cedar
Birds of the air, and insects of the ground,
Beasts wild in forests, or in folds at ease,
All, all obey him, and his will perform.

The judges, rulers, princes, and the king,
Young men and old, the tender children,
and
Matrons and daughters, of this favour'd
All to Jehovah their glad homage bring.

He of his people is the strong defence,
He blesteth Jacob, and exalts his horns;
The righteous praise him for his excellence,
His glories fill the world, and the high
heavens adorn. JUBAL.

TO THE MEMORY OF A BELOVED
FATHER.

A Paraphrase of

"Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? Cui pudor et justitie soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

Horat. Od. Lib. I. 94.

VAIN is the flash of wit and reason's light,
For better purposes by heav'n design'd:
The pride of Genius still obscures our sight,
And all our prospects are to earth con-
fin'd.

Oh Truth, forerunner of eternal day!
How clear the light thy soft effulgence
gives;
How sweet the voice, that cheers the gloomy
way, [lives."
And whispers man, "the great Redeemer
Still shall the Christian in death be great,
His sleepless pillow soften'd by thy
hand; [seat,
E'en there attendant Angels hold their
And kindred Spirits move at thy com-
mand.
Such was the Parent, virtuous as good,
Whose life the love of heav'n and man
design'd,
Sublimar science well he understood,
And classic learning stor'd his ample
mind.

I saw him gently raise his languid head,
I saw the bitter tear of anguish low'r;
But still he smil'd upon his dying bed,
And heav'n-born Mercy sooth'd his latter
hour.

Fixt are thy beams, bright Harbinger of
Peace!

Dispensing light, an inexhausted store,
When all the fire of Sentiment shall cease,
And the pale glare of Wit shall shine no
more.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 23.

The Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill, after some opposition by Sir J. Yorke and Mr. Ommarey, and a reply by Mr. Bennet, was passed.

The House went into a Committee, to consider of the Report of the Select Committee on the Windsor Establishment. Lord Casilereagh addressed the Committee in the order of the following Resolutions, which he proposed at the close of his speech, viz. 1st. That for the Windsor Establishment generally, instead of 100,000*l.*, 50,000*l.* be appropriated. 2d. That annuities be given to the servants of her late Majesty, to the amount recommended by the Committee. 3d. That 10,000*l.* be given to the Duke of York, as to her late Majesty, for the expences attending the care of his Majesty's person. The 4th, 5th, and 6th Resolutions related to an alteration in the mode of superannuating the King's servants, to the future payments from the Exchequer, and to other matters of form. On the general subject of the first Resolution, his Lordship said there had been no difference of opinion in the Committee. The only point of difference was, whether there should be four or five equerries retained; but as to the grant for the Windsor Establishment, it was agreed that it could not be less, considering that one third of it was absorbed by the expence of keeping up the palace, and that the real expence of his Majesty would not exceed 16,000*l.* The sum proposed for the Queen's servants was between 18 and 19,000*l.*, making a reduction of upwards of 6000*l.* The allowance was less than that made to the servants of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, and about the same that had been given to those of Queen Mary. With regard to the grant to the Duke of York, he understood it was to be proposed that it should be paid out of the privy purse. This, he contended, would be unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional. The statutes of the 39th and 40th of the King had enabled his Majesty to dispose of the savings of the privy purse as private property. On this principle, too, the Acts of 1811 and 1812 had proceeded in keeping that fund untouched. The duty of the *custos* of the King's person was a public one, and to propose to pay him out of his Majesty's property need only be named in order to revolt the feelings of the House; it was to shake the very first principle of private property. If such a proposition were carried, it would consign their names to infamy. If any one had nerves to bring forward an

amendment to that effect, the House, following the clear law on the subject, must at once meet him with the practice of good faith, with the practice of good law, and with the maxim much esteemed by our ancestors—*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*. The noble Lord concluded with stating, that he had been authorized by the Duke of York to apprise the House that nothing could induce him to take what he considered the sacred property of his Majesty. He then moved his first Resolution.

Mr. Tierney admitted that, from what had been disclosed in the Committee, no saving could be made in the proposed vote for the Windsor Establishment, but one too paltry to put into competition with the irksomeness of the discussion of the affairs of the Royal Family, of which there had certainly been enough in that House already. As to the Queen's servants, he had objected to extending pensions or allowances beyond servants in menial offices. He was told that he was quite in error upon that point, and that Lords were usually pensioned, as well as menial servants. (*Considerable cheering.*) As to the infamy which would fall on the House if they ordered the Duke of York to be paid out of the privy purse, all he would say was, that he acted from the best information he could receive, and with the best discretion he could exercise; and while he so acted, he was sure of the approbation of his own mind, and felt confident that he could not be the means of bringing infamy on himself or on others. (*Loud cheers.*) The communication made to the House by the Noble Lord, at the conclusion of his speech, was very ill advised. The Royal Duke must have been told by Ministers, that if the House of Commons would be infamous by giving the money out of the privy purse, he would be infamous by receiving it. But whatever sum of money that House might offer, he begged to say that the proudest Royal Duke must feel an honour to receive. Mr. T. then argued at great length, that neither legally nor constitutionally was the privy purse private property; that it was not made so by the 39th and 40th of the King, though they enabled him to dispose of the savings that had previously accrued. As to the 51st of the King, there would have been no necessity for it, had the privy purse been considered the private property of the Sovereign. The sole object of that Act was, that should his Majesty recover, he should find every thing in *statu quo*. But the 52d, which was a permanent measure, expressly stated,

stated, that it was reasonable that the payment of the physicians and certain other expences should be borne out of the privy purse. How then could it be infamous in this Parliament to do that which the late one had thought reasonable? It was not known, he believed, rather, that the reverse was the fact, that his Majesty had made any testamentary document by which to direct the future application of his property; and if so, the consequence would be, that it would devolve to the Crown; and were the House, he asked, to be called on, in the present state of the Country, to add to the burdens of the people, in order to secure a large sum to the successor to the throne? (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) Did the House recollect that the privy purse of his Majesty was not the only one which the Country had to pay? There were at present two privy purses, and the savings from both were to become the property of the Crown. He then begged the House to recollect that the eyes of the Country were upon them. It expected from them a saving of 10,000*l.*; and let them not be afraid of the infamy which was threatened to the supporters of the amendment. Let them but do their duty—vote for the saving—the country would stand by them, and where the charge of infamy would afterwards fall, let others find out. He reminded the House of the unpleasant situation in which Ministers had recently placed the junior branches of the Royal Family, by demanding establishments which the country could not afford. Though the sum at present in dispute was small, the question which it involved was one of the utmost importance: it was connected closely with the constitutional law of the Country, and it came home to the most powerful feelings of a people, who, while labouring under their burdens, were insulted by such expressions as those to which the Noble Lord had resorted. He concluded with moving an amendment, “That the surplus out of the Funds arising to his Majesty from the Duchy of Lancaster, and the 60,000*l.* which was allowed for the privy purse, after the payment of the physicians, and other incidental expences, be applied to the payment of the 10,000*l.* to be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of York as the *custos* of his Majesty’s person.”

In the sequel of the discussion, which did not terminate till one o’clock in the morning, the amendment was supported by Mr. *Banks*, Mr. *Protheroe*, Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Manfield*, Mr. *T. Wilson*, and Mr. *Scarlett*; and opposed by Mr. *Peel*, Mr. *Wilmot*, Mr. *Martin* (of Galway), Mr. *Huskisson*, Lord *Compton*, Mr. *H. Davis*, the *Attorney* and *Solicitor General*, and Mr. *S. Wortley*. On a division, the original motion was

carried by 281 to 186.—The Chairman of the Committee then reported progress.

February 23.

The remaining Resolutions respecting the Windsor Establishment were agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Sturges Bourne* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws. He stated that it resembled in principle a Bill which had formerly been introduced; but in consequence of an objectionable clause, thrown out in the other House; that objectionable clause would be omitted in the present Bill.

February 24.

Sir *Robert Wilson* presented a petition from Thomas William Grady, clerk of the peace, against the Hon. William Windham Quin, member for the county of Limerick. He (Sir *Robert Wilson*) was instructed to say, that the petitioner was perfectly prepared to prosecute the inquiry, and that the documents referred to could all be produced before the House or a Committee.

Mr. *Windham Quin* then stated, with much energy, that the charges in the petition were malicious and ungrounded. His removal of Mr. Grady had nothing to do with politics.—It was true that the petitioner had held the situation of clerk of the peace for the county of Limerick for 15 years. But would the House believe that he was now only three and twenty years of age, and consequently that he must have been appointed when he was about seven or eight years old! The petitioner never exercised a single function of his office. In appointing a successor to the petitioner, he did select a gentleman who could discharge, and who does discharge, the duties of that office, (*hear, hear!*) Mr. Quin then produced a letter, supposed to be addressed by the father of the petitioner to himself, in which he was threatened with having his conduct represented in Parliament, unless he restored his son to his office, and confirmed him in it for life. This letter being proved to be the hand-writing of Mr. Grady, sen. he was ordered to be taken into custody and committed to Newgate, for a breach of the privileges of the House.

House of Lords, Feb. 25.

Lord *Sidmouth* called the attention of their Lordships to the papers recently laid on the table relative to the state of the gaols, prisons, and crimes. It was gratifying, he said, to find that there had been a decrease of crimes last year. The increase of crimes of late years was to be ascribed to the circumstances of the Country. It was an object worthy of their Lordships’ inquiry, to discover the means of diminishing

number of crimes. The state-
minal law would also require
tion. Some thought it to be
inary; others thought the evil
being administered with too
ly. It was to be regretted, that
tion had lost much of its terrors.
ations adopted, of late years,
d to the hulks, had proved high-
al. Whatever alterations might
the system of prison discipline,
to be taken that culprits, how-
ved in their minds and morals,
a their liberation, carry with
recollection, that gaols were
unishment. His Lordship con-
h moving for a select Commit-
sider of the returns on the table,
thereon.

quis of *Lansdown* thought the
ed by the Noble Lord for the
: now proposed too wide. If
to go into the consideration of
nal law, there were about 750
they would have to examine.

Penyon then moved for the ap-
of a Committee to inquire into
and condition of children em-
the cotton manufactories, and
hereon to the House.

rd Chancellor said the overwork-
ldren was indictable at common
he saw no reason why the master
manufacturers and the master
sweepers should have principles
them different from those ap-
her trades.

Rosslyn, Grosvenor, and Lauder-
d against all interference with
ple of free labour.

hop of Chester, Lord Liverpool,
Holland, contended that it was
talk of the poor children in ques-
s labourers, and that by adopt-
measure for relief, their Lord-
ld merely endeavour to make
tual by provision, which was
ctual for the want of provision.
ble Lord's motion was agreed to.

ommons, the same day, the Re-
be Windsor Establishment was
p and read; but on the third
, for granting 10,000*l.* annually
te of York, for the care of his
person, being put, the discuss-
subject was renewed. It was,
without much interest, except in
The opposition was not as to the
whence the money should be
t the grant of the sum itself.
ipal speakers against the Reso-
a Messrs. *Denman, Curwen, Ber-*
isms, Tierney, Lords Cathamp-
rington—in support of it Messrs.
Canning, Long Wallerley, Ba-

hurst, Freemanlle, and others. An amend-
ment was moved for reducing the allow-
ance to 5,000*l.*; but which was lost on
a division by 247 to 137.

February 26.

Mr. Athyns Wright reported from the
Penryn Election Committee, that *Henry*
Swann, esq. was not duly elected; that he
had been guilty of bribery, and was
therefore incapacitated to serve in Par-
liament; that evidence had been adduced
of three persons using corrupt influence,
and eight others of receiving bribes.

March 1.

Lord Castlereagh, with a view of anti-
cipating and rendering unnecessary a mo-
tion of which *Sir James Mackintosh* had
given notice, moved, "that a Select Com-
mittee be appointed to enquire into the
state and description of gaols, and other
places of confinement, and into the best
method of providing for the reformation,
as well as the safe custody and punish-
ment of offenders."

Sir James Mackintosh remarked, that
when the time arrived, he should then en-
deavour to convince the House that there
was ground for instituting an inquiry—a
separate inquiry—into a part of the cri-
minal law.

Messrs. Bennet, Buxton, Wynn, Lawson,
and *Alderman Wood,* made a few obser-
vations. The motion was agreed to, and
a Committee appointed.

Mr. Callaghan observed that a state-
ment had gone forth that the Bank had nar-
rowed their discounts, and moved for an
account of the Bank issues from the 25th
of January last.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had no
objection to the motion. He assured the
House, that the issues of the Bank of Eng-
land, instead of being reduced, stood
higher than they did before the 25th of
January last. As to the Report of the
Committee on the affairs of the Bank, it
was, under every consideration, most de-
sirable that it should be deferred until the
Committee were enabled to make a well-
considered and judicious one. He had
every expectation that the public would
recover speedily from the unfounded
alarm that had prevailed, and trust to the
wisdom of the Committee and the House
against the adoption of any rash measure.

Mr. Manning said, there was not the
smallest intention on the part of the Bank
to starve the circulation of the country,
and whenever the House came to a de-
cision on the Report, it would be their
duty to bow to it. The amount of dis-
counts was now twenty-five millions, about
200,000*l.* more than what it was in De-
cember last.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 2.*

The Earl of *Liverpool*, after dilating upon the successes which had attended the British arms in India, and eulogizing the councils which had planned, and the talent which had carried those plans into execution, moved the Thanks of the House to the Marquis of Hastings, and the Generals and Officers employed under him.

The Marquis of *Landown* moved, as an addition to the votes, that the House gave no opinion respecting the execution of the Killeddar of Talneir, by order of Sir T. Hislop; but the Noble Marquis agreed to withdraw it upon its being stated, that instructions had been sent out to make strict inquiry into the affair.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *James Mackintosh*, in moving for a revision of the criminal law, introduced the subject by a speech worthy of his reputation for talents and professional learning. He justified the course which he proposed by precedents in the history of Parliament upon this identical subject—by the authority of the best and wisest statesmen and lawyers at different periods—by the relative effects of crime and punishment at present—by the petitions of magistrates, who administered the law—juries who tried the offenders—individuals, and even classes of the community most interested in the prevention of crime—all imploring the Legislature to revise the actual state of our criminal jurisprudence. His object, he stated, was to remove the pernicious anomaly of having one law in theory on the statute-book, and another in practice for the same offence; the frightful disproportion between punishment and crime, and the shocking growth of depravity. He pronounced in the course of his speech, a just and feeling eulogy upon the late Sir Samuel Romilly, which was listened to with deep emotion. The honourable Member concluded with moving for the appointment of a Committee to consider that part of our penal laws which relates to the punishment of death. (*Loud cheering.*)

Lord *Castlereagh* thought the appointment of the Committee of last night was better calculated to lead to advantageous results than the present motion, on which he should therefore move the previous question.

Messrs. *Buxton*, *J. Smith*, *Littleton*, *Protheroe*, *Wilberforce*, and *Wood*, spoke in support of the motion; and Messrs. *Courtenay*, *Lawson*, and *Canning*, against it.

The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion 147—against it 128; majority 19 against Ministers.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 4.*

Lord *Holland* having observed, that *Chargymen* of the Established Church

would not go to the West Indies to administer religious instruction to the slaves upon a salary of 300*l.* currency, and recommending Moravian teachers for that purpose, the *Bishop of London* said, that on his representation, the stipend had been raised by the Colonial Legislature, to 260*l.* sterling each individual.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Nugent* presented a petition from the Catholics of England, praying for a repeal of the disqualifications they endured from the operation of the Penal Laws. The petition was simple and concise. It stated the general disabilities they endured, and without attempting to dictate the particular measure of relief, they submitted their cause entirely to the wisdom of the Legislature.

The Noble Lord stated, that the question affecting the general Catholics of the empire would be shortly brought forward by Mr. Grattan, and the subject then discussed as a whole, and not taken upon the separate petition of any part of the aggrieved body.

Mr. *Canning*, after going through a history of the late campaign in India, from its origin to its termination, moved votes of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, Sir T. Hislop, Sir John Malcolm, General Smith, and the officers and men of the Indian army. The votes were agreed to, it being understood that the conduct of Sir T. Hislop in putting to death the Killeddar of Talneir, after the place had surrendered, would undergo investigation.

Petitions have been presented, signed by the inhabitants of London and the borough of Southwark, praying that the duty of 9*s.* 4*d.* now levied upon every chaldron of coals consumed in the metropolis, may be taken off, and the duty itself equalized, by a tax of 1*s.* per chaldron being levied at the mouth of the pit—so that country consumers may contribute their proportion of this burthen. The reception of the petitions have been supported almost solely by the City and the Southwark members: but strongly opposed by the country members, particularly those connected with the mines, iron, coal, and manufacturing districts. These latter have declared, that the sole object of the measure is to relieve the citizens from a burthen, which from the advantages of their situation they are well able to sustain, in order to throw it upon the inhabitants of districts, who, from the depression of trade and the heaviness of the poor's rates, must, by this additional taxation, be plunged into irremediable ruin.

March 6.

A new writ being moved for *Fenny*, in Cornwall, in the room of Mr. *Henry Buns*, who

been declared by the Committee selected, on account of bribery.

Charles Burrell declared the course of this borough was so gross, in his opinion, the House ought to take special proceeding upon the same. *Sir Charles* then read from the evidence the examinations of witnesses. The Hon. Baronet commencing by moving that the issuing of a new writ should be postponed till this day month. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was in opposition to this motion, and could not ascertain the idea of disfranchising the borough under consideration, by throwing it open to the adjacent district, or transferring the rights of the borough to any other district what-

Mackintosh thought that an investigation upon this subject was imperative.

Francis Burdett could not partake in the common indignation that so many honorable Members felt at a transaction, throughout the boroughs in general, was known to be as "notorious as at noon-day." (*No, no! from the seats of the House.*)

John Wm. Brand declared that he stood against the strange inference drawn by the honorable Member for the borough of Southwark (Sir Francis Burdett.) The great question of Reform had few opponents in that House; if its progress was not impeded, and its sincere supporters disappointed in their sanguine expectations, all these consequences might be imputed to those wild, fantastical, extravagant doctrines which were propagated by wild and extravagant visionaries there and out of doors, on the subject of Reform (*hear, hear.*) Friendly to a general investigation of the merits of the representation, was he prepared to act upon the view of the honorable Member, and suffer a case of notorious flagitious, and abandoned corruption, to escape with impunity (*hear, hear.*) He agreed with his honorable friend the Member for Surrey (Mr. Burrell), that it would be a most excellent measure of reform to transfer the right of election from those boroughs, whose corporations disqualified them, to populous towns, such as Manchester, Birmingham, and the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Some observations by Mr. Banks, Mr. Burrell, and Mr. Calvert.

Burrell then said that he would propose an amendment, suspending the writ for one fortnight.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Exchequer Consolidation Acts, *Mr. Burrell* proposed a resolution, suggesting that the Treasury, instead of drawing from the Exchequer the consolidated balances on account of the Con-

solidated Fund, and to deposit Exchequer Bills for the amount. These balances accumulated by the end of the quarter to 6,000,000*l.* the growing interest on which would accrue to the public. For the present quarter, however, only 3,000,000*l.* would be available, as the other 3,000,000*l.* would be appropriated to the payment of the same sum due to the Bank.

Mr. Maberly considered that the country was fast approaching a crisis which the shifts and fallacies of the system now pursued could not ward off. It was to be apprehended that the Exchequer Bills, being now at a discount, would be paid in to discharge the claims of the revenue.

Mr. Tierney enforced the observations of Mr. Maberly, and blamed Ministers for not openly stating the difficulties of the country, and boldly facing the danger. Our situation was desperate, and so must be the remedy. The delay afforded an opportunity to stock-brokers and jobbers to carry on a system of plunder on the unsuspecting and unwary, never before equalled, he believed, in this or any other country.

After some observations from Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Grenfell, and others, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Brand moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws for the preservation of game. The principle to be, to make game the property of the person on whose ground it should be found.

Mr. D. W. Harvey addressed the House at some length, on the grievances arising from the system of prosecutions in the Exchequer, by which such enormous expenses were incurred as frequently to induce even the innocent to enter into compromises, and to occasion the total ruin of such as, sometimes from negligence, rather than any intention of defrauding the revenue, had verdicts given against them. There were in all cases in the Exchequer no less than five counsel and a special jury employed. He detailed several cases of great hardship, and moved that there be laid before the House a return of the number of all informations filed at the instance of the Commissioners of Excise and Customs, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 1st of January, 1819, together with the date of each information, and the verdict, or the cost paid upon such as were compromised, distinguishing those paid to the Solicitor by the Crown from those paid by the defendant.

The Attorney General, in opposing the motion, controverted the statements of the preceding speaker, and vindicated his own character, and that of the other public officers employed in Exchequer prosecutions, against the imputations implied in those statements.

Mr.

Mr. *Waikman* supported the motion. He had himself experienced that persons were dragged into the Court of Exchequer without knowing for what. It was talked of all over the City, that informations had been laid against him for 40,000*l.* penalties before he knew any thing of the matter. It turned out that a person in his employment had brought into his premises a piece of East India handkerchiefs, and for this he was obliged to pay a composition of 100*l.* and 150*l.* cost.

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. *Tierney*, Sir *M. W. Ridley*, Mr. *W. Smith*, and Mr. *W. Williams*, supported the motion; which was opposed by the *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Vansittart*, and Mr. *Lushington*. The motion was, on a division, negatived by 72 to 54.

March 10.

Mr. *Grenfall* said that the amount of public balances in the hands of the Bank, did not exceed three millions. [The *Chancellor* had stated it to be six millions.]

Mr. *Wellesley Pole* informed the House, that silver was prepared at the Mint, and would be delivered to the Bank, to be distributed among the bankers, to the amount which might be required; it was said that 35,000*l.* per week would be an ample issue.

March 11 & 12.

The House was occupied these two days in the examination of witnesses relative to the charge against the Hon. *Wyndham Quia*, for a breach of privilege.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 15.

Lord *Auckland* moved the order of the day for committing the Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill. As a proof of the perfection to which the mode of sweeping chimneys by machines had been brought, his Lordship stated, that out of 61 chimneys connected with the House of Commons, 60 had been swept by the machine.

Lord *Lauderdale*, in opposing the measure, relied much on the evidence of the Surveyor General, who had stated that the total abolition of climbing boys was at present impracticable, and could not be attempted without endangering the general safety of the metropolis. The merits of the present Bill might, perhaps, be illustrated by a story which he would tell their Lordships: The physician who had attended him in his late illness had prescribed large doses of calomel; so much indeed, that he thought it necessary to ask him the reason. "Oh! (said the physician) I can easily prove to you the advantage of my practice. The calomel is like the climbing boys, it finds its way into every corner and cranny of the frame, and sweeps every deleterious particle clean out; whereas the other sort of

medicines resemble the machines, and accordingly do the business very imperfectly. They do not follow all angles and turnings, but pass over many important parts untouched, and leave heaps of matter, which afterwards kindle into mischief." (*Laughing.*) If this story had any effect in explaining the policy of the measure, he might relate another, which perhaps would serve to render its humanity more intelligible. In some parts of Ireland, it had been the practice, instead of employing climbing-boys, to tie a rope round the neck of a goose, and thus drag the bird up the chimney, which was cleaned by the fluttering of its wings. This practice so much interested the feelings of many persons, that for the sake of protecting the geese they seemed ready to give up all humanity towards other animals. A man in a country village having one day, according to the old custom, availed himself of the aid of a goose, was accused by his neighbour of inhumanity. In answer to the remonstrances of his accuser, he observed, that he must have his chimney swept. "Yes (replied the humane friend of the goose), to be sure you must sweep your chimney; but you cruel *baist* you, why don't you take two ducks? they would do the job as well!" (*Laughing.*) The zealots for this Bill had, in their blind eagerness to relieve a partial suffering, as completely forgotten the general interests of society, as the poor Irishman had disregarded the ducks in his anxiety to save the geese. He certainly should be happy to see the use of climbing boys totally abolished; but if a machine can be invented to sweep chimneys, that invention could not be promoted by this Bill. He must, therefore, oppose it altogether, and therefore moved as an amendment, that, instead of now, the Bill be committed this day six months.

After some observations by Lord *Harrowby* in support of the Bill, Lord *Auckland's* motion was negatived, on a division, by 37 to 20, and Lord *Lauderdale's* amendment was carried.

In the Commons, the same day, the petition of Major *Torrans* against the return of Lord *Binning* for *Rochester*, was declared to be "frivolous and vexatious." The petitioner will thus have to pay all the costs.

Sir *Robert Wilson* presented a petition from Mr. *T. Grady*, jun. who had been committed to the Serjeant at Arms last week for threatening to kick Mr. *Goold*, who had been called to give testimony at the Bar of the House. The petitioner expressed contrition for his offence, and prayed to be liberated. He was accordingly brought to the Bar; and after being reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, was discharged.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

formally announced in the *Moniteur* that the Duchess of Berri is in a rich promise an heir to the throne. This event is important, as she is the only member of the branch likely to have issue.

Detailed Budgets of the expences of our Departments of Administration have been published. By these it is seen that the salaries and administrations of the Ministry of Justice to 668,000 f.; the salaries of the Council of State to 256,500 f.; and those of the Council of State to 801,000 f. The expences of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to 150,000 f.; the expences of its Administration to 380,000 f.; for persons employed in the service of the *Bureaux*, &c. to 320,000 f.; for casual missions 320,000 f.; for judicial service 850,000 f.; and, if the *Moniteur* be not in error, only seven per cent secret service money. The expences of the Ministry of the Interior, to acquire a gross sum of 102,700,000 f. are stated:—1,800,000 f. for the Administration; 3,750,000 f. for the Department of Agriculture and Industry; 400,000 f. for the general Establishment of Public Instruction; 1,580,000 f. for Sciences and Fine Arts; 22,300,000 f. for Clergy; 500,000 f. for Sects not recognised; 30,000,000 f. for roads and canals; 1,400,000 f. for works of general interest and utility in Paris, and for works in all the departments amounting to 1,000,000 f. The Budget of the Department amounts, in interior expences to 1,522,000 f.; fund of reserve to 1,363,000 f.; 500,000 f. for divers disbursements; and, with the general expences, gives for the service of the Army, a sum of 76,493,000 f. The pay of those in the service amounts to 16,256,000 f. The Government raises the War Budget to 1,000,000 f.; a sum exceeding that of the Budget of 37,600,000 f. The Budget of the Ministry of Marine amounts to the sum of 45,200 f.; and that of the Department to 257,100,000 francs. The fortresses of the first, second and third order, are to be put in a state of defence; and all the works completed, and cannon mounted, in the spring. This plan has already been adopted, "to increase the strength and independence of France, and to give her respected abroad." The condition of the French army is equally

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In consequence of the great increase of Students of Law in Paris, a Royal Ordinance has been published, appointing three Professors to the School of Law in Paris, namely, one for the Elements of the Law of Nature and of Nations; a Professor for the Roman Institutes, as far as they have relation to the Law of France; and another for Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence. Another Royal Ordinance is published in *The Moniteur*, incorporating a Savings Bank at Bourdeaux.

Some researches which had been undertaken in the ancient Abbey of the Trinity at Caen, by order of the Count de Montlivaux, Prefect of the Department of the Calvados, has led to the discovery of the ashes of Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, foundress of this Abbey, who died in 1083. The tomb was discovered under the pavement, on the spot where the cenotaph had been erected, which was destroyed during the Revolution, and which will now be restored with its former inscriptions.

The following is an extract of the Speech delivered by the Keeper of the Seals, in the Chamber of the Deputies, against the proposition for altering the Election Law:—"All possible efforts," said he, "have been made by the Government of the King to bring to justice the assassins of Gen. Legarde, who was attacked at the moment when, in the name of the King, he came as a Minister of Peace. The author of that crime was arrested, delivered over to the Tribunals, and convicted of having fired upon Gen. Legarde, while, with his sword in his hand, that officer was endeavouring to appease the multitude. The Jury declared, that the homicide was rendered necessary by the want of legitimate defence.—(*A moment of horror in the Assembly.*)—The law directed the President of the Court of Assizes to set the accused at liberty. General Kamel was wounded in the tumult of Toulouse. Carried to his apartments, he was assailed on his death-bed by furious wretches, who tore his body. These ruffians being brought before a Court of Justice, were acquitted by the Jury, on the ground 'that the blows which were inflicted on the Gen. when in bed, had not determined his death, because the wounds which he had previously received were mortal!'" After some moments of interruption, the Minister continued:—"Shall I speak, Gentlemen, of a man whose name I feel a horror in pronouncing? Trestailen, accused of frightful crimes, became the object

important proposition of M. Barthelemy on the Election Law, has been published in *The Moniteur*, April, 1819.

object of prosecution, at the instance of the King's law officers. The judicial authority objected to his being tried in the same city where his crimes were committed, because they entertained a fear for the freedom of the Court, from the consternation of the citizens, and the terror which the criminal inspired. He was accordingly transferred, for trial, to Riom. Would you believe the result? A single witness could not be found to depose against Trestailon, and a hundred presented themselves to vouch for his innocence. The terror those assassins inspired was so great that justice could not find witnesses who durst give evidence for the prosecution, nor a jury who would have dared to find them guilty. Finally, the assassination of M. Fualdes was a *party crime*, and the Government was obliged to exert all its force to protect the action of justice, and to repress those efforts which the partizans of the criminals made to rescue them from execution."

NETHERLANDS.

A letter from the Netherlands, dated March 1, says, "We can affirm with tolerable certainty, that our Government will grant the free navigation of the Rhine, in the proper sense of the expression, that is, into the sea. It will be then for the Prussian Government to abolish the staple right, &c. hitherto existing at Cologne, to obtain the same at Mentz and at Manheim, by which a free trade may be carried on with the whole world, from the Neckar to the Maine, by means of the Rhine."

ITALY.

The Paris papers lately mentioned, on the authority of letters from Italy, that a conspiracy had been formed in Mantua, to administer poison to the Emperor of Austria, who was then in that country; and that the plot was discovered but half an hour before the time appointed for carrying it into execution. Several of the society called Carbonari, who are very numerous in the Austrian States of Italy, and against whom the Court of Vienna some time since determined to enforce very severe measures, are said to have been arrested as being implicated in this conspiracy.

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna says—"Amongst other presents, the Persian Ambassador delivered to our Emperor, in the name of the Schah of Persia, several poems which pass for *chef-d'œuvres* in the East. One very long poem, consisting of 14,000 stanzas, will be translated by the Aulic Councillor, M. Richter, of Hanover."

Prince Leopold has purchased a house in the neighborhood of Vienna for 7000*l.* sterling; but not for his own residence, as his Highness certainly returns to England in the course of next month. He will reside at Claremont during the summer, and

at Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, in the winter. The house which his Highness purchased at Vienna is not at any season intended for himself, but for his brother, to whom he has made a present of it.

The Students in different parts of Germany continue to break out into acts of insubordination. These frequent disturbances do not say much for the discipline of the respective Universities.

The Prince Regent has submitted to the Hanoverian States-General a plan for dividing them into two Chambers. No person is ever to be admitted to hear the debates.

A Prussian officer who lately killed another in a duel at Berlin, has been condemned to 20 years' imprisonment, and the seconds to three or five years' imprisonment.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The Governor of Dalecarlia has presented an affecting report to the Swedish Government, respecting the situation of 40,000 souls in that province; who, according to his statement, will, from the beginning of this month, have neither bread nor other means of subsistence!

Letters from Copenhagen of the 27th ult. state, that two English merchants have obtained permission to establish granaries in Courland, for the purpose of having corn at all times ready to send to England, on the first notice of the ports being at any time open.

RUSSIA.

The important reduction of 10 per cent. has taken place in Russia on all goods imported and exported from that country, excepting on those that pay *ad valorem*.

The Russian Government is fitting out two expeditions for scientific researches in remote seas. Each will consist of two ships: one of them is designed to make discoveries towards the North Pole.

Letters from Petersburg, of the 15th ult. mention, that Prince Gustavus of Sweden, son of King Gustavus IV. has obtained permission from the Emperor, his uncle, to proceed to England, for the purpose of completing his studies at Oxford. Report speaks highly of the virtues and talents of this unfortunate young Prince, who excites universal interest and sympathy in the North of Europe.

ASIA.

Recent Calcutta papers describe the interior of India as being generally tranquil; though in some parts, as the Beitoon Valley, and the Nagpore Country, refractory brigands continue to produce disturbances. Letters from Husseinabad, of the 10th October, state, that Sheikh Dulloo, a celebrated Pindaree Chief, had made his appearance in the Beitoon Valley with a train of followers. Appa Sahib was also collecting his forces in all directions according

ording to these accounts; while intelligence from Poonah represented the inhabitants of the late Peishwa's territory as so restless, that it had been found necessary to dispatch his Majesty's 67th regiment of foot from Bombay towards Seroor.

A Ceylon paper has reached town of the 19th September; at which period the hostile movements of the Candians were, it is asserted, drawing to a close. The native who had assumed the office of King is said to have been taken prisoner, as also his principal adviser; and the people of the country were in many places tendering their submission.

AFRICA.

The Cape Town Gazette of January 2, 1819, has been received, which contains an account of an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope into the Caffree country, in order to support a faithful Caffree Chief, named Gaika, and to punish a rebellious Chief, named 'TSambie. This expedition was completely successful; reinstating Gaika in possession of his lands and property, and taking from 'TSambie near 11,000 head of cattle.

In a letter from Grand Cairo are the following details of the first interview of the unfortunate Abdallah, Chief of the Wechabites, with the Viceroy of Egypt. The latter received the prisoner with much kindness; and asked him, among other questions, "Is Abraham Pasha, a good General?" "Your son," replied Abdallah, with great firmness and dignity, "is, though young, a consummate Captain; I have combated valiantly against him, but fortune has decided on my life. You are powerful, and I believe generous. Do not regard the fate which I know awaits me. I only recommend to you my capital and my family." "Abdallah," replied the Viceroy, "the fall of your capital cost the Grand Seignior, my Sovereign, and me, immense sums, and the lives of some thousands of men. This city must be dismantled, in order to eternize the infamy and the punishment of a sect rebellious to the Koran. The inhabitants will be invited to go and settle elsewhere. Your family is in safety; I have received it under my special protection. Be assured of this, and make yourself easy."

Prince Abdallah was sent to Constantinople, where he was beheaded.

AMERICA.

New York Papers to the 10th ult. have been received. The Congress closed its Session on the evening of the 3d; "beyond which," says *The National Intelligencer*, "their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend."—These papers contain the Report of the Committee of the Senate upon the conduct of General Jackson, and the Seminole

war.—The Report, after taking a detailed view of the whole of General Jackson's military proceedings, in which they consider that he "disregarded the positive orders of the Department of War, the Constitution, and the Laws," observe further, that the tendency of his measures, was—"to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his (General Jackson's) own, unconnected with his military functions."—In reviewing the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the Committee observe, that, as prisoners of war, they were entitled to claim from the American Government that protection which the most savage of our foes have uniformly experienced, when disarmed and in our power. Humanity shudders at the idea of a cool-blooded execution of prisoners disarmed and in the power of the conqueror."—"The principle assumed by the Commanding General, that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by uniting in war against the United States, while we were at peace with Great Britain, 'became outlaws and pirates, and liable to suffer death,' is not recognised in any code of national law." The Committee of the Representatives also disapproved his conduct; but these decisions, we are sorry to add, were afterwards set aside.

The New York Papers communicate the important intelligence of the conclusion of a Treaty with Spain, by which the Floridas are ceded to the United States, for the sum of five millions of dollars; out of which the claims of the American merchants in Spain are to be satisfied. The Treaty confirms all grants of land in the Floridas from the Spanish Government, prior to the 1st of January, 1818. It also settles the difference respecting the boundary of Louisiana, towards the Mexican provinces. The line of demarcation commences at the mouth of the Sabie, and runs up that river to the North-western corner of the State of Louisiana; thence North to the Red River; thence up that river to the 100th degree of West longitude; thence North to the river Arkansas; thence up that river to its source; thence to the 42d degree of North latitude, and on that parallel of latitude West to the Pacific Ocean. The treaty was submitted to the consideration of the Senate on the 22d of February. This surrender of Spanish territory to the United States is an event of a very grave and interesting nature to England; for the possessors of Florida have the power, when they please to exert it, of intercepting the trade, and threatening the existence, of our West India islands.

A Mr. Currie has lately purchased 10,000 acres of land in the Illinois Territory, and is forming a new English Settlement there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

March 20. The Landed Interest of Devonshire and Cornwall have come to a resolution to erect an Iron Bridge across Hamoaze, similar to the Sunderland in point of height, viz. 200 feet above the level of the sea, to admit the sons of Neptune passing under without striking their colours. In respect of arches, it will have the same number as the Southwark; the central one spanning the whole breadth of Hamoaze, the other two (under which the streets of Torpoint and New Passage will respectively pass) are for the sole purpose of obtaining a tolerably level roadway of 70 feet wide, including the footways of 10 feet each. The name fixed on it "The Union Bridge," as its key-stone will unite the Counties.

The Troon Harbour, on the coast of Ayrshire, which was begun by the Duke of Portland some years ago, has been some time completed. The Duke is said to have expended 200,000*l.* on this undertaking; the object of which is, to afford a shipping for the coals of the extensive mines belonging to his Grace in that district.

A cause of importance to the landed interest was tried at Hereford, in which Mrs. Pytts, of Kyre House, recovered 700*l.* damages against Thomas Benbow, of Hedmore, and Edward Holder of the Whyle, for double the value of cattle which they aided and assisted her tenant (W. Mason) in removing from an estate called Netherwood, in Herefordshire, to prevent the same being distrained for considerable rent due.

One of the largest factories in Yorkshire, situated at Leeds, erected by Messrs. Clayton and Gorside, at an expence of 60,000*l.*, for the manufacture of flax, canvas, and linen, &c. has been closed, and several hundreds of hands in consequence turned out of employ. It is said to be the intention of the late proprietor, Mr. Gorside, to remove to the United States, where, in the vicinity of New York, he intends carrying on similar manufactures, on an extensive scale.

March 24. At the Devon Assizes, a woman was found guilty of poisoning her husband—and more horrible still—a son for attempting to poison his mother! The wretched parent was compelled to appear as the principal evidence against her unnatural child.

As the workmen of Mr. A. Marks, of *Liskeard*, were cutting across an ash tree, they discovered a bird's nest in the interior of the tree, containing three eggs. The nest was entirely surrounded with sound timber, about eight inches thick,

without the least appearance of an opening to the outside. About thirty years since, a similar discovery was made in Plymouth Dock-yard: a bird called a beek-mal being found sitting on its eggs, in the centre of a large oak tree, which, by its immense growth, must have been enclosed 80 or 90 years. The eggs, on being touched, fell into dust; the skeleton of the bird and its nest have been preserved for the inspection of the curious. The enclosure of living toads in large blocks of marble has been occasionally perceived; but the above discovery is a novel circumstance, and merits the attention of the naturalist.

Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Wm. Peel, on hearing of the unfortunate failure of the *Tamworth* Bank, immediately sent a magnificent sum of money to the town for the purpose of alleviating the inconvenience and distress of the lesser tradesmen and poorer classes, without distinction; and on one day, 130 persons received donations equal to one-half of their loss.

A small plot of land, at *Newtown*, in Montgomeryshire, the property of J. Jones, esq. of *Black-hall*, was sold by auction, a few days ago, at the rate of *three hundred pounds* per acre.

Oxford, March 27. Friday last, by an unanimous vote of a full Convocation, the University Seal was affixed to humble Petitions to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying that *the laws, by which persons professing the Roman Catholic religion are precluded from sitting in Parliament, and from holding certain Civil and Military Offices, may not be repealed.*

April 2. A meeting of the Clergy of the Deanery of Christianity, was held in the church of St. Mary Major, Exeter, when the Rev. J. P. Polson, the Rector, being called to the Chair, the Rev. Prebendary Dennis stated the inexpediency of having recourse to much persuasion for the purpose of convincing the meeting of the importance of making a public avowal of their sentiments respecting the objects of the Roman Catholic applications to Parliament. He was addressing men of his own profession, with whom there could be but one heart and one mind, as to the general question: and the chief point for deliberation was the most eligible mode of proceeding, in regard to the particular channel through which they should convey their unanimous opinion. For himself, he could wish that a petition might be sent to the Convocation, imploring them to urge their constitutional claim to act as one of the three Estates of the Realm, in giving or withholding their consent in questions strictly of an ecclesiastical nature; but whether this suggestion met their approbation

rence or not, there could, he presumed, be no possible objection to the three other petitions which he would next proceed to propose—one to the Prince Regent, another to the Peers, and a third to the House of Commons. Having read the proposed petition to the Convocation, the Rev. John Marriot observed, that from the Convocation's not having proceeded to the transaction of business for so long an interval, it might be premature to assume that they were prepared to take up the business—that he had witnessed dissensions in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and thought the questions of the power of Convocation, and of opposition to the Roman Catholic petitions, had better be kept separate. Mr. Dennis replied, that the petition did not call upon the Convocation to make errors, or perform any act to which they were not allowed to be perfectly competent—that they had already entered upon business such as they had not transacted for the last 70 years, and that every bar which the constitution afforded should be opposed to the threatened innovations at the present conjuncture. The Chairman did not mean to object to the competency of Convocation, and had felt the force of Mr. Dennis's arguments on this subject in another place, but considered that it required longer time for the Clergy to make up their minds on so important a question. A division took place, when the motion was negatived. The other three motions were carried *nemine dissente*. A clause having been discussed relative to the late Bill conceding rank in the Army and Navy, the meeting unanimously reprobated the smuggled mode in which that Bill was carried through both Houses, headed as it was by an ambiguous title, and heartily assented to the expression of disapprobation which the proposed petition contained. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, the Mover of the Resolutions, and to the Dean Rural, for convening the meeting.

FISHERIES.—It appears almost incredible, but it seems undoubtedly true, that in the comparatively short space of three centuries, the enormous sum of three hundred millions sterling worth of fish, has been caught by the Dutch on the coast of Scotland; while the natives, during this time, have been doing little or nothing, although the fish were almost at their very doors.

LORD WILLIAM HOWARD.—The Earl of Carlisle, and Henry Howard, esq. of Corby, lately gave orders to search in the Chancel of Greystoke Church, for the remains of their celebrated ancestor, Lord William Howard, Baron of Gilsland, who was Warden of the Western Marches in the time of Elizabeth, and whose vigorous measures against the Moss-troopers form so conspi-

cuous a figure in the poetical writings of Walter Scott.—Lord William was the third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in the same reign for aspiring to the hand of Mary Queen of Scots, while a prisoner in Fotheringhay Castle. His elder brother, Philip Earl of Arundel, married the Lady Ann, one of the co-heiresses of the Lord Dacre, and settled at Greystoke Castle; while Lord William married the other co-heiress, Lady Elizabeth, and settled at Naworth Castle, being Baron of Gilsland; from the elder branch of the family are descended, the present Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Suffolk and Effingham, &c.;—from the younger branch are descended, the Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Howard, of Corby.—At the depth of about five feet from the surface, the skeleton was discovered, nearly entire; it measured about six feet, and shewed the remains of a person of strong and athletic make. The teeth were all perfect in the under jaw, and the shape of the skull exactly corresponded with the original portrait of Lord William, in the possession of Mr. Howard, of Corby. We believe it is the intention of Lord Carlisle to have the remains of his ancestor translated to the beautiful Mausoleum at his Lordship's seat, at Castle Howard. No coffin or inscription was found, and the body seems to have been buried in a common grave.

A gardener in the neighbourhood of *Dumfries* lately sold a cow to a butcher in that town, which was killed. In the second stomach of the animal was found an old-fashioned silver spoon, in a perfect state of preservation. This spoon was soon recognized by the owner, who had missed it nearly a twelvemonth ago; and who certainly never dreamed that the pilferer, upon whom she had bestowed so many maledictions, was a four-footed animal.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, April 3. His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been tranquil and cheerful through the last month; but his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished."

The Earl of Hardwicke has been elected President of the Board of Agriculture, *vice* the Earl of Macclesfield, resigned.

A General Order has issued from the Horse Guards, which deeply interests all Military Officers on full and half-pay. It has been very common with Officers, when reduced, to demand satisfaction from their former Commanding Officers for conduct towards them whilst on full pay, and the former under the command of the latter. An instance of this recently occurred; and the consequence is, that a Lieut. Booker and Ensign Ring, on half-pay, who sent messages

messages to their former Colonel (Frederick) for his behaviour to them in the regiment, and Lieut. Lambrocht, on half-pay, who was bearer of one of the messages, have all three been struck off the Army List, with the strongest expression of the Prince Regent's displeasure.

An official return, printed by order of the House of Commons, presents in one view an accurate representation of the state of crimes made capital by law, in the several years from the year 1805 to the year 1818 inclusive. From this it appears, that the total number of persons convicted of *Burglary* in said interval was 1,874, of whom 199 were executed—of *Larceny* in dwelling-houses, to the value of forty shillings, 1,119, of whom 17 were executed—of *Forgery*, 501, of whom 207 were executed—*Horse-stealing*, 852, of whom 85 were executed—*House-breaking* in the day time, and *Larceny*, 761, of whom 17 were executed—of *Murder* 229, of whom 202 were executed—*Robbery* on the person, the highway, and other places, 848, of whom 118 were executed—*Sheepstealing* 896, of whom 43 were executed.—Making, with various other offences of a capital nature within said interval, a gross total of, —Convicted 8,430, of whom 1,035 were executed.

Wednesday, March 31.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House; at which it was proposed to grant 5000*l.* a year for twenty years, to the Marquis of Hastings, in consideration of his meritorious services in India.

The list of the subscriptions at Calcutta to the noble Waterloo Fund is at last received. The amount is 231,500 rupees, about 30,000*l.* sterling for that settlement. The Marquis of Hastings opened the subscription with 2000 rupees, and his example was followed by many of the principal inhabitants giving 1000 rupees each.

Thursday, April 12.

This afternoon, at the time the Duke of York was in attendance upon the King, at Windsor, as his Royal Highness was in the act of opening the door of a room in Windsor Castle, to enter it, one of his spurs caught the loop at the bottom of his pantaloons, or trowsers, which caused him to fall; when he unfortunately broke the bone of his right arm, about three inches above the elbow joint. The fracture was set very soon after the accident by Mr. O'Reilly.

Saturday, April 24.

Charles Rennett, who stands accused with stealing the child of Mr. Horsley, reached town this morning from Harwich where he had arrived the preceding day, in the custody of a Police officer of Cuxhaven. He seemed to be sunk in the lowest depths of despair. Mr. Birnie, on being informed of Rennett's arrival, directed the officers who had come with him to be brought into his presence. He also dispatched a special

messenger to Mr. Horsley, requesting his immediate attendance at the office. Mr. Horsley lost no time in attending this summons, and on his introduction to Mr. Birnie, stated, that by advice of Mr. Harmer, his Solicitor, he had preferred two bills of indictment against Rennett on Friday, before the Grand Jury of the City of London, and that the Grand Jury had returned them true bills. The Prisoner made no defence, and was committed to Newgate for trial. At the Prisoner's desire the trial is postponed till next Sessions.

Sunday, April 25.

This afternoon the Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived at Kensington Palace, having landed at Dover from Calais the day before.

Friday, April 30.

LITERARY SHOEMAKERS.—The fraternity of Shoemakers has, unquestionably, given rise to some characters of great worth and genius. The late Mr. Holcroft was originally a shoemaker; and though he was, unhappily, at the beginning of the French revolution, infected with French principles, yet he was certainly a man of great genius, and, on the whole, a moral writer. His dramatic pieces must rank among the best of those on the English stage. Robert Bloomfield wrote his poem of "The Farmer's Boy," while employed at this business; and Dr. Wm. Carey, professor of Sanscrit and Bengalee in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, and the able and indefatigable translator of the Scriptures into many of the Eastern languages, was, in early life, a shoemaker in Northamptonshire. Mr. John Struthers, the author of the Poor Man's Sabbath, Peasant's Death, and other poems of merit, still continues to follow this business. The present Mr. Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, and the supposed editor of the Quarterly Review, spent some of his early days in learning the "craft and mystery" of a shoemaker.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 12. *Fortunatus and his Sons*; or, *The Magic Purse and Wishing Cap*, a Dramatic Spectacle; whose story is probably among the earliest recollections of our Readers.

April 17. *The Heart of Mid Lothian*, a Drama, by Mr. Terry, of this Theatre.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

April 3. *The Italians*; or, *The Fatal Accusation*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Bache. Withdrawn after a second performance.

April 13. *Abudah*; or, *The Talisman of Oromanes*, an Oriental Fairy Tale, founded on the well-known Tale of the Genii, called "The Talisman of Oromanes"; or, *The Search after Happiness*.

April 17. *Honour*; or, *Arrivals from College*, a Comedy.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

March 20. To be Lords of the Treasury: Lord Liverpool, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Berkeley Paget, Viscount Lowther, Lord H. Somerset, the Hon. J. Maxwell Barry, and Mr. Alexander M'Naughten.

Sir David Baird to be Governor of Kinsale.

March 23. The Prince Regent has recommended the Bishop of Landaff, (Dr. Herbert Marsh,) to be elected Bishop of Peterborough.

April 6. Hardinge Giffard, esq. to be Chief Justice; and Richard Ostley, esq. to be Puisne Justice of Ceylon.

April 10. The honour of Knighthood on J. R. Grant, M. D. Chief of the Medical Department of the Army lately employed in France and the Netherlands.

April 13. F. Martin, esq. to be Windsor Herald; and W. Woods, esq. to be Bluemantle Pursuivant, v. Martin.

April 17. The undermentioned Officers of the Allied Forces to be *Honorary Knights Grand Crosses* of Military Order of the Bath:— Prince Volkousky and Count Woronzow, in service of Russia; Count Zieten, in that of Prussia; and Baron Frimont, in that of Austria.

To be *Honorary Knights Commanders*— Baron Vincent, in service of Austria; Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, in that of Russia; Gen. de Reede, in that of the Netherlands; and Lieut.-gen. Lamotte, in that of Bavaria.

To be *Honorary Companions*— Major-gen. Brosin, in service of Russia; Major Baron Marechal, in that of Austria; Major Massou, in that of Prussia; Prince de la Tour and Taxis, in that of Bavaria; Major Baron Redenhausen, in that of Hanover; Major Schreibendshofer, of Saxony; and Major-gen. O'Lalor, of Spain.

R. Morier, esq. to be *Mehmandar* to the Ambassador from the King of Persia.

Mar. 23. Members returned to serve in Parliament.— *Inverness*, Right Hon. C. Grant, jun. Chief Secretary of Ireland.

April 3. Orford, E. A. M'Naughten, esq.— *Boroughbridge*, M. Lawson, esq.— *Inverkeithing*, &c. Hon. F. W. Primrose.— *Fovey*, M. Aitwood, esq. v. Valletort, dec.

April 10. *Banff*, the Earl of Fife.— *Monmouthshire*, Lord G. C. H. Somerset.

April 17. *Bosiney*, Hon. J. W. Ward, v. Wortley.— *Appleby*, A. J. Dalrymple, esq. v. Fludyer.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Carrick, Representative Peer of Ireland, *vice* Northland.

Lord Belhaven, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, *vice* Errol.

Rev. James Wm. Bellamy, M. A. rector of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, and prebendary of St. Paul's, elected high master of Merchant Taylors' School; *vice* Cherry, resigned.

Rev. Matthew Marsh, M. A. rector of Winterslow and of Briokworth, Wilts, Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Andrew Bell, D. D. a prebend of Westminster.

Rev. Thomas Walker, jun. B. A. Prebend of Featherstone, at Windsor.

Rev. Charles Lacy, B. A. Tring and Wiggington CC. Herts.

Rev. James Croft, M. A. Saltwood R. with Hythe annexed, Kent.

Rev. H. Mears, M. A. Hartley Wintney V. Hants.

Rev. J. Jones, Burley on Hill V. Rutland.

Rev. H. S. Plumtre, M. A. Eastwood R. Notts.

Rev. John Fisher Clarke, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral; and next day installed in the prebend of Forthington and Writhlington, in same Church.

Rev. Robert James Carr, Vicar of Brighton, a prebend at Salisbury.

Rev. Thomas Spencer, M. A. Winkfield R. Wilts.

Rev. W. S. Bradley, vicar of Timberscombe, Chard V. and to the prebend of Timberscombe, at Wells.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Robert Clifton, M. A. to hold Matson R. Gloucestershire, with St. Nicholas R. Worcester.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At Hanover, the Duchess of Cambridge, of a son; and Mar. 27, the Duchess of Clarence, of a daughter.— The former, we have the pleasure to say, is, with his royal mother, doing well; the latter, we regret to add, only survived a few hours. It was baptized at nine o'clock the same morning, according to the rites of the Church of England, by the names of Charlotte-Augusta-Louisa; and expired at one o'clock in the afternoon.

March 18. The Duchess of San Carlos, a daughter.—23. The wife of Joseph Richardson, of Cooksey, at Upton Warren,

near Bromsgrove, of four girls!—30. In Dublin, the Duchess of Leinster, of a son; the infant takes the title of Marq. of Kildare.

April 5. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Lady of M. Milbank, esq. M. P. a son and heir.— At Stoke Newington, the wife of Wm. Morgan, esq. a dau.— In Crutched Fryars, the wife of John Mallet, esq. a dau.—15. Viscountess Folkestone, a dau.

Lately, at Highgate, the wife of Capt. Langslow, of the Bengal Establishment, having now four children, each born in a different quarter of the globe, and in as many successive years.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 23.* At Paris, M. le Compté Auguste de Valmer, to the dau. of the late Rich. Power, esq. of Clashmore, many years Member for the County of Waterford.
- March 9.* Major Austen, 25th foot, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Shawe, esq. of Preston.
10. The Rev. Proctor Robinson, A.M. of Dudley, to Harriet, youngest dau. of late Josiah Maynard, esq. of Malton.
- The Rev. Wm. Edelman, A.B. to Miss Abigail Kemp, of Bedford row.
11. Thos. Beckwith, esq. of Bedford-place, to Sophia, eldest dau. of T. Baldwin, esq. of Vale-place, niece of Sir Wm. Herschel.
- Capt. Geo. S. Cotter, 69th foot, to Jane, 3d dau. of late Wm. Crofts, esq. of Mallow.
12. Rev. J. Hurlock, M.D. to Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Rob. Ellison, rector of Slaughter.
13. Mr. Serjeant Copley, Chief Justice of Chester, to the widow of late Lieut.-col. Thomas.
- J. Sperling, esq. Royal Engineers, to Harriet, third dau. of John Hanson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.
15. R. Hurd Lucas, esq. of the Priory, Gloucester, to Miss Small, of Clifton hall.
- Capt. J. Thompson, Hon. East India Company's service, to Ann Ellen, dau. of J. Newman, esq. of Fimere-house, Oxon.
16. Fred. Shaw, esq. of Bushy-park, Dublin, to Thomasine Emily, sixth dau. of late Hon. G. Joycelyn, niece to Earl of Roden.
- Hon. James Sinclair, second son of Earl of Caithness, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of G. Tritton, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth.
22. Sir Jacob Astley, bart. of Melton Constable, Norfolk, to Georgiana Caroline, youngest dau. of Sir Henry Dashwood, bart. of Kirtlington-park, Oxfordshire.
25. David Duval, esq. 81st regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Danvers, esq. of Wanstead.
- The Hon. F. Lumley, second brother of the Earl of Scarborough, to Jane, second dau. of late Adm. Bradley.
27. Capt. Thos. Alex. Cowper, Bombay Engineers, to Charlotte, second dau. of David Maitland, esq.
- Hen. Harvey, esq. Madras Army, to the widow of the late Sir Wm. de Lancy, K.C.B. eldest dau. of Sir James Hall, bart.
28. Capt. W. E. Page, 7th Fusiliers, to Eliza, only dau. of A. Seward, esq. of Newgate-street.
- Jas. Vallance, esq. to Catherine Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. D. Ples-tow, of Watlington-hall, Norfolk.
- Rob. Wheeler, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Sophia, youngest dau. of Isaac Warner, esq. of Blackheath.
30. Rev. J. Burnside, M.A. rector of Plumtree, Notts, to Henrietta-Anne-Julia, dau. of Wm. Thompson, esq. of Kilham, *Yorkshire.*
- Major Charles Pratt, eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Pratt, of Stoneville, to Elizabeth, second dau. of A. B. King, esq. of Blooms-bury, both in the county of Dublin.
- T. Clarke, esq. surgeon, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Sophia, fifth dau. of late Rob. Stanton, esq. of Islington.
- John Haviland, M.D. Regius Professor of Physic, Cambridge, to Louisa, youngest dau. of late Rev. G. Pollen, of Little Bookham.
- Ralph Ricardo, esq. of Chinkford Hatch, to Miss Lobb, of Southampton.
31. Capt. Josiah Nisbet, R. N. to Frances Herbert, fourth dau. of Herbert Evans, esq. of Eagles Bush, Glamorganshire.
- John Wood, esq. of Markham house, to Mary, dau. of Rob. Gravenor, esq. of Ol-ler-ton-hall, Notts.
- Lieut.-col. C. W. Pasley, Royal Engi-neers, to Martha-Matilda, second dau. of the late H. Roberts, esq.
- Lately*—W. Robinson, esq. of Hamster-ley-lodge, Durham, to Joanna, youngest dau. of late Adm. Sir H. Christian, K. B.
- The Earl of Dundonald, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of Francis Plowden, esq.
- Major-gen. Henry Eustace, brother to Dowager Lady Trimlestown, to Henrietta, dau. of Count d'Alton, and grand-dau. to Nicholas, late Lord Trimlestown.
- The Count Pio Cavalli de St. Germais, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Henry Addis, esq. formerly of London.
- April 3.* By special licence, Lady Frances Anne-Vane Tempest, to Lord Stewart, 2d son of the Marquis of Londouderry.
7. At Inverness, Lieut.-col. Rob. Ross, 4th Royal Irish Dragoons Guards, to Miss Caroline H. H. Macbean, only child of the late Æneas Macbean, esq. of Tomatin, in the island of St. Thomas.
10. Rev. C. F. Winnington, brother to Sir T. Winnington, bart. to Arabella-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rob. Thoron Hey-sham, esq. of Stagenhee-park, Herts.
11. Capt. A. C. H. Lamy, 8th Bombay Native Infantry, to Augusta, dau. of C. G. Gray, esq. of Stratton-on-the-Foss, Som-erset.
13. J. H. Browning, esq. to Sarah, eldest dau. of late Thos. Youle, esq. Assis-tant Receiver General of Customs.
- Gustavus, son of G. A. Smith, esq. to Jane, third dau. of Joseph Travers, esq. both of Highbury-grove.
- Robert Beatty, M.D. to Rebecca Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. Wilkinson, 60th rifle battalion.
- C. Ridge, esq. of Chichester, banker, to Anna-Letitia, second dau. of Thos. Cart-wright, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.
14. Henry Fowler, esq. of Compton-street, Brunswick-square, to Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Long, esq. of Trisky-lane.
15. C. B. Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, to Margaret, only child of R. Harris, esq. of Webara-p. *Bussell*

OBITUARY.

REV. CHARLES BURNEY, D. D. LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. &c.

We have not sooner enlarged the notice given of an eminent Scholar, whom we had long the happiness of knowing in terms of intimate friendship, and attributed, not to neglect, but to chances on which it is not necessary to linger, unless to say that, amongst other reasons, we waited for the elegant and appropriate Inscription, with the eulogical comment, inserted in p. 294. A respectable publication has thus got the merited memoirs of a man to whose memory we would gladly have paid every respect; and we shall not scruple ourselves of that article, by incorporating in it some particulars which have before been set down in our own

Mr. BURNEY, the second son of Dr. Burney, of musical celebrity, was born at Lynn, Dec. 6, 1757, while his father was organist there. In Feb. 1768 Mr. Burney was admitted on the foundation at Peterhouse; whence he went to King's College, Cambridge. Here he distinguished himself by his patient industry, and depth of his literary researches, and extraordinary skill in the Greek language. He soon however removed to Glasgow College, Old Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M. A. in 1781. In the year he commenced his career as a professor of music, at an academy at Aberdeen. But he did not remain long at Aberdeen; his friend Dr. Dunbar, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, with whom he had formed a friendship during his residence in the north, recommended him in the warmest manner as an assistant to the late Dr. Rose of Chiswick, who for many

years superintended a most respectable academy in that village. Burney's family have long been distinguished for their proficiency in Music as well as in Literature and the Fine Arts. His uncle, who was a very eminent musician, and 54 years organist at Salisbury, is noticed in vol. LXX. ii. of his father, the venerable and learned Historian of Musick, it is unnecessary to enlarge. His eldest brother, Capt. James Burney, R. N. is as well known for the great extent of his talents and independent spirit, his urbanity of manners and philosophy. And the high reputation of Dr. Burney's sisters, Madame D'Arblay and Miss Harriet Burney, for the vivid and virtuous delineation of character fully displayed in their writings, is also established.

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years superintended a most respectable academy in that village.

It was here that the subject of this memoir first distinguished himself as a man of letters. Dr. Rose was well known in the literary world as the Translator of Sallust, and as one of the earliest Writers in the Monthly Review, a periodical publication, justly celebrated for many years, on account of the learning, ability, and liberality, displayed in its pages. He still occasionally continued his contributions; and it was undoubtedly by his intervention that Mr. Burney became a Critic. The Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, author of an "Introduction to the writing of Greek," having published a collection of verses in that language, under the title of "*Monotrophica*," Mr. Burney commenced his literary labours by a very accurate and masterly examination of this Work. These articles appeared in the Monthly Review for June and Aug. 1783; and were, as there seems reason for supposing, among his first efforts. They quickly attracted the attention of the public, and had considerable influence in fixing his reputation as a Greek scholar.

In June 1783, Mr. Burney married the second daughter of Dr. Rose; and in 1786, opened a school on his own account at Fair Lawn House, Hammersmith; whence, after the lapse of seven years, he removed to Greenwich, and there established the very flourishing academy, over which his Representative now so worthily presides.

In 1792 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow.

It was not till 1807, that Dr. B. entered into holy orders. If it had been otherwise it is probable the highest honours in the Church would have rewarded his distinguished character. In 1811, he was appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains, and in the same year presented to the vicarage of Herne Hill. In 1812, he received the honorary degree of D. D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury; who also presented him to the valuable rectory of St. Paul, Deptford; to which he added, in 1815, the rectory of Cliffe, in the same county. The value of each of these preferments was enhanced by their being all spontaneously bestowed; and we happen to know from himself that he was under the necessity of politely declining a good living offered him by the Bishop of Winchester on the same day on which one had been given him by the Archbishop.

Dr. Burney was also Professor of Ancient

tient Literature in the Royal Academy, and Honorary Librarian of the Royal Institution.

Having acquired independence from his laborious scholastic duties, he resigned his establishment in favour of his son, the Rev. C. Parr Burney; who has claims to the distinguishing characteristic of his family; having printed a Prize Essay, on "The Love of our Country," recited in the theatre at Oxford in 1809 (noticed in vol. LXXIX. p. 852); and published a Sermon, preached at Lambeth, in 1816, on the consecration of the present Bp. of Oxford (which is justly characterised in vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 55.)

Dr. Burney retired to his rectory at Deptford; where, after a slow, but gradual decay, he resigned all worldly cares on the 28th of December 1817. His death was at the last sudden, being occasioned by apoplexy, with which he was first seized on the morning of Christmas day, as he was preparing for his pulpit; and under which attack he languished only three days.

No man could endear himself to his friends more thoroughly than the subject of this sketch. His mind, stored with the richest treasures of antiquity, was equally attentive to the literature of the passing day, and lighter ornaments of social converse flowed from him with a peculiar grace and playfulness. To the attainments of the Scholar was added the polished carriage of the Gentleman—and in his conversation, the eye would speak what the tongue might leave unfinished. His friends will long remember the fascination, and to those who knew him not, the charm is incommunicable.

As a Divine, the discipline and orthodoxy of the Church found in him a staunch and steady supporter; and, although he published few works on religious subjects, those which he has left are useful and important.

The competence, which was the well-deserved fruit of Dr. Burney's labours as a School-master, enabled him now to indulge his ruling passion, the collection and formation of a classical library, in the pursuit of which he not only displayed the greatest taste and industry, but exhibited a most munificent spirit. Its chief feature, as in his own character, was *Greek*; and by means of the Pinelli Library introduced into this country, in consequence of a fortunate speculation on the part of two adventurous and opulent booksellers (Mr. Robson and Mr. Edwards), he added greatly to his collection of Greek Dramatic authors. Nor was he inattentive to the history of the English Stage, as appears from the biographical materials left behind him, illustrated by

many thousands of theatrical prints and portraits.

After the death of the late Mr. Townley, Dr. Burney obtained the fine manuscript Homer, which passes under his name, and has been rated so high by some connoisseurs, as to have been lately estimated at the sum of 1000*l*. The Codex Crippasianus also of the Greek orators came into his possession likewise by purchase, and may be deemed invaluable, as, in addition to a purer text, it contains some parts of their speeches never hitherto published. Of the printed books also some were of a very rare description, in high preservation, and bound with an unrivalled degree of taste and richness. The number amounted to nearly 14,000, and many of these were of additional value from the manuscript notes of H. Stephens, Bentley, Markland, and himself, with which the margins are sometimes crowded.

This rare collection, at one and the same time, presented, in the Greek Dramatic Authors, and in a few other works, the text of the first edition, with all its subsequent and progressive states of improvement. Here was to be found a work in its primary state, exactly as it had been originally presented to the public; and by its side was to be seen each step towards perfection, in regular succession. Some idea of its extent and value may be formed from the comparative estimate published of the number of editions of several celebrated works, from which it appears, that the Burnesian collection, on an average, contained at least four times the number of those which were then in the British Museum!

Dr. Burney, during the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life, maintained the highest character as a scholar. He, indeed, ranked absolutely in the foremost line of eminence; and although, in a general point of view, his precise station cannot be exactly ascertained, yet in respect to an intimate acquaintance with the Greek drama, he might, perhaps, have justly claimed the first. His critical acumen was commensurate with his extensive learning, while the native energies of his mind assisted not a little, both in society and in the closet, to secure to him a pre-eminence, which would only have existed in a smaller degree, had he been less addicted to books.

In addition to these claims, that munificent disposition, in consequence of which he expended a large portion of his hard-earned gains on the acquisition of a Library, seemed to shed a lustre round him, while it communicated a certain portion of it to his family, relatives, and friends. Since the days of the Medici, at
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person had before his time been seen to employ agents, both at home and abroad, to purchase whatever was rare, and valuable, and learned; and few men, with such limited means, have achieved so much. No obstacles prevented, no sum, however large, obstructed, no difficulties, however formidable, deterred him in his pursuit, as by devoting nearly the whole of his fortune to this particular propensity, he was enabled to amass one of the most splendid libraries of his day; and some of the richest of our nobility were startled at a competition, in which a private gentleman, with but very scanty resources, fairly outbid the proprietors of large hereditary estates.

To the honour of Dr. Burney, neither envy nor jealousy seem to have formed any portion of his character; and it is pleasant, in the republick of letters, to behold a friendship subsisting among the most powerful and conspicuous of its chiefs.

On the birth of a son, the subject of this Memoir did not look around him, either to the more dignified among the Clergy or the Laity, in order to single out a future patron, for the hope of his family. On this occasion he reared an altar to Literature and Friendship, and inscribed it with the name of "Parr," which is still borne by his successor. This is a little anecdote highly honourable to all parties. With Porson too he lived for many years in unreserved intimacy: and as he was accustomed to estimate a man by his learning, this singularly-gifted genius, of course, maintained a distinguished place in his esteem.

Mr. Beloe, in a Preface to the third volume of "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," after stating his obligations to Earl Spencer and the late Bishop of Ely, also mentions those conferred on him by the subject of the present sketch in the following terms: "I return also my cordial thanks to Dr. Charles Burney. It is very unnecessary to expatiate on the value of his friendship. But I have much pride in informing the world, that I enjoy that friendship: and that in the account of the Greek books, printed before the year 1500, I am particularly indebted to the use of his manuscript observations on this subject."

Dr. Burney was of a disposition the most sociable, and all who knew him must confess that he was both hospitable and generous. On all occasions, his wit and pleasantry were conspicuous; and as he possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his company was of course greatly courted. Such indeed, and so various were his powers, and his means of conveying pleasure at the festive board, that of late years he has been generally invited to take the chair, at all those be-

neficent meetings, the avowed objects of which were to raise sufficient funds for the maintenance of the wives and children of those, who had entitled themselves to the gratitude of the publick, either by their literary or scholastic labours.

To the above just character of Dr. Burney, we cordially and conscientiously add our own testimonial; and shall add another, drawn up by a Correspondent under the signature of OXONIENSIS, who seems to have known him well:

"As a Scholar, Dr. B. must always be ranked in the first line of eminence. His extensive learning, and critical acumen, gave to great native powers of mind that light which shed a lustre on the paths that lead to the highest mental attainment. His skill in the learned languages was profound; he was the friend and companion of Dr. Parr, and of Professor Porson. Of these two great men, one only now, alas! (Dr. Parr,) remains, to lament, with many, the irreparable loss of kindred virtue and excellence.

"It would be difficult to select from the list of celebrated men any one, perhaps, who passed through life with more esteem, and who gave to others less offence, than Dr. B. At the same time that he was a warm friend, he was superior to enmity; his wish was to approve, and, where he could not commend, he was often silent.

"This gentleman was long the life and delight of every social circle in the polite and literary world; his wit, pleasantry, anecdote, and ever-varying powers of entertaining, will be long remembered and respected. But, alas! *sic transit!*—the glory of life must pass away! As fruit, we drop in succession! Life is a meteor, whose transit, however brilliant, is short, and its extinction certain. Dr. B. latterly suffered much from infirmity; he was, indeed, much afflicted, but wisdom and fortitude never forsook him: he contemplated the approach of death with patience and resignation. His infirmities were, no doubt, aggravated by his long and close attention to the scholastic duties of that important profession which forms all the rest! And many there are living, whose success in life, and whose classical acquirements, do equal honour to the industry of the scholar, and to the discipline and learning of the venerated master."

Under the auspices of his distinguished Pupil Dr. Kaye, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, a number of Dr. Burney's most celebrated scholars assembled immediately after their master's death, and subscribed for a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. This, the noblest tribute that can be paid by the surviving scholar to the fame of his deceased preceptor, has been recently completed under the in-

spiration

spection of Mr. S. Gahagan, and was on Tuesday, February 16, 1819, opened for public inspection. It is placed in the South aisle of that church, between those of Drs. Knipe and Stepney, and consists of a tablet, remarkable for the chaste simplicity of its ornament, and surmounted by a beautiful bust, copied from that excellent likeness taken by Nollekens, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1815. [engraved in European Mag. for March last.] On the tablet is engraven the classical inscription, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr (inserted in p. 294), whose intimacy with the deceased, whose knowledge of his attainments, whose union with him in literary labours and scholastic reputation, and, above all, the peculiar tendency of whose studies, which have left him without a rival in that particular branch of literature, pointed him out as the most proper person to pay this last testimony of affection and respect to his departed friend.

The very many who knew and loved Dr. Burney will be happy in the thought, that this permanent and honourable record should be left of the admirable qualities as a man, and the rare and consummate ability as a scholar, which adorned and endeared their friend and favourite. For Dr. Burney was, perhaps, as much as any one of his time, acceptable to every class of society: no less dear to the circle of his own family, than courted in his wide intercourse with the world at large;—equally admired and respected by men of talent and erudition, as followed and beloved by those, whose claims to notice and to kindness were founded less on their eminence in literature or science, than on the elegance of their manners and amiable disposition of their minds. The

epitaph,—harmonious and correct, and vigorous as it is in its language, and excellent for its selection of topics,—is peculiarly gratifying to all, at whom we have now glanced, as it contains a portrait of Dr. Burney, which, with the utmost truth of delineation, and, we might almost say, freshness of colouring, delightfully brings back him who is gone to their recollection.

In the varied and important duties of a Parish Priest, too, Dr. Burney proved himself thoroughly qualified to do justice to the generous and exalted patronage, for which he was indebted less to the partiality of friendship, than to the high claims of learning and character. Few as were the years during which he was connected with his parishioners in Deptford, he had rendered himself singularly useful by his activity,—by his benevolence,—by the soundness of his views, and the genuine *Church-of-England* spirit, with which, equally free from the restraints of bigotry and the sourness of intolerance, he upheld the dignity of his order, and maintained the rights and privileges of his situation.—He lived among them beloved and respected,—he was mourned too by them, as such a man deserved, and followed to his tomb by many of his flock, who had been admitted to the enjoyments of his social hours,—had been assisted by his friendship, guided by his counsel, and warmed by his devotion. Immediately after his death, a subscription was commenced for a monument to his memory, which has recently been erected by Goble; the inscription, of which we subjoin a copy, was furnished, at the request of the subscribers, by his friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. Josiah Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath.

CHARLES BURNEY, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A.
 RECTOR OF THIS PARISH, AND OF CLIFFE IN THIS COUNTY,
 PREBENDARY OF LINCOLN,
 AND CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.
 BORN DECEMBER 3, 1757, DIED DECEMBER 28, 1817.
 IN HIM WERE UNITED
 THE HIGHEST ATTAINMENTS IN LEARNING,
 WITH MANNERS AT ONCE DIGNIFIED AND ATTRACTIVE;
 PECULIAR PROMPTITUDE AND ACCURACY OF JUDGMENT,
 WITH EQUAL GENEROSITY AND KINDNESS OF HEART.
 HIS ZEALOUS ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
 WAS TEMPERED BY MODERATION;
 AND HIS IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSES FROM THE PULPIT
 BECAME DOUBLY BENEFICIAL,
 FROM THE INFLUENCE OF HIS OWN EXAMPLE.
 THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD,
 ERECTED THIS MONUMENT
 AS A RECORD OF THEIR AFFECTION
 FOR THEIR REVERED PASTOR, MONITOR AND FRIEND,
 OF THEIR GRATITUDE FOR HIS SERVICES,
 AND OF THEIR UNSPEAKABLE REGRET FOR HIS LOSS.

On the death of Dr. Burney, it became a subject of general disquietude, lest his noble library should be separated and

distributed by public sale; but at length it was determined, that it should become the property of the Nation, and consequently

quently be preserved, as one great whole. (See the Parliamentary Report, recommending the purchase of Dr. Burney's Library for 13,500*l.* in vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 419. Some slight objection, urged on the score of public economy, was instantly overruled by the eloquence of Sir James Mackintosh and the Hon. Frederick Douglas. See the Debate on this occasion, vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 260.)

The following is a List of the Works either composed or edited by Dr. Burney:—1. "Appendix ad Lexicon Græco-Latinum, a Joan. Scapula constructum," &c. Lond. 1789. 2. "Remarks on the Greek Verses of Milton, published at the end of Mr. T. Warton's edition of Milton's Minor Poems," 1791, 8vo. 3. "Richardi Bentleii, et Doctorum Virorum, Epistolæ," 1807, 4to. 4. "Tentamen de Metris ab Æschilo in choricis cantibus adhibitis," 1809, 8vo. 5. "Bishop Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, abridged," 1810, 12mo; 1812, 2d edit. 6. "Philemonis Lexicon Græcè e Biblioth. Parisiens." 1812, 4to, and 8vo. 7. "A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, May 14, 1812," 1813, 4to. Several Criticisms on Classical and Learned Works, published occasionally in the Monthly Review; and numerous articles contributed to the New London Magazine, which was edited by Dr. Burney from 1783 to 1785.

In the Memoirs of Mr. Markland, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. pp. 277, 285, two curious anecdotes respecting Dr. Mangey and Dr. Musgrave were communicated by Dr. Burney.

In the Preface to the "Tentamen," 1809, Dr. Burney, speaking of the lamented Porson, and of his early death, thus beautifully expresses himself, 'Ὀλίμιας ἰλλε ἐν τῷ τῶν Μακρίτων, παρὸν ἐνὶ βίοντιον νομίνιβις, Ἀνγλοῦν ΠΑΕΙΑΔΙ, quæ antiquam illam in Aulâ Ptolemæi celeberrimam æmulatâ, non uno eodemque anno, sæculo tamen XVIII, Græcos Scriptores laboribus Criticis illuminavit. Magnanimi Heroes!—En Ricardus Bentleius, Ricardus Dawesius, Jeremias Marklandus, Joannes Taylorus, Jo. Touppius, Thomas Tyrwhittus, Ricardus Porsonus!'

M. AUGUSTE DE KOTZEBUE.

March 3. The celebrated German writer, M. Auguste de Kotzebue, has been assassinated at Manheim by a student of Jena, named Charles Sandt, son of a Counsellor of Justice at Wunsiedel. The assassin presented himself about five o'clock at the residence of M. de Kotzebue. He remained some time in the hall, and requested the servant to announce him to the Counsellor of State. The servant returned, and shewed him into a

room, where M. de Kotzebue shortly joined him. Scarcely had M. de Kotzebue entered, when the servant heard a loud shriek, and a noise of something which fell; he went in, and saw his master and the student stretched on the floor.

It appears, that the assassin, on M. de Kotzebue's entering, had immediately stabbed him with a poniard, which penetrated his heart; it seems also, that, having been dragged to the floor by M. de Kotzebue, he stabbed him a second time through the lungs; a wound was likewise received in his face. Some Ladies ran to the room, opened the windows, and in loud and piercing accents called for help and a surgeon. Miss Emily Kotzebue, with the assistance of the servants, bore the body of her father to an adjoining apartment, where he expired a few minutes afterwards. The assassin rose up with a composed air, and, flourishing the bloody poniard, descended the door-steps, exclaiming, *the traitor is dead! the Country is saved! long live Germany!* Observing that a crowd had assembled in front of the house, he violently forced his way through them: but hearing the Ladies exclaim from the open windows of the house—"There is the assassin!" he returned, cast a wild look towards them, and, lifting up the poniard with one hand and a piece of paper in the other, exclaimed, "Yes, I am the murderer! It is thus that all traitors ought to perish!" On the paper was written "The death-blow of Augustus de Kotzebue, in the name of virtue!" He then knelt down amidst the assemblage, which increased every moment, and, raising his hands and eyes to Heaven, exclaimed, "God, I thank thee, for having permitted me to accomplish this act!" After this, he opened his bosom, plunged the poniard in his heart, and fell without any signs of life. Having recovered the use of his senses in the hospital to which he was conveyed, he only spoke of the assassination with a kind of ecstasy: "He is dead, then," he exclaimed, "that Russian spy! It was a demon of Hell that inhabited the body of Kotzebue; it would not quit him; he gave me a terrible grin at parting."

Every thing proves, that this assassin was a confirmed fanatick, and that he had meditated the crime for a long time past.

The following is a biographical sketch of this celebrated man:—

M. Auguste de Kotzebue was the son of a Counsellor of Legation of the Duke of Weimar. Being appointed, at the age of twenty, private Secretary to General Baur, one of the best-informed military officers in the service of Russia, he gained the good-will of the Empress Catharine, who employed him to compose some pieces for her Theatre of "The Hermitage." A romantic

romantic affection united him to a Russian young Lady of noble family.—He rose rapidly to the post of President of the Civil Government of Revel, in Esthonia, and to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel.—He was decorated with several orders. The independence of his mind caused him to give in his resignation in 1795.—He accepted, in 1796, the functions of Director of the Theatre of Vienna; but he soon became disgusted with an office surrounded with difficulties and disagreements. On his return to Russia in the spring of 1800, he was arrested on the frontier of the empire, and conducted to Kurgan, a handsome little town in Siberia, where he enjoyed his full liberty, and had his pieces played by the inhabitants. His numerous friends soon removed the erroneous opinion entertained of him by the Emperor Paul; and that Monarch having called him to his Court, loaded him with marks of kindness. During the first years of the reign of Alexander, he travelled in France, Italy, and Germany. He appeared to settle at Berlin, where he undertook a Journal; but having offeuded Buonaparte, he withdrew for several years to his small estate in Esthonia. Admiration and hatred found him out in his retreat;—while the *Moniteur* thundered against him, the Agricultural Society sent him ploughing-machines; and the English Admiral, commanding in the Baltic, gave orders to let this pacific present pass freely. Kotzebue took a share in the manifestoes and diplomatic notes of Russia in the years 1811 and 1812. The Emperor Alexander rewarded him by naming him at first, in 1813, Consul General at Konigsberg; and by attaching him afterwards, in 1816, to the department of Foreign Affairs, with the title of Counsellor of State.

The climate of Russia being unsuited to his delicate health, the Emperor Alexander gave him leave, in 1817, to travel in Germany as long as he thought proper, and continued all his appointments, without imposing any condition but the honourable one of making him reports on the state, literary, political, and moral, of that country. Being informed of the fanatical rage that was excited against him in the universities, he had demanded his passports to return to Russia, when an assassination almost unexampled terminated his life. He was only fifty-eight years of age; but the publick considered him to have been very old, because he had commenced his literary career very young, and during forty years his numerous writings formed subjects of conversation.

“Dum numerat palmas, credidit esse senem.”

Kotzebue was twice married, and has left 14 children. The eldest is a Captain in the Austrian service. M. Otto de Kotzebue, a Lieutenant of a vessel in the Russian service, has already rendered himself famous by a voyage round the world, the expense of which was defrayed by the munificence of the illustrious Chancellor of Russia, the Count de Romanzow. Another brother, Maurice, an officer in the Russian army, has published an account of the Russian Embassy to Persia, to which he was attached. Thus the talents of the sons seem still to adorn the illustrious name left to them.

SIR JOHN DUMARESQ.

March 20. At St. Peter's, Jersey, in the 70th year of his age, Sir John Dumaresq, late Lieutenant Bailly, or Chief magistrate, and President of the States, of the Island. We often see splendid talents fail in acquiring a high reputation, distinguished honours, and public rewards, because they are not displayed on a large sphere of action: the fairest flowers often “waste their sweetness in the desert air.” Had Sir John Dumaresq been ambitious, he would have chosen this country, instead of his native island, for the scene of his exertions; and he would have risen to as high an eminence among the bright luminaries of the English law as he did at the Jersey Bar. In the first part of his life his character for talents, activity and success may be compared to that of Sir Samuel Romilly. He was considered as the leader of Opposition; for the States of Jersey are divided into parties as strenuous as larger political assemblies; with this difference, that in time of war both parties drop their local animosities, and cordially unite in the most unanimous, loyal and active support of their King and Country. But although in opposition, Sir J. D. was always selected by his countrymen when any affair of importance, interesting to the privileges or commerce of the Island, was to be brought before the King in Council, or the Parliament of Great Britain. Thus, when it had been proposed by Administration to admit the Americans to the trade of our West India Islands, he was deputed by the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey to solicit that privilege for them. On the discussion on the Wool Bill, Sir J. D. was sent to clear his native Island from the unfounded charge of exporting to France the wool allowed to be imported duty-free from Southampton. We should exceed our limits if we undertook to enumerate the many proofs of the confidence which his countrymen reposed in him. Whether he was at the head of Opposition, or held the distinguished office of chief magistrate, all his

thoughts

Sir Walter Farquhar.—Richard Haworth, Esq. 375

were employed, all his labours were directed, in promoting the welfare of the country.—As an Advocate, he was eloquent, and impressive. As a lawyer he was always ready to assist the friendless with his judicious and disinterested services. As a magistrate, he was sagacious, patient, and

As a private character, he was constantly employed in improving the education of the poor, and in the general comfort of the island.

The most beneficial Institutions for the progress and perfection, if not the maintenance, to him. When his health obliged him to resign the arduous duties of his office, he lost no opportunity of his leisure afforded him, of attending to establishments of public utility, and of spending his time by his beneficence. His younger son came to the island, with a very early introduction, or a respectable one, without experiencing his hospitable reception.

His house was the abode of liberality.—His death occasions a great loss to the society of Jersey: his loss is ever felt by all ranks of people who have left several children; one of whom was Captain Philip Dumaresq, of the Jersey, who distinguished himself on several occasions as a brave, engaging, and intelligent officer.

SIR WALTER FARQUHAR, Bart.

He died at the advanced age of 81, as Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. Physician to the late King, and a period distinguished by his considerable skill and ability in the medical profession. He was, if possible, still more distinguished for those domestic virtues which marked through a long life, in an eminent degree, his valuable character. He was a pattern of filial piety; an affectionate brother, an exemplary husband, a father almost adored by his children, for his wisdom and goodness; a warm and steady friend, scarce to be found, in his exertions of kindness, and in bringing forward merit wherever he met it. He was the patron of the friendless and distressed, even accompanied by them; he was never disregarded by him; he was free from frailty himself than most men; he was charitable and lenient in his judgment of others; and although always desirous of some good, declining the praise attached to it. Such a character (though it is not his wish to pass unnoticed to the world) ought surely to be held forth to the admiration of others. One not connected with his family, will therefore, it is hoped, be pardoned for offering this humble perfect record of those virtues, that deserve the regard and esteem of all who know him; and which ensure him that reputation which he has so justly merited.

doing good; and to whom we are never more acceptable than when employed in those acts of benevolence to our fellow-creatures, which so strongly marked the exalted and benevolent character of Sir Walter Farquhar.

RICHARD HAWORTH, Esq, F.S.A.

April 10. In Percy-street, aged 88, Richard Haworth, Esq. late of Chancery-lane, father of the Society of Apothecaries, &c. &c. To give the biography, or history, of a man who has lived to such an advanced age, so honourable to himself, and so useful to the community, would be a task of some length and difficulty; but it would be unjust to his high personal and professional character—to his uncommon powers of mind, as well as to his various acquirements, to be silent.

Mr. Haworth was born at Blackburn in Lancashire, in 1731, and was apprenticed to an elder brother, then practising there. In 1759, he came to London, and became assistant to Messrs. Hodgson and Haddock, at that time practising extensively in Fleet-street. He succeeded Mr. Haddock, who died in 1775; and from that time to the year 1802, when he relinquished all the emoluments, and great part of the activity of business, few people enjoyed a more solid, or more deserved reputation. When we use the term solid, we mean it in contradistinction to that reputation founded on fashion, so prevalent and so ephemeral. It is true the Chancellor Northington singled out Mr. H. patronized, fostered, and recommended him with a zeal to which his merits only could entitle him; but it would be too much to say, he owed his success to that family. No doubt it rested upon the same foundation that commanded the esteem and confidence of almost the whole of the great legal characters of the last half century. The De Greys, Dunning, Wedderburn, Kenyon, Buller, Arden, Erskine, &c. &c. The present Chancellor, to undiminished confidence in his medical skill even at the age of eighty-eight, added that of great personal kindness and attention. Mr. H. had from his youth studied botany and natural history; which studies he pursued with ardour to the last. His collection of books upon those subjects are extensive, and from all countries; including the Planches Enluminées de Buffon, &c. &c. But the Bibliographers more highly estimate his collection upon angling (which was a favourite amusement with him), hawking, hunting, archery, &c. They are very scarce and curious. These he presented in his life-time to his successor in business Mr. R. Jones; clearly perceiving the fatal termination his disorder would take; his dispositions were accordant, and strongly characterized the strength

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strength of his mind. His property, which is considerable, with the exception of about 9000*l.* he gave and bequeathed to his relations.

DEATHS.

1818. **N**EAR Rumpurah, in the East Aug. 24. Indies, of a fever, Major George Fred. Harriet, of the 12th Native Infantry.

Oct. 1. In camp, near Madras, of a fever caught in visiting a hill fort, Lieut. H. Pinson Hine, of the 12th Native Inf.

Oct. 9. On board the Marquis of Huntley, off Canton, aged 17, Mr. E. Felix Neil, Midshipman, only son of E. Neil, esq. of Princes-street, Hanover-square.

Oct. ... At Calcutta (having arrived there only in August), William, third son of the Rev. Charles Ashfield, of Stewkley, Buckinghamshire.

Nov. 30. At Vera Cruz, Mr. Home Popham, son of Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham. This young gentleman had been labouring under a pulmonary affection; and, in the hope of deriving benefit from the voyage, embarked in the Sybille. His death was unexpected, and almost sudden. Scarcely had he placed himself on a sofa when he spoke a short sentence, spit some blood, and expired without a struggle.

Dec. 26. At the age of 90, Elizabeth, widow of William Baker, late of Wolverhampton, nurseryman, and a collateral descendant of old Thomas Parr of Winnington, parish of Alberbury, co. Salop, who died in the Strand, London, in 1634, at the age of 152. She and her husband were natives of the parish of Warfield, co. Salop, where his ancestors of the same name, who were considerable land proprietors, had resided from the reign of Henry IV. She was the only daughter of Benjamin Rowley, late of Alscote, parish of Worfield, and Margaret his wife (daughter of Thomas Parr of Winscote in that parish, son of George Parr of the latter place, nephew of Thomas the Shropshire Mathuselah) and grand-daughter of John Rowley of Alscote by his wife Katherine Walton of Boldings, parish of Astley Abbots, and great grand-daughter of George Rowley, jun. of Alscote, by his wife Jane, sixth daughter of John Beck of the latter place, gent. (a person of great wealth, connections, and respectability of family) by Jane his wife, daughter of William Greenhouse. The Rowleys took their name from the hamlet of Rowley, parish of Worfield, and had been land owners there and in the neighbourhood ever since surnames were in use. She possessed a small copyhold property at Alscote, purchased by her great grandfather's father George Rowley, from the Rev. W. Rogerson, rector of Stockton, the adjoining parish, in the year her ancestor old Parr died. She

has left a son, Benjamin Rowley Baker, upwards of 60 years of age, and two daughters, Jane the wife of John Westwood, with many descendants, and Catherine the wife of Edward Walter, who has issue also. His father died at the age of 99, so that she may fairly be ranked among the families of great longevity.

1819. Jan. 11. At Tobago, aged 94, Euphemia, widow of the late Edward Beller, esq. Collector of his Majesty Customs there, whom she survived only eight days; he having fallen a sacrifice to the fever prevalent in that island, on the 3d of the same month, after a short illness of three days.

Jan. 29. At Kingston, Jamaica, in the prime of life, William Caldwell, esq. one of the Representatives in Assembly for the parish of St. Dorothy, and an Alderman of that city and parish.

Feb. 22. The melancholy death of Col. Tatham is thus related by an American Journal, after narrating the military parades, &c. at Richmond, in honour of the 22d February, "Col. W. Tatham, so well known in England and this country for his acquaintance with civil engineering, who has been residing in this city for two or three years, but whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on that day to breathe his last. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening salute, he exclaimed, that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word, 'fire!' Colonel Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and by its discharge, his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the explosion; and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the by-standers. Colonel Tatham died without any family—circumstances had stript life of much of its attractions in his eyes; but it is impossible not to regard the manner of his death with horror, and to feel the deepest commiseration for his melancholy fate. He was a man of great information, of great genius, and of great resource of mind. But to this melancholy end he has arrived."

March 4. At Oporto, whither he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. J. E. Whistler, surgeon, of London.

March 8. At Islington, aged 31, Mary Anne, wife of James Morgan, esq.

March 10. At Munich, the Nestor of the German Philosophers, the celebrated Frederick Henri Jacobi, Privy Counsellor of the King of Bavaria.

March 11. At Richmond, the relict of the late Dr. Hair, of Lisbon.

In her 41st year, Mary Anne, wife of John Shafto, esq. of Framlingham, Suffolk.
March 12. At Hopton, Suffolk, in his 67th year, Mr. Benjamin Button, late of Thelnetham, Suffolk.

March 13. Aged 82, Mr. William Coleman, of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

At Foley-house, aged 60, Charles Wyatt, esq. late M. P. for Sudbury, Suffolk; to the poor of which town he was a most liberal benefactor. Mr. W. represented Sudbury in two successive Parliaments, and was much beloved and respected by his constituents. He was a candidate for Sudbury at the late election, but was unsuccessful.

At Rome, on his travels through Italy, after a short illness, greatly regretted by his family and friends, William Whittred, esq. barrister at law, of Lincoln's-inn, only son of Thomas Whittred, esq. of Newnham, near Cambridge. He was a gentleman of ability in his profession, and much endeared to his acquaintance by his social qualities, urbanity of manners, and goodness of heart.

March 14. At Gibraltar, the widow of T. G. Ragland, formerly Acting Deputy Commissary General in that garrison.

At her son's, Robert Gordon, esq. of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, the relict of J. B. Burland, esq. of Stock-house, Dorsetshire.

At Paris, M. C. P. G. Leclerc, Marquis de Juigne, Peer of France.

Aged 68, the Rev. Dr. Richard Nich, Goldesbrough, rector of Sanderton, Bucks, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1774, B. D. 1783, D. D. 1793.

In Upper Guildford-street, in his 85th year, William Devon, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Gray's Inn.

At Jesus College, Oxford, in his 21st year, William, second son of William Edwards, esq. of Hendre, co. Denbigh.

March 15. At Eggesford-house, Devonshire, the wife of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, M. P. for Andover, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Castel Sherard, of Huntingdon.

March 16. At Rome, the Baron Ompeteda, the Hanoverian Minister to the Holy See, who was challenged by some person, on account of his remarks upon the Princess of Wales.

The Rev. Weston Fullerton, of West Horsley, Surrey. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, LL. B. 1759.

March 17. In Cheapside, in his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Capper.

The Rev. Sam. Oldnall, rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and of North Piddle, Worcestershire. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M. A. 1779.

At his house, *Davy Hulme Hall*, in his
GENT. MAG. April, 1819.

75th year, Henry Norris, esq. one of the oldest Magistrates in the county of Lancaster.

At her brother-in-law's, Nicholas Styleman, esq. of Heacham cottage, Norfolk, Martha Cobb, spinster, daughter of the late Francis Cobb, esq. of Margate, and sister to Mrs. Nicholas Styleman. Long and severely had she been afflicted; but supported her sufferings with exemplary patience and resignation; and died, in her 66th year, an instructive pattern of Christian piety and humility.—Also on the 25th, in the 65th year of his age, at his house in Snettisham, Norfolk, Henry Styleman, esq. heretofore High-sheriff of that county; the suddenness of whose decease was most awful to his surviving relatives. He sunk into his chair about half past eleven in the morning, without a struggle; nor had the persons, with whom he was at the time transacting business, a moment's warning of his approaching dissolution. They, who are desirous of giving their testimony of due praise to departed worth, will be far from supposing him to have passed through life freed from the many frailties and imperfections to which our nature is exposed. His numerous kindred have lost the cordial friend whose house was at all times the seat of genuine hospitality. His acquaintance have often witnessed that kindness of heart, that total freedom from all ostentation, and that benign urbanity of manners, which would always conciliate, but never intentionally offend. The humbler classes will long feel his departure, who constantly resided amongst them, and liberally dispensed the blessings of employment and comfort within the sphere of his influence. To murmur, alas, would be in vain! Be it our duty, therefore, to submit, with lowly acquiescence to the will of our Father, and our God.—On April 7th, the remains were conveyed to the burying place of his family, in the parish church of Snettisham, attended not only by his own relations, but by many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, as well as his numerous tenantry. The mournful service was conducted with very great solemnity; and although there were certainly two thousand persons assembled from the different villages, we never witnessed a more striking degree of silence or decorum.

At Elmstead-place, Bromley, Kent, aged 28, Lucius O'Brien, esq. lately an attorney at Crowland, Lincolnshire.—He had quitted the law, and was on the point of being ordained to a valuable church preferment in Yorkshire.

March 18. Mrs. Swift, wife of Mr. Swift, sen. of the Poultry.

At Clapham, in her 80th year, the widow of late John Bond, esq. of Mitcham.

378 *Obituary; with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons.* [April,

In the Clapham-road, aged 71, Edw. Parratt, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords.

March 19. At his prebendary-house in Dean's-yard, Westminster, the Rev. Wm. Douglas, M. A. Prebendary of Westminster, and Chancellor Canon Residentiary, and Precentor of Salisbury. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Douglas, bishop of that See; and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1792.

At Hambro', in her 27th year, the wife of John Parkinson, esq. his Majesty's Consul in East Prussia, daughter of the late J. T. Foster, esq. Member of the late Irish Parliament.

At Perth, aged 62, Mr. Walter Miller, merchant. He was one of the most zealous of the partizans of Reform in Scotland, in the early part of the war against France; and was arrested with Muir, Gerald, Pysche Palmer, and others; but the moderation of his conduct exempted him from the penalty inflicted on his companions. Assiduous in business, and attentive to family duties, he also cultivated literature with some success. He was the author of several political essays; which have now lost their interest; but his work entitled, "Physical and Metaphysical Enquiries," will remain a proof of his powers of mind.

At Vervey, in Switzerland, the wife of Dr. Mackie, of Southampton, daughter of the Rev. John des Champs, Preceptor to Prince Henry of Prussia, afterwards minister of the Savoy Chapel, and rector of Piddletown, Dorsetshire.

At Walworth, aged 62, Mrs. Katharine Berkeley, late of Oundle.

At Castle Fogarty, near Thurles, Ireland, aged 45, Hou. Montagu Mathew, next brother of the Earl of Llandaff; a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the 98th foot; and M. P. for county of Tipperary.

Winifred Mary, eldest daughter of Geo. Howe Browne, esq. Secretary of the Westminster Fire Office.

March 20. In Beaumont-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, John Story, esq. formerly Lieut.-col. of the 21st foot.

Anne, wife of Jos. King, esq. of Gray's Inn-square, and Chobham, Surrey.

At East Stoke Park, Wilts, aged 86, Joshua Smith, esq. late M. P. for Devizes, which borough he represented 30 years.

At Maida Hill, aged 71, J. D. Windeler, esq.

March 21. The Rev. Charles Steggall, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge; A. B. 1771. In 17.... he was presented to Wyverstone and Westhorp Rts. both in Suffolk.

At Bourdeaux, aged 25, Capt. Wm. Grimstead, Coldstream Guards.

In Portland-place, in his 77th year, Lieut.-gen. Charles Morgan.

March 22. At St. Mary's, Scilly, Col. George Vigoreux, Lieut.-gov. of the Scilly Islands.

Aged 73, Mrs. Ann Parker, relict of the late John Parker, esq. of Aylsbury, Bucks. In his 34th year, Mr. T. Smith Baily, eldest son of Thomas Baily, esq. of East Dulwich.

At Chichester, aged 24, E. M. Maddes, son of Major Madden, late Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, in which he served eight years in the Peninsular war.—A constitution impaired by service, and the rupture of a blood-vessel, brought on a rapid consumption, which carried him off.

At River Terrace, Islington, aged 66, W. H. Mortimer, esq. formerly a gunsmith in Fleet-street.

March 23. In her 78th year, the widow of the late Mr. S. Stott, of Islington.

Aged 35, the wife of Mr. Burne, of Walworth.

At Hesley Hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 27, Anna Maria, wife of G. Greaves, esq. of Kingston House, Berkshire.

Aged 83, Wm. Hey, esq. F. R. S. Alderman of Leeds, and late senior surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary; author of "Observations on Surgery," and a "Treatise on the Blood."

In her 18th year, Louisa, eldest daughter of Edmund Henry Lushington, esq. of Hanwell.

Jonathan Blackwell, esq. of Ampney Park, Gloucestershire.

March 24. At Bristol, in his 37th year, Mr. Thomas Crawford, son of the Rev. Mr. Crawford, of Lisnore, Ireland.

At Rouen, aged 30, Henrietta, wife of Captain J. R. Oliver, six weeks after the birth of a son.

At Needham Market, Mrs. Gurley, relict of Peter Gurley, of the Island of St. Vincent, esq. and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Johnston of Cushubbers, North Britain, bart.

At Paris, aged 49, Elizabeth Countess of Lucan, youngest daughter of the late Henry Earl Fauconberg.

On Richmond-green, Surrey, William Collins, esq.

At Botley's, Surrey, Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir J. Mawbey, bart.

At Vienna, aged 44, Prince Maurice de Lichtenstein, Duke de Troppau and of Jaquendorf, in Silesia, Count de Rittberg, Field Marshal Lieutenant of Austria.

In Great George-street, Dublin, Hon. Mrs. King, sister of the Earl of Erne.

March 25. At Paris, aged 84, the celebrated Portuguese Poet, Francisco Manuel.—From his earliest youth he had successfully cultivated almost every branch of Literature. Having profoundly studied the best Portuguese classical authors, his works were impressed with a portion of their beauties; and his literary productions

tions helped to revive among his countrymen a taste for the noblest studies. His Odes, which are full of enthusiasm, are remarkable for bold traits and sublime flights of genius. In his translation of La Fontaine's *Fables*, he overcame difficulties which were before thought insurmountable, owing to his perfect knowledge of the French and Portuguese languages. Unfortunately, it is not with respect to talent only that he may be compared to other celebrated Poets; Fame smiled more kindly on him than Fortune. The Marquis de Marialva, the Portuguese Ambassador to the French Court, whose kind patronage Manuel had long enjoyed, befriended him in his last illness, and afforded him all the assistance that might be expected from his benevolent disposition, and his love of Literature and the Fine Arts.

At her house in St. Giles's, Oxford, Mrs. Arabella Denison, aged 82, relict of the Rev. Wm. Denison, D. D. many years Principal of Magdalen Hall, and rector of Clanfield and Chalton, Hants.

Edw. Knight, esq. of Milton House, Bedfordshire.

Lady Elizabeth, widow of the late H. Drummond, esq. and aunt of the Marquis of Northampton.

The Rev. R. Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon.

At Casterton Hall, near Kirby Lonsdale, in her 75th year, Mrs. Scales.

March 26. At West Ham Abbey, aged 50, suddenly, William Vooght, esq.

At Anlaby, near Hull, aged 84, George Bodley, esq. of Lombard-street.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Edward Ogle, esq. of Worthing.

Aged 51, Susannah, wife of Thomas Morton, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Aged 48, Mr. Joseph Rickett, of the Borough.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Punchard, of Bury St. Edmund, sister to the late Mr. C. Punchard, bookseller, Ipswich.

At Torquay, Devonshire, aged 30, Mr. Thomas St. George Waldegrave, late of London.

At Drogheda, Edward, eldest son of late Lieut.-col. Sir E. Ryan, and grandson of A. Hamilton Rowan, esq.

At Bewdley, Worcestershire, in his 83d year, Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, esq.

In Peter-street, Cork, the sister of Gen. Farmar, of the Royal Marines.

March 27. Anna Matilda, eldest dau. of late Capt. Yorke, Royal Engineers, and grand-daughter of Maj.-gen. Rimington.

In Watling-street, aged 73, Mr. J. Blinkinsop.

At Coventry, Ann, wife of C. Adams, esq.

Aged 56, Mr. Thomas Wynn, of Belmishorpe, near Stamford.—During the King's first illness, he was an attendant on his Majesty's person.

Mr. James Eastey, sen. of the Hotel, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

At Cardiff, the widow of Rich. Hill, esq.

At the Feathers, Lambeth Walk, aged 48, Mr. Johu Cook.

March 28. At Carlisle, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Paley.

At Brentford, aged 24, Mr. S. Ronalds, late Chymical Operator to the Apothecaries' Company.

March 29. At Rickinghall, in his 21st year, Mr. Zachariah Poole. He accompanied Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, as the assistant of Mr. Abel, surgeon and naturalist to the mission. His friends find consolation for his early death, in reflecting on his mature virtue; which having made him, in health, the object of their pride and love, supported him in a long and painful decline without the fear of its event, and enabled him as, a Christian, to meet the period of his sufferings with gladness and hope.

At Brompton, the wife of Arthur Bailey, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

At Kensington, Wm. Berry, esq. of the Navy Pay Office.

At Woolwich, aged 82, Lieut. Thos. Pritchard, Royal Artillery, after being in his Majesty's service upwards of 60 years.

In Wimpole-street, the relict of the Rev. Wm. James.

In Drury-lane, Mr. James Allan.

At the Catholic Chapel, Wigan, aged 34, the Rev. Thomas Tate.—This excellent young man knew not the value of money but as it relieved the poor; indeed he fell a martyr to charity, having taken an infectious fever in the house of poverty.

At Paris, almost suddenly, Lady Campbell Stewart.

March 30. At Lingwood, Norfolk, the wife of Mr. Wm. Norfor.

At the Barracks, in George-square, Plymouth, aged 24, John Graham, esq. Cornet of the 7th Dragoons.

Aged 28, Mr. R. Morgan, stationer, of Ludgate-hill.

M. Rohdes, esq. of Oakley Farm, Bromley, Kent.

Aged 68, Mr. Edw. Rymer, formerly a bootmaker in Cockspur-street.

In Weymouth-street, aged 65, Anne, Dowager Marchioness Townshend, relict of the Most Noble George, first Marquis Townshend, of Rainham Hall, Norfolk. She was daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, bart.; The Marchioness has left a very extensive circle of relations and attached friends to deplore the loss of one of the most amiable of women: she might truly be said to have been equally an honour and an ornament to the Peerage; so distinguished was she for the high qualities of her heart, as well as for the beauty of her person.

At Lewisham, aged 69, Mr. J. Greive.

At Bath, Richard Howell, esq. formerly of Upper Thames-street.

March 31. Rich. Barnard Comber, esq. of Gatewick, Sussex.

At Saffron Walden, aged 67, Mrs. Mary Wolfe.

In Frith-street, aged 81, James Dyson, esq. of Margate.

At Camberwell, aged 83, Mrs. Margaret Thomas.

At Brighton, aged 56, Wm. Throckmorton, esq. brother of Sir John Throckmorton, bart. He has left five children to lament his loss.

At North Berwick, Dowager Lady Hamilton Dalrymple.

The wife of Gerald Fitzgerald, esq. of St. James's-square, Bath, and daughter of the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart.

At Ugbrooke Park, Devonshire, aged 22, the wife of Hon. Chas. Langdale, of Haughton, Yorkshire, third dau. of Lord Clifford.

Lately — Cæsar-Colclough Armett, esq. Major 35th foot, and a Lieut.-col. He was the third son of the late Charles Armett, esq. near Cogleton, Cheshire, and nephew of Sir Joseph Scott, bart. of Great Barr; and received his education at the Free Grammar School in Wolverhampton. He accompanied his regiment, in which he served 20 years, to Egypt, Sicily, France, and the Greek Islands, where he remained a considerable time, and was present at several engagements. His regiment being under orders for Canada, he, with his wife and four children, embarked on board the Berwickshire Packet, Jan. 24, from Bristol to Cork, which unhappily foundered in a gale of wind; and thus, at the early age of 36 years, his country is deprived of a brave soldier, and society of six respected and amiable individuals.

Capt. W. M. Courtenay, R. N.

In Euston-square, aged 77, John Horseley, esq. late of High Beach, Essex.

Cambridgeshire — In his 90th year, the Rev. Edmund Fisher, rector of Duxford St. Peter's, formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, M. A. 1756.

Essex — At Rayne, aged 30, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Woodroffe, of Oakley, Surrey.

Leicestershire — At Leicester, Joseph Chamberlin, esq. His life glided unobtrusively along, distinguished only for the extreme purity of its stream, the gentleness and uniformity of its current, and the beneficial, though limited influence of its course. He was exemplary in the performance of every relative duty, a guileless worthy man, "peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits."

Norfolk — At Norwich, Mr. Charles Grimmer, aged 101, buyer of rabbit skins till two or three days before his death.

Suffolk — At Halesworth, in his 80th

year, the Rev. Thomas Barker, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge; A. B. 1762. He was for many years the worthy and respected curate of Gillingham and Ribangles, Suffolk.

Wilt — Aged 31, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Good, of Endless-street Chapel, Salisbury.

Worcestershire — At Worcester, aged 75, Mrs. Margaret Townshend, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Townsend, esq. of Oxhill, Warwickshire, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Norgrove, late rector of Leigh: by the decease of this lady a legacy of 1000*l.* accrues to the Worcester Infirmary, which sum was bequeathed to that excellent charity by her sister, the late Mrs. Draper, of Walcot-parade, Bath.

IRELAND — In Rutland-square, Dublin, Richard Maunsell, esq. barrister at law.

At Wexford, Dr. Ryan, titular Bishop of Ferns.

April 1. At Lisson Grove, Paddington, aged 76, universally respected, Mrs. Martha Hudleston Calder, relict of the Rev. John Calder, D. D. (of whom a memoir is given in vol. LXXXV. i. 564). Though married rather late in life, the good sense and affectionate assiduities of this very worthy lady greatly contributed to her learned husband's comfort and happiness, for more than a quarter of a century. She was the only sister of the late John Green, esq. formerly of Croydon. Her remains were interred in the vault of her family at Sanderstead, Surrey, where those of Dr. Calder had been deposited.

At Paris, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Charles, ninth Lord Dormer, of Peterley House, in the county of Buckingham, and Grove Park in the county of Warwick. The solemn funeral obsequies according to the usages of the Church of Rome, in whose communion his Lordship lived and died a distinguished ornament, were performed at St. Roche on the 5th instant. Lord Dormer dying unmarried, is succeeded in his hereditary honours and estates by his only surviving brother, John Evelyn Pierrepont, now Baron Dormer, who married Lady Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of William-John, fifth Marquis of Lothian. The present Nobleman will be the first to take a seat in the British House of Peers since the death of Charles the third Baron, (whose father Robert was created Earl of Caernarvon by King Charles the First, A. D. 1628, and was slain, *ex parte Regis*, at the battle of Newberry, Sept. 20, 1643) who died without heir male, Nov. 29, 1709; when the Earldom of Caernarvon became extinct, and the Barony of Dormer of Wenge, in the county of Buckingham, devolved on a distant branch of that Noble House. The late Peer was born Jan. 10, 1753, by his father's first mar-

riage, with Mary, daughter of George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and succeeded to the title March, 29, 1804.

At Long Stowe Hall, Cambridgeshire, Charlotte-Anne, daughter of Rev. Dr. Robert Thomson.

Mr. E. J. Cutha, of Threadneedle-st.

R. Barry, esq. aged 52, Westburne Terrace, Paddington.

At Painters' Hall, Mrs. P. N. Tomlins.

April 2. Aged 78, Mrs. Cooke, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Standon, Herts, Richard Goff, at the extraordinary age of 113 years! He has left a wife in her 47th year, and three children, the eldest of whom is but 17, and the youngest two years and a half old. Goff is a native of Ireland. He attended Royston and Stortford market for many years. His hair and beard were very white, which gave him a patriarchal appearance; and he appeared sensible to the last. His portrait has lately been published.

At Lower Tooting, in his 80th year, Mr. Hookham, bookseller in Old Bond-street.

At Ambleside, in Westmoreland, his native place, aged 76, Mr. Partridge, sen. above 40 years an inhabitant of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

April 3. At Hastings, in his 76th year, Col. Herries, Commandant of the City of London Light Horse Volunteers; of whom more in our next.

At Neath, Samuel Freeman, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 66, Charles En-derby, esq.

April 4. Mr. James Dudden, of Temple Cloud, Somerset. By industry he realized a very considerable fortune; bountifully applied in doing good.

At Lacock, Hants, at an advanced age, the Rev. Henry Brindley, Vicar of Holcomb Burnell, Devon, and rector of Calloes, Wilts. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1758, A. M. 1762. Mr. B. was the benevolent institutor of an annual Lecture on Cruelty to the Brute Creation, and his strenuous exertions in the cause of humanity were as universal as his liberality was extensive.

April 5. At an advanced age, and at the rectory, Clifton, Notts, the relict of Sir Wm. Innes, a Nova Scotia Baronet, and lately of Ipswich.

April 6. Aged 68, Josiah Lane Col-vill, esq. of Parliament-street.

In Upper Gower-street, John Spooner, esq. jun. late of Barbadoes.

At Wennington, aged 34, Thomas Ben-ton, esq. Assistant Commissary of Ord-nance.

April 7. The widow of the late Dr. Josiah Hooper, of Gloucester-house, Newington.

Aged 36, George, son of late G. Theak-ston, esq. of Green-walk, Christchurch, Surrey, solicitor.

At Edinburgh, Alex. Rob. son of late James Peterkin, esq. of Grange (Moray), North Britain.

April 8. On Queen's Parade, Bath, the wife of George Calvert, esq.

April 9. At Beverley, aged 74, the widow of the late William Hunter, esq.

In Devonshire-place, John Weir, esq. late Director General of the Army Medical Department.

April 10. At Hampton-court, H. W. only son of Lieut.-col. Wheatley.

At Lanwyk Villa, Breconshire, Jas. S. Hotchkis, esq. late of Navy Pay-office.

At Scarborough, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Foord, sister of the late Rev. Barnard Foord, LL. D. Prebendary of York.

Aged 32, Thomas, eldest son of T. Lane, esq. of the Grange, Leyton.

April 11. The second son of Harry Edgell, esq. of Montague-place.

At her father's, in Great Ormond-street, in her 17th year, Anna Maria, fourth daughter of Sir D. Mackworth, bart.

April 12. At Astbury, aged 25, John, eldest son of the Rev. J. Heptinstall.

In Store-street, Bedford-square, Richard Calcrafft, esq. of the Audit Office.

At Guernsey, aged 21, Jane-Dale, se-coud daughter of John Radford, esq. of H. M. Customs.

Amelia, wife of G. Manley, esq. 2d dau. of Benj. Waddington, esq. of Llanover, near Abergavenny.

April 13. The wife of Rev. T. G. Dur-ham, curate of Northfleet, Kent.

At his father's, in Mare-street, Hackney, in his 15th year, John Olding Bourn, a youth of a most amiable disposition, pleas-ing manners, and great intellectual at-tainments.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, the Lady of Sir J. Twisden, bart. of Bradbourn Park, Kent.

April 14. In Somerset-str. Portman-sq. aged 39, Col. Francis Warden, Bom-bay Establishment.

At Bottesdale, Suffolk, aged 40, Mr. Thos. Bowle, surgeon.

Aged 48, Richard Edwards, esq. of Farm-cote, in Claverley, co. Salop, formerly of Wolverhampton, and G. C. of Pembroke college, Oxford. He was universally re-spected for the highest sense of honour, strict integrity, and singleness of heart; and has left a widow and seven children to deplore their loss.

April 15. At Tottenham-green, the wife of Edward William Windus, esq.

At Peckham, in her 90th year, the wi-dow of Shovel Blackwood, esq. of Petre-avie, N. Britain, and Crayford, Kent.

April 16. In Kentish Town, in her 72d year, the widow of the late J. Parkinson, esq. surgeon-dentist, Racquet-court.

At Newbury, Berks, aged 70, sincerely regretted, the relict of John Dyer, esq.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part II. p. 380. b. The will of Sir Robert Calder was proved Oct. 20. Its principal object is, to provide for Lady Calder; more particularly during the continuance, or recurrence, of her unhappy derangement. The house, &c. called the Holt, Hants, are to be delivered to her at the end of one year, should her senses be restored; but, if not, sufficient thereof to be retained upon the premises to answer every possible want; and the remainder to be taken away by the baronet's nephew, Sir Henry Roddam Calder; upon condition of his engaging to return them in the event of Lady Calder's recovery. The whole interest of the residue is left in trust for Lady Calder for life; and afterwards, the whole personal estate is to be sold; and the produce, with monies in hand, laid out in the purchase of freehold estates in England, which are devised to Sir Henry Roddam Calder and his heirs male. The personal effects are sworn under 30,000*l*.

Vol. LXXXIX. p. 185.—The will of the Countess Dowager of Sefton was proved Apr. 1. To her son the Earl of Sefton, she has bequeathed all her effects, including plate, wines, and pictures (except the portrait of the Duke of Grafton, painted by Sir J. Reynolds, given to her brother the Earl of Harrington), and the dessert service of Sevre china; the rest of the china is left to the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort. To the Earl of Harrington also 500*l*.—After several bequests, she gives the residue to the nine children of her son, Lord Sefton,

at 21, or on marriage, in equal shares; and in default of their attaining vested interests, to the children of Lord Harrington. The property is sworn under 25,000*l*.

P. 186. Genius often owes to chance an opportunity of acquiring distinction. The following circumstance is related in a memoir of the late Mr. Harlow, published in a periodical work:—"Walking with his mother once in Piccadilly, she pointed out to him, knocking at the Duke of Devonshire's gate, Mr. Hare, the well-known associate of his Grace, of Mr. Fox, and other celebrated persons, and a Gentleman of whom she had often spoken as having been an intimate friend of his father and family. No further attention was paid to the matter at the time; but Mr. Hare dying shortly after, it became a subject of deep regret to the Duchess of Devonshire and others, that no likeness had been taken, to preserve the memory of one so much valued. This, by accident, reached the ear of Harlow, who told his mother, that he thought he could execute a portrait of Mr. Hare from recollection. He accordingly set about it, and with very slight assistance, produced a picture which was universally acknowledged to be an admirable likeness. This extraordinary faculty never left the Artist, and he could almost invariably retrace from memory such portraits as he had formerly copied. In one case, when he did so for Mr. Lawrence, the work was so perfect, that that gentleman refused to credit the possibility of its being performed without the original."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Apr. 1819.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Apr. 1819.
Mar.	°	°				Apr.	°	°	°		
27	47	54	46	29, 96	showery	12	46	47	46	29, 96	rain
28	47	54	45	, 88	small rain	13	52	52	44	, 37	rain
29	49	56	47	, 77	showery	14	49	57	47	, 54	fair
30	47	59	49	30, 06	showery	15	51	59	51	, 49	fair
31	51	58	50	, 20	cloudy	16	52	57	49	, 27	fair
A. 1	50	62	52	, 24	fair	17	50	55	46	, 50	stormy
2	52	65	54	, 20	fair	18	49	53	44	, 77	stormy
3	53	66	47	, 07	fair	19	46	55	50	, 74	stormy
4	47	56	49	, 22	fair	20	54	59	55	, 70	small rain
5	47	56	42	, 14	fair	21	54	58	44	, 72	cloudy
6	44	50	49	29, 81	fair	22	46	51	45	, 90	small rain
7	49	62	51	, 78	fair	23	46	51	44	, 77	cloudy
8	52	53	47	30, 00	rain	24	51	48	44	, 85	rain
9	47	53	42	, 10	fair	25	46	46	42	, 86	cloudy
10	43	62	47	29, 84	fair	26	45	51	39	30, 16	fair
11	52	58	44	, 43	fair						

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 25, to April 27, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	152	50 and 60	191
Males - 1203	Males 945	5 and 10	84	60 and 70	167
Females - 1123	Females 910	10 and 20	52	70 and 80	120
Whereof have died under 2 years old	468	20 and 30	151	80 and 90	71
		30 and 40	187	90 and 100	16
		40 and 50	196		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.															
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans										
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.		s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.										
Middlesex	76	10	00	52	2	34	6	51	5	Essex	64	8	38	0	43	6	31	2	44	10	
Surrey	73	7	44	0	46	10	31	5	53	6	Kent	73	0	00	0	49	3	34	1	48	4
Hertford	70	0	62	0	43	8	30	8	55	6	Sussex	70	2	00	0	50	0	33	8	52	0
Bedford	62	7	00	0	45	0	32	8	58	5	Suffolk	70	10	44	0	42	1	33	4	44	0
Huntingdon	63	5	00	0	44	0	26	8	49	2	Cambridge	64	9	00	0	41	4	24	6	45	0
Northampton	69	1	00	0	45	11	30	5	56	6	Norfolk	68	8	46	0	42	1	24	3	44	5
Rutland	70	0	00	0	58	6	34	0	76	0	Lincoln	69	3	00	0	46	9	25	5	46	1
Leicester	80	0	00	0	56	0	34	6	00	0	York	70	6	54	0	49	7	25	0	54	8
Nottingham	76	0	52	6	48	8	32	6	61	0	Durham	76	2	00	0	52	0	30	10	00	0
Derby	81	0	00	0	63	4	37	0	64	0	Northum.	66	10	48	2	46	5	27	8	37	4
Stafford	77	6	00	0	67	7	29	8	68	6	Cumberl.	76	9	58	11	46	6	27	10	00	0
Salop	79	4	57	2	60	4	39	5	88	10	Westmor.	84	6	64	0	62	0	31	2	00	0
Hereford	73	11	64	0	55	7	38	10	68	5	Lancaster	74	4	00	0	52	8	28	10	00	0
Worcester	72	5	00	0	57	4	40	5	73	4	Chester	71	5	00	0	37	4	23	2	00	0
Warwick	76	10	00	0	59	2	37	0	67	2	Flint	71	2	00	0	67	2	32	2	00	0
Wilts	64	1	00	0	40	2	34	3	62	3	Denbigh	74	4	53	4	65	5	32	11	00	0
Berks	72	8	00	0	50	0	37	0	60	0	Anglesea	73	0	00	0	44	6	18	6	00	0
Oxford	74	4	00	0	46	6	34	6	55	6	Carnarvon	84	0	00	0	53	0	28	4	00	0
Bucks	72	8	00	0	52	6	31	4	55	10	Merioneth	83	1	55	0	70	8	34	8	00	0
Brecon	79	8	00	0	57	5	27	4	00	0	Cardigan	93	4	00	0	56	0	20	0	00	0
Montgomery	84	9	00	0	60	9	42	7	00	0	Pembroke	73	11	00	0	55	11	26	0	00	0
Radnor	81	3	00	0	58	3	34	5	00	0	Carmarth.	84	9	00	0	51	9	22	6	00	0
											Glamorgan	82	6	00	0	50	8	24	0	00	0
											Gloucester	72	9	00	0	57	3	35	1	66	0
											Somerset	74	10	00	0	50	7	31	6	56	0
											Monm.	84	11	00	0	57	6	32	0	00	0
											Devon	74	5	00	0	49	3	24	6	00	0
											Cornwall	76	3	00	0	49	10	29	8	00	0
											Dorset	72	1	00	0	58	8	36	2	00	0
											Hants	70	11	00	0	52	1	34	6	58	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
74 7½ 11½ 51 6½ 31 0½ 7 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.
00 0 00 0100 0 00 0 00 0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 26, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 17, 37s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 21, 44s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 26.

Kent Bags.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 6l. 14s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Kent Pockets.....	6l. 4s. to 7l. 14s.	Farnham Ditto.....	9l. 15s. to 10l. 10s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 26 :

St. James's, Hay 6l. 4s. 6d. Straw 3l. 3s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. --- Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 0s. Straw 2l. 16s. Clover 7l. 10s. --- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 18s. 6d. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 26 :	
Veal.....	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,271 Calves 140.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 13,870	Pigs 200.

COALS, April 28: Newcastle 35s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. Sunderland 34s. 0d. to 41s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 4d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. --- CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1819 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Coventry Canal, 1080*l.* Div. 44*l.* per annum. — Oxford, 640*l.* Div. 32*l.* per annum. — Grand Junction, 249*l.* 19*s.* — Monmouthshire, 149*l.* 19*s.* — Ellesmere, 68*l.* — Dudley, 55*l.* — Brecon and Abergavenny, 45*l.* Thames and Severn New Shares, 35*l.* 10*s.* — Original Ditto, 7*l.* 0*s.* — Kennet and Avon, 22*l.* 0*s.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Wills and Berks, 13*l.* — Gloucester and Berkley, 48*l.* — West India Dock, 180*l.* to 185*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Cent. — London Dock, 76*l.* Div. 3*l.* per Cent. — Globe Assurance, 125*l.* 6*l.* per Cent. — Imperial, 86*l.* — Albion, 45*l.* — Rock, 2*l.* 4*s.* premium. — County, 20*l.* premium. ex Div. 5*l.* per Cent. — Eagle, 2*l.* 5*s.* — Hope, 4*l.* 4*s.* — Original Gas Light, 68*l.* ex Div 2*l.* Half-year. — London Institution, 46*l.* 4*s.* — East London Water Works, 87*l.* — Covent Garden Theatre, 500*l.* Share, 465*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1819.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Con.	3 <i>l.</i> per Ct. Con.	1 pr. Ct. Con.	5 pr. Ct. Navy.	3 pr. Ct. Long Ann.	Imp. 3 pr. Ct. Stock.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 pr. Ct. Sh. Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills	Com. Bills.
30	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
29	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
28	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
27	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
26	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
25	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
24	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
23	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
22	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
21	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
20	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
19	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
18	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
17	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
16	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
15	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
14	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
13	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
12	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
11	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
10	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
9	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
8	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
7	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
6	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
5	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
4	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
3	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
2	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
1	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	
Sunday	951	714	744	804	904	104	119	220				26 pr. 7	9 pr.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

THE GAZETTE
THE EVENING
-M. Advert.
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v.—Lit. Gaz.
—Bristol 5
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3, Blackb.
q—Bury
2—Chath.
—Chester 2
i. Cambria.
-Covent. 2



M A Y, 1819.
CONTAINING

Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst.—Manch. 9
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
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With Perspective Views of Part of STANTON HARCOURT HOUSE, called POPP'S TOWER,
with the CHURCH, Oxfordshire; and of BANGOR HOUSE, London.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN AUTHOR, whose "surprize has been excited," may be assured that he will not be overlooked.

A. B. T. in reply to B. C. D. p. 194, says, that the Baronetage of Barker is believed to be extinct. There are not only no male descendants of Robert Barker, esq. of Eveley, but no descendants whatever, as the late excellent Baronet was himself the heir of Robert Barker; but so far from ever coming into possession of any property in any shape, Mr. Barker received an annuity from Sir William, or his father, several years before his death, of 100*l.* and the same sum from Lord Dumfries. The late Sir William's worthy lady is not dead, as there stated, but now lives in Alfred-street, Bath. Sir William was about 80 years of age. His nephew, Mr. Ponsoby, succeeds to the large estates, and takes the name. Mr. Ponsoby is married to Lady Harriett, sister of the Marquis of Headfort.

G. H. W. communicates the following information. "The Rev. John Alexander, (noticed in page 290) was probably a descendant of Capt. Andrew Alexander, of Londonderry, whose name appears in the list of Protestants attainted by James the Second's Parliament, held in Dublin in 1689.—Wiscton Hall, Notts, (page 211) was the seat of the Acklom, not Acktom family. Esther Acklom, Viscountess Althorp, who died without issue in 1818, bequeathed the estate to her husband, John Charles, Viscount Althorp, eldest son of Earl Spencer, K. G.—Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, (page 211) gives the title of *Countess*, in her own right, to Louisa wife of the Hon. R. T. Greville, but she is not *Baroness* of Mansfield. There is in fact no English Barony or Viscounty annexed to either of the Earldoms of Mansfield. The celebrated Peer was created Baron Mansfield, *co.* Notts, with limitation to his male issue, and consequently that honour died with him; he was created Earl of Mansfield, in Nottingham, with remainder to Louisa, Viscountess Stormont, in Scotland; and Earl of Mansfield, in Middlesex, with remainder to David Viscount Stormont by a subsequent creation. At the time his Lordship obtained the first patent of an Earldom, it was supposed that a remainder to a Scotch Peer was not valid, and therefore the limitation was made to the Lady of his nephew Viscount Stormont. When a contrary doctrine was established, his Lordship obtained a second patent, with remainder to Lord Stormont."

RICHMONDIENSIS, whose account of the parish of Tottington, was inserted in p. 27, wishes to correct an error, which has

been kindly pointed out to him by the present worthy vicar of that parish:—"It was the Church of *Terrington*, and not *Tottington*, which was given by King James I. to Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. From the similarity of names, Mr. Le Neve was most probably led into the error, and I inadvertently repeated it. 'The alienation of Tottington,' says my kind informer, 'is complete from the Southwells, (who received it from Henry VIII.) to Samuel Harriet, Lord Bishop of Norwich, (afterwards Archbishop of York) and Founder of Chigwell-school, which he endowed with the same.' Among the Curates of Tottington ought to have been inserted the names of Peter B. Scott, and John Francklin."

A Correspondent asks, by whom was the See of Llandaff filled between Bp. Kitcher, alias Dunstan, and Bp. Jones? See *Beatson's Pol. Ind.* vol. III. p. 197. He says, the See was vacant three years, and puts Jones as the successor in 1560. Le Neve, p. 34, says, that Edm. Grindall, Bp. London (afterwards Abp. Canterbury) assisted at the consecration of Hugh Jones, Llandaff, 1566, but contradicts it among the acts of Parker, at p. 15.

"A Constant Reader," whose attention was attracted to an account in part ii. of our last volume, p. 107, of the foundations of an antient building, lately discovered at West Blatchington, near Brighton, hopes to be indulged with some further details.

A MAN OF KENT requests a copy of the Epitaph on NICHOLAS BATTELEY, who died in 1704, and was buried at *Bekesborne*, where he was Vicar.

A READER inquires, "If the Rev. Mr. Sharpe has published (or is about to publish) the Work of William De Newburgh, alluded to in Mr. Sharpe's Translation of William of Malmsbury?"

JUVENIS would be obliged to any of our Correspondents, if they could afford him any information on the following subject: "Observing," says he, "in the Church of East Brent, near Bridgwater, that the word *Ἰχθύς*, signifying a *Fish*, was on the pulpit, I immediately turned to Dugdale's Monasticon, for I could not possibly conceive what the import of the word was, when, on referring to the book, I found it was this, *Ἰνὸς Χριστὸς Θεὸς Ἰχθύς, Σωτήρ*, and that in some Churches a *Fish* was placed alone over the pulpit, which renders it more obscure."

R. U. would be highly gratified by a particular account of the ancient and important office of JUSTICIARY.

The Communications of *Æscopus* receive due attention.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *May 8.*
COMPLAINTS of the want of Literary patronage are universal; but, like most other universal complaints, they are entirely without foundation: at least they are and have been so within these united kingdoms from nearly the commencement of the last century down to the present time*.

Since the introduction of printing, that era in which Authorship assumed, according to Parliamentary language, a tangible shape, the executive power has been successively placed in the hands of men and women, of widely varied dispositions and extent of ability. Some of these in early times were inclined to patronize literature, but from want of sufficient capacity they failed to produce any remarkable effect. It was reserved for the wisdom of Queen Anne, who reigned during the Augustan age of Britain, aided by the advice of her Privy Council, and seconded by the concentrated talents of her whole dominions, to discover and to correct the errors of former times.

Until the commencement of her reign, so glorious in Arms and Literature, it had been held, that by the Common Law, every Author possessed a perpetuity in his Works.

Perpetuity, however, being but a vague term, her Government, in benevolent kindness to Literary men, determined to give them something more certain and defined. Accordingly, in a Statute of her 8th year it was enacted, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING, that they should possess an absolute term of 14 years, with a renewal of an equal period, provided their natural life, no matter for their literary one, should survive the first term.

But on second thoughts this was considered by her Majesty's advisers as probably leading to plethora, and consequently to idleness, and therefore, in order to counteract that tendency, it was most graciously ordained, that every Author should give nine copies of the best paper of his work, to save opulent bodies of men from the expense of purchasing †, and also the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. were authorized to put a proper price upon books, if any person should complain that they were too high.

Highly indeed ought Authors to esteem this very particular advantage! which has never been extended to other inventors and makers, who have always been suffered to make the most of the whole of their inventions, and to cloy and ruin themselves

* I hope and trust that my readers hold opinions totally different from this, as that is the only chance we can have of our ideas ever meeting. If they move in parallel lines they never can coincide; but if they diverge, they must, when the circle is completed, touch in some point or other.

† The exquisite reason for this was not understood until the year 1817, when it was considerably supplied by a Memorial from one of the Scotch Universities. From that it may be learned, that it is a convenience to have English productions gratis, in order to leave the funds at liberty for the purchase of foreign publications. Now it is certain that nothing can be devised more encouraging to British Authors, nor could any thing have convinced the Committee of the absurdity of the Petition against the Bill then before them for the promoting of British Literature, if this Scottish reasoning had failed of its effect. The sagacity of the Committee would not suffer it to fail; though some of the opposers attempted to turn it into ridicule, by declaring that it proved to them the veracity of Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan in his famous boast, that little Terence Flaherty O'Brallaghan went over from Carrickfergus, and peopled all Scotland with his own hands.

with the profits, without the wisdom of the Legislature troubling itself about them, or their welfare. And, what is still more extraordinary, the welfare of the two Universities was in this respect unprovided for by the Act, and they were left to depend upon the vague perpetuity, to the great annoyance of the one, which, no doubt, would have been gratified by mathematical certainty, and probably without any feeling of gratitude from the other, which must be incapable, on account of the nature of its pursuits, of understanding the extent of its loss from this neglect.

This indulgence to Authors was thought amply sufficient for the Encouragement of Literature, until the 41st of the King, which added the further guard against repletion, of two other copies, making the whole number eleven.

From the 8th of Queen Anne down to the year 1816, a period of more than 100 years, the Legislature dealt with Authors as a wise parent does with his children, when he suffers them to play with knives, that by cutting their fingers now, they may learn not to cut them hereafter. Thus incautions or obtuse men were permitted to prefer a perpetuity to a certain period if they thought fit, the only penalty inflicted upon them being the loss of a privilege, which many might absurdly conceive to be of no value. As the number of fools, however, even amongst Authors, always exceeds that of the wise, this was found to expose too many to the inconveniences of the perpetuity, and called, in course, for the watchful attention of a humane Legislature.

Accordingly the Parliament, now [in 1816] by the blessing of Providence, and the effects of a dissolution, at rest from its labours, enacted, that no one should have liberty to ruin himself by preferring a perpetuity to a certain and fixed length of time.

For this care of their property Authors are, or ought to be, highly grateful.

One circumstance, however, in the Statute, has occasioned a puzzle to those who are unacquainted with political arithmetic.

On looking into the Act they found that the definite term was enlarged; and from Cocker's Rule of Three direct, they learned that if 14 yrs

solute, with 14 other in *peso*, were better than a perpetuity, then 28 years absolute, with a reversion likewise, must be twice as good at the least, as it must extend their interest so much further beyond the perpetuity.

So far all was clear; but this inquiry unfortunately led them to make some search into the meaning of perpetuity, and finding that it extended through the duration of the world, provided the British Government should so long exist, they began to question whether any advantage were really given; as their modesty would not permit them to hope that their works would make so near an approach to immortality; or if that could with reason be looked for, they had no means of ascertaining the future value of their copies, as they could have no precise knowledge how trade might be conducted after the perpetuity had ceased.

They were also much alarmed by a provision in the last clause of the Bill, which authorized an expectation that the Act might be repealed in the then present Session; as they could not understand why they were to be threatened with the possibility of such inestimable benefits being withdrawn from them.

Allowing the deductions to be made which this doubt and this alarm may seem to require, I boldly challenge all persons concerned to come forward, and, if they dare, to deny that the Legislature has granted to Literary characters every advantage which the utmost extent of its wisdom could possibly devise.

This, which was written in the course of the last year, has been called forth by a recent application to Parliament for the repeal of a Law which has given so much encouragement to learning, and has so notoriously benefited Authors and all persons connected with them.

Having the most perfect reliance on the wisdom of Parliament, I behold this attempt with profound composure, being confident that imprudent men will not be permitted to ruin themselves by their folly, that they will not be suffered to sign invaluable privileges, through absurd fondness for that which is considered as a natural right.

MR. URBAN, *May 10.*
 THE Report of the Public Pa-
 per has been presented.
 The Committee, provided their state-
 ment is correct, a plan for paying
 the National Debt with Gold Bullion,
 and for the resumption of
 the Bank Notes.
 The Committee, who approves of the
 plan, thinks that Ten Millions in
 Gold will be sufficient for every
 year which may be necessary,
 and that in three years which are to
 be devoted to the return to cash.
 I would urge a quantity of Gold be
 purchased from what source is it to
 be?
 Can the Bank have it already in its
 possession, if the Government have
 not; or in part of its debt, all is
 to be paid if it be to be purchased,
 and the manner is it to be paid for?
 Is it Gold in exchange for Gold
 or the intention; and the idea
 of paying it with paper is equally
 absurd though the absurdity be not
 great.
 The Government cannot pay so large
 a sum in Bullion, or if the Bank can-
 not, a part of that quantity from
 its own resources, and its own resources,
 are ten millions of Bullion, it
 seems that the Committee has
 made a most essential part of
 the plan and that the payment in
 Bullion is as impracticable as the re-
 sumption of Bank Notes by Cash.
 I am, Sir, of my doubts, Mr. Urban,
tuus magnus Apollo.
 R. R.

MR. URBAN, *Valebrook.*
 THE Letter written by me on the
 subject of the genuineness of the
 Hebrew inscription, which
 appeared in the Post newspaper of the 24th
 of January; an answer to this,
 in the same number, was given in the same
 paper the 23d Jan. which I re-
 ceived the 30th. No attempt
 was made to controvert the re-
 sult of the last letter; but in a
 recently published at Long-
 ford by the Rev. T. R. *W.*
 a Roman Catholic clergy-
 man, and which, besides the
 name of the Rev. Gentleman, con-
 tains several dissertations on the
 subject of the authenticity of the

medal, and the reading of the in-
 scription, from several clerical mem-
 bers of the Established Church) a
 very severe attack is made by the
 Rev. Dr. Hales of Killesendra, on
 my letter of the 24th December, which
 is very *civilly* pronounced ignorant
 and presumptuous (p. 40.); and the
 Editor ranks the opinions of those
 who doubt the authenticity of "so
 venerable and authentic a relique of
 his redemption" (page 10.) as "the
 cavils of scepticism, ignorance, or va-
 nity" (page 54.) Dr. Hales thinks it
probable that Pontius Pilate furnish-
 ed the medal to the Emperor Tibe-
 rius, during his Government (of Judea),
 for Pilate thought favourably of
 Christ, and also understood Hebrew,
 as appears from his inscriptions on
 the cross, in Hebrew, Greek, and La-
 tin (page 20.); and in triumphant
 confutation of my objection, that the
 Samaritan and Greek characters only
 are found on coins considered as ge-
 nuine by Collectors, and therefore it
 was very improbable that the Hebrew
 should be used on the medal, the Dr.
 asserts, that "the silver shekels of
 David and Solomon's reign, are as
 exquisitely beautiful in their engrav-
 ing, and elegance of the sacred cha-
 racter, as they are genuine," (page 40.)
 On these opinions and assertions I
 shall join issue with Dr. H. I ques-
 tion whether Dr. H. ever saw one of
 those pieces, purporting to be Jewish
 shekels, but rather think that he
 forms his opinion of their exquisite
 beauty, from bad engravings (and those
 of coins in Bibles we may rely on being
 such), by which we can no more decide
 on the execution of a coin; than on the
 colour of the metal. All that I have
 seen are of very coarse fabric, evi-
 dently cast, and subsequently repair-
 ed with the graver; and I have the
 authority of those most competent to
 decide on the question—persons who
 have studied and collected Coins from
 20 to 50 years—that they never saw
 a Coin, supposed to be a Jewish
 shekel, which was not decidedly false;
 nor are they admitted into any good
 or great collection; such, for instance,
 as the British Museum; and I think
 this *practical* knowledge is not to be
 set aside by the conjectures of scho-
 lars, who, however learned in lan-
 guages, have not had the opportu-
 nity, supposing they possessed the in-
 clination, to study coins themselves;
 and this distinction I have little doubt

will apply to all those very distinguished and respectable individuals (and for one of whom I would wish more particularly to express sentiments of personal respect and regard) who have condescended to become Commentators on the Cork Medal; who I believe to be as incompetent to decide on the genuineness of the medal, as I know myself to be, as to the reading of the inscription. This, however, may not satisfy Dr. H.; we will therefore try what proof or presumption may be brought against his shekels of David and Solomon by analogy. The oldest Greek coins, the date of which can be exactly ascertained, are those of Alexander the First, of Macedon, who began his reign 497 years before Christ. We may suppose that the earliest Greek coins were without dates; allow 300 years for this, and coinage commenced in Greece 800 years B. C. David died 1015 years B. C.; and is it credible, that a nation, who could not build a temple without employing masons from Tyre, should yet strike exquisitely beautiful coins 200 years before the Greeks? The very supposition appears to me the height of absurdity. My view of the supposition, I grant, is no proof: this I shall bring from another quarter. The prophet Amos, who is considered to have lived between the years 812 to 761 B. C. in the 8th chapter and the 5th verse, when reproving the wickedness of his countrymen, represents them as "saying, when will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn? and the Sabbath, that we may set forth wheat, making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit?" That is, reducing the size of the measure, by which they sold their corn; and increasing that of the weight, by which they received payment, in contravention of the weight and measure as established by the laws of the land. I cannot imagine any other meaning that can be affixed to the passage in the 32d chapter of Jeremiah, verse 9, which is considered to have occurred B. C. 599; the prophet, when purchasing the field of Hanameel, says he weighed him the money, seventeen shekels of silver. Now, if the shekel was a weight at these latter periods, can we suppose it a coin in the reign of David?

The following extract from the celebrated work of Eckhel, "Doctrina Numorum Veterum," (vol. III. p. 456.) bears equally on the question of the shekels and the medal. "Jewish coins are found with two sorts of characters; one called the Samaritan, the other the square Hebrew, also called the Assyrian, such as at this day appear in editions of the Bible. The genuine Jewish coins all have the first (or Samaritan) character; those with the second, or square character, of which there are many in all metals, (such as with the heads of Adam, David, and Christ,) are all the work of modern artists." In reference to this part of my subject, I may also notice, that coins of the Emperor Trajan are found, which have been re-struck with Samaritan inscriptions (in the same manner as the Bank dollars were on the Spanish) which most probably occurred in the Jewish rebellion under Hadrian; and the use of the Samaritan to the last period at which the Jews struck coins, militates against the idea of their ever using the square Hebrew for a numismatic inscription; supposing, therefore, that a Jewish Christian had struck a medal of our Saviour, why are we to imagine he would have had recourse to a language, not then, (if ever) employed for that purpose? If we at this moment were to change our religious opinions, and become Infidels or Joannites, and strike medals to record the event, the probability I think is, that we should continue to employ English, and not go back to the Saxon, for any inscriptions we might place on them.

Equally fanciful to me appears Dr. Hales's idea that this Hebrew medal was struck by order of Pontius Pilate, or even with his privy. Would a proud haughty Roman supersede the use of his own language on the inscription, and supplant it by that of a nation, so hated and despised as the Jews were, by all around them? and this too on a medal intended for the information of the Emperor, who was not very likely to be a proficient in Hebrew, sacred or profane; and as to Pilate's knowledge of Hebrew, it is no more proved by one of the inscriptions on the cross, than that ~~of~~ priests of Thebes is ~~one of the~~ singular stone (by

British Museum; or the Prince of Wales's in Chinese, from any letter Lord Amherst may have taken him for our august brother at ; nor do I think it likely that would have ventured to design a Jew "the King," in an official communication to so jealous and suspicious a tyrant as Tiberius; and Pilate, was there ever a suspicious Pilate was suspected of being a Christian; and if there was not his shadow of a shade, whence the probability of this medal struck by his command, or as his sanction?

us, however, suppose all these questions satisfactorily answered, and we yet to remove the doubts exist, as to the authenticity of the medal. All the Greek and Roman medals of that period are pieces; indeed the only antient medals, which are not struck, are the early Roman weights. Now it is unfortunately happens, that these Hebrew medals, with the portrait of our Saviour, are all cast and repaired (i. e. mended with the graver); a mode of repairing up medals, resorted to on the part of the Arts, when the old method of producing a bold relief was worn or unresorted to. This may be visible on the Cork medal, from its preservation, but it is seen at once on the casts from similar medals, at Mr. Tassie's, Leicester-square; one of which is from a medal in the possession of a friend of mine, and another, I understand, in the possession of Lord Milsington; and this, for other reasons, induces collection in London, without the slightest attention from the Antiquary. I have, in conclusion, Mr. Urban, humbly to submit these doubts and difficulties to Dr. H. and Mr. E.; if "ignorance, vanity, and pretension," really do exist in this controversy (which I would fain hope is not the case), I must leave it to them to decide, whether it rests with them, or with me. R. S.

R. URBAN, West-square, May 13. To those of your Readers who take a pleasure in comparing medals and parallel passages of coins, I beg leave to present a few examples, which have just

now fallen under my hand, in examining some of my loose papers.

In Ovid's description of a storm, (*Trist.* 1, 2, 26,) we read,

"Nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris"—

sufficiently puerile (one would imagine) without any further advance in puerility! Yet Lucan appears to have been of a different opinion: for, while he admired the conceit, and determined to imitate it, he thought it still susceptible of improvement, and accordingly did improve it in his way, as follows (lib. 5, 602)—

"Et dubium pendet, vento cui pareat, æquor—

presenting to us the curious image of the billow standing in suspense, and deliberating, whether it shall obey the will of the North wind or of the South.

So much for imitation:—now for a specimen of parallelism.

Lucan and Florus, having to describe the same transaction—the snaring of Marc Antony's ships (or, rather, rafts) by means of ropes under water—present to us, of course, the same idea, though somewhat differently expressed.

Lucan says—

"At Pompeianus fraudes innectere ponto Antiqua parat arte Cilix; passusque vacare Summa freti, medio suspendit vincula ponto," &c. (Lib. 4, 448.)

In Florus (lib. 4, 2,) we find, "*Rates . . . novâ Pompeianorum arte Cilicum, actis sub mare funibus, captæ, quasi per indaginem.*"

Here would have been a fine field for the ingenuity of those "*falsi et audaces emendatores,*" so justly reprobated by A. Gellius (2, 14,) for their mischievous audacity in corrupting the text of the classic Authors, under the idea of correcting supposed errors. A critic of that stamp might have pretended to "correct" Lucan's text by altering his

"Antiquâ parat arte Cilix" . . .

to "Ecce novâ parat arte Cilix" . . .

"because Florus, who occasionally borrows from Lucan, calls it a novel contrivance."—Or, on the other hand, he might have made a fancied correction in Florus, by changing his "*novâ arte*" to "*notâ arte,*" and thus making it accord with Lucan's "*antiquâ arte*"—"*because, if an old practice,*

tice, therefore *well known*."—Luckily, however, both Lucan and Florus escaped "*emendation*" in this instance: and we are at no loss to conceive that this submarine stratagem was altogether *new* to the Romans, though *long known* to the piractical Cilicians, who had, no doubt, entrapped many a vessel by the same means, on their own coasts.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, London, May 22.

I DINED yesterday with the Directors and Stewards of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, by invitation, at the London Coffee-house in Ludgate-street; and was highly gratified, in common with every gentleman in the company, to hear the statement of the Treasurer, and the speeches of the several friends of that excellent Institution, particularly the eloquent address of Dr. Davis, the physician. The noble president, the Earl of Liverpool, was prevented from honouring the Meeting with his presence, on account of parliamentary duties; and Sir William Blizard, who, in consequence of his Lordship's absence, took the chair, was likewise compelled by a professional engagement to withdraw at the removal of the table-cloth. Their office was, however, ably discharged by Michael Gibbs, Esq. who staid till nearly ten o'clock, at which hour all the business immediately connected with The Infirmary, its funds, the appointment of Stewards for next Anniversary, &c. had been amply discussed, and most satisfactorily arranged and settled. In the course of the evening, Dr. Yates and the Rev. Weeden Butler pathetically alluded to the malign aspect with which the affairs of the Charity continue to be regarded by some of the Clergy in the Isle of Thanet, whose pulpits seem to be in a manner hermetically closed and sealed against the voice of mercy in behalf of the poor, the sick, and the defenceless patients of the building near Margate. The former gentleman, in language of no common power, expressed the liberal wish of his associates to make all fair advances, "*dextris jungere dextras*," and to demonstrate the sincerest regard for a renewal of Christian fellowship; whilst the latter expatiated

on the strong additional motives, now almost imperative on the London Clergy, and the Cloth in general, throughout the land, in consequence of the strange hostility systematically maintained year after year in the county of Kent exclusively. The Rev. George Clark preached for the Charity, on Sunday last, (16th instant) at Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico; and the Rev. Richard Harrison has promised the use of his pulpit in Brompton Chapel, Kensington parish, in September or October next, when no doubt a handsome collection will, as usual, be made. I am,

Yours, &c. A. M.

One who assisted at the laying of the first stone near Westgate Bay, in 1792.

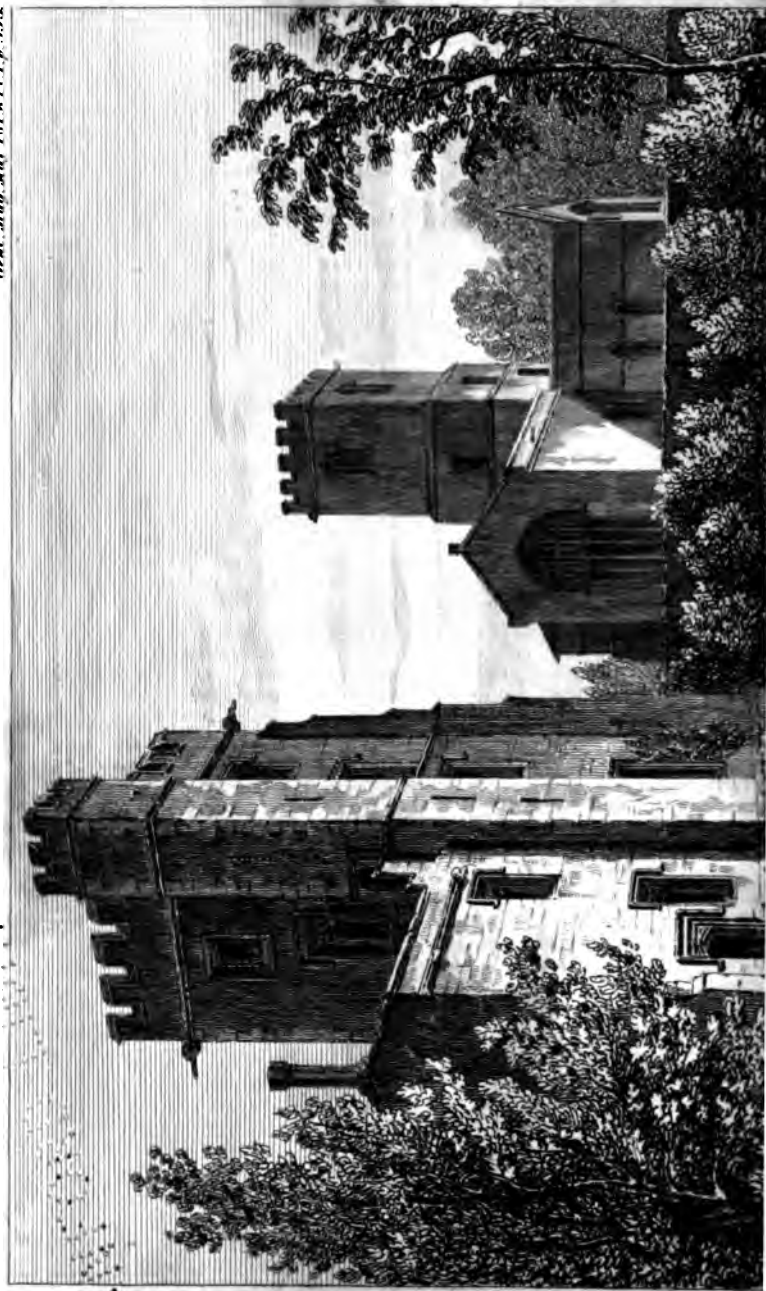
Mr. URBAN,

IT is to be feared that such conduct of Juries as is mentioned by your Correspondent in p. 314, happens but too often. But what shall we say of what happens every Sessions at the Old Bailey? The Jury are sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence; a person who has been robbed, proves the value of his watch or goods to be 10*l.* the penalty for which is Death; but the penalty would be only Transportation if the value of the goods stolen was under 40 shillings; do not the Jury, and that under the direction of the most upright Judges, bring in the culprit as guilty of stealing to the value of 30 shillings? What is become of their oaths?

In common cases between man and man, the Jury take the same oath, but no verdict can be received unless it is unanimous (or said to be so); but five of the Jury think the evidence is in favour of the Plaintiff, seven think it in favour of the Defendant; how is a verdict to be given, when the Foreman must say they are unanimous for the Defendant? We know how it is—the minority give up their opinion, and the majority give the verdict—but what becomes of the minority's oath? Yet those who have power to set this right insist on the old form, apparent unanimity, and will not hear of its being allowable for every man to keep his conscience, by allowing the majority to give the verdict. These things ought not to be, but they are.

A. Z.
Mr.

100



Mr. Urban, *Oxford, May 1.*
THE village of Stanton Harcourt is distant about seven miles from Oxford, situate between the two roads leading to Faringdon and Whitney, and was once the residence of the family of the Harcourts; but the mansion no longer appears in its former splendour. The Chapel is still preserved by the present Lord, with a great deal of attention and care. The interior part of this edifice, which was appropriated to the service of Divine Worship, is still entire; and the antique decorations of the ceiling preserve in a great degree their original form and appearance; it was adjoining the great Hall, from whence there was a communication to a door opposite the altar, over which was a window enriched with stained glass, representing the various quarterings borne by the Harcourts, and also portraits of distinguished persons of that family. But the painted glass is now removed, to preserve it from the probable destruction of such a deserted situation. In the tower are three rooms, about thirteen feet square; and over part of the Chapel is a fourth. The uppermost of these rooms was occupied as a study by Mr. Pope, who passed two summers here for the sake of retirement. In one of the windows is the following inscription, written by him on a pane of glass:

"In the year 1718
 Alexander Pope
 finished here the
 fifth Volume of Homer."

I must not omit to notice the old kitchen at Stanton Harcourt, which is one of those ancient buildings erected without chimneys. Dr. Plot, in his *History of this County*, gives the description of it: "Among these eminent private structures (in the county of Oxford) could I find nothing extraordinary in the whole; but in the parts, the kitchen of the Right Worshipful Sir Simon Harcourt, Knight, of Stanton Harcourt, is so strangely unusual, that, by way of riddle, one may truly call it either a kitchen within a chimney, or a kitchen without one; for below it is nothing but a large square, and octangular above, ascending like a tower, the fires being made against the walls, and the

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smoke climbing up them, without any tunnels or disturbance to the cooks; which being stopped by a large conical roof at the top, goes out at loop-holes on every side, according as the wind sits, the loop-holes at the side next the wind being shut with falling doors, the adverse side open."

The Chapel described in the former part of this Letter occupies the basement story of the Tower, which is the principal object in the subjoined view (*see Plate I.*) and which is best known by the name of *Pope's Tower*. It is a very principal, most interesting, and certainly the most complete fragment of this ancient and extensive mansion. But the entrance gateway and the kitchen are also nearly entire. Detached fragments of buildings and walls, and one or two respectable dwelling houses formed out of the ruins, though possessing little of antiquity, and nothing of interest, with their large gardens and orchards, now cover the site of this venerable mansion. The gate, or lodge, consists of a large arch with rooms over and at the sides, and had formerly a battlemented parapet, but is otherwise quite plain. In addition to Dr. P.'s description of the kitchen, I should observe that it is nearly of a square form, terminated with battlements, upon which is a low octagonal story, supporting a spiral or conical roof, and the figure of a lion on the top holding a vane, once charged with the arms of the family. This part is constructed of wood, every side having open compartments and trefoil arches to emit smoke from the fires within, and all being filled with luffer or weather boards, which were open or closed, according to the direction of the wind.

But the subject which these remarks are chiefly intended to illustrate must more particularly claim our attention, *Pope's Tower*: though now standing insulated, it was formerly joined to apartments on each side, except towards the *East*, where the design is the most perfect and handsome. It consists of *three* stories, which gives the tower considerable altitude; lighted by square windows throughout, except the East window of the Chapel, which is pointed; supported by

by buttresses at the angles, and having a square stair-case turret at the South-west angle. The chief ornaments of the interior of the Chapel, besides a stone-groined roof, were coarsely painted patterns of foliage in the broad moulding, and on the piers of the Chancel arch; but these are nearly obliterated. A plain stone altar-table has been recently built; and the seats remaining in the body leave the interior in nearly a perfect, though not in a clean or careful state. The room over this Chapel, and the upper room, are nearly alike in size, and are both paneled; but the upper is the apartment distinguished as having been the study of our great Poet. Each of the rooms contains a fire-place in one of the angles; and are all alike neglected and exposed to the deprecation of the mischievous curious, who rob the wainscot of its mouldings, in memory of their visit to Pope's Tower.

The magnificent Church (see the Plate) stands a short distance Eastward of this ruined mansion, and combines some early, as well as some very superbly enriched Architecture, of a later period; the description of which will form an interesting subject for a future number of the Gentleman's Magazine. T. C. B.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.
(Continued from p. 303.)

THE GATE.—I never saw the picture of a gate upon a board over an ale-house; but a little gate itself is a common sign at small public houses by the road side, and on it is generally written,

"This gate hangs well,
And hinders none,
Refresh, and pay;
And travel on."

I have been told of another inscription:

"Who buys good land, buys many stones.
Who buys good meat, buys many bones.
Who buys good eggs, buys many shells.
Who buys good ale, buys nothing else.

The first English drinking ballad extant is quoted at length in Warton's History of English Poetry, from "Gawmer Gurton's Needle," 1551, the first regular comedy in our language. It was written by John Still, a native of Grantham in Lincolnshire, and Bishop of Bath and Wells.

In Ritson's Collection of English Songs, is one by Beaumont, entitled "The Ex-ale-tiation of Ale," which consists of no less than 70 verses. I quote the 68th as a good drinking etymology and favourable specimen:

"O ale, *ab' alendo*, the liquor of life?
That I had a mouth as big as a whale?
For mine is but little, to touch the least
tittle [good ale.]th

That belongs to the praise of a poet!

In Thomas Warton's Poems is "A Pauegyric on Oxford Ale," in imitation of Phillips's "Splendid Shilling," both which form part of "The Oxford Sausage;" and in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1752, is a song in praise of "Nottingham Ale."

Pope, in imitation of Deudham's well-known lines on the Thames, thus wantonly satirizes a very worthy man.

"Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer,
beer; [clear;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly
dull, [full.
Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, yet not

A brewer being drowned in his own vat, Jekyll said, that the verdict of the Coroner's jury should be, "found floating on his *watery beer*."

Voltaire compared the British Nation to a barrel of their own ale; the top of which is froth, the bottom dregs, the middle excellent.

Porter is said to have been first made by Ralph Harwood, at his brewery on the East side of High-street in Shoreditch; thus Gutteridge, a native of that parish, says,

"Harwood, my townsman, he invented
first [thirst,
Porter to rival wine, and quench the
Porter, which spreads its fame half the
world o'er,
Whose reputation rises more and more.
As long as porter shall preserve its fame,
Let all with gratitude our parish name."

THE GEORGE.

"St. George, that swing'd the dragon;
and e'er since [door,
Sits on his horseback at mine host's
is, I believe, the most common sign
in this Kingdom, and Cary in his Itinerary has mentioned 104 Posting-houses thus distinguished.

This sainted hero was born at Caerpadocia, of Christian parents, and served with great gallantry under the Emperor Dioclesian, by whom he was promoted to the command of a legion,
and

and so a seat in the council; but having publicly upbraided the tyrant with his persecution of the Christians, having indignantly refused many splendid offers of aggrandizement, made on condition of his renouncing his religion, and having endured the torture several times, he was ignominiously dragged through the city of Lydda, and beheaded, April 23, A. D. 290.

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall," has confounded this warrior-saint with an ecclesiastic of the same name and birth-place; and having detailed the low origin, shameful life, and violent death of the latter, who was Bishop of Alexandria, thus concludes; "The odious stranger, disguising every circumstance of time and place, assumed the mask of a martyr, a saint, and a Christian hero; and the infamous George of Cappadocia has been transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry, and of the Garter."

Having been a soldier of rank, St. George was anciently represented on horseback, armed cap-a-pie, holding in his hand a white banner, charged with a red cross, symbolical of his dying for the faith of Christ, and trampling a red dragon under him, alluding to that "Red Dragon, the Devil, who burneth with fury, and is red with the blood of the faithful." From this representation arose the romantic tale of his victory over a pestiferous dragon, which has, I suppose, been read with great pleasure by almost every school-boy in "The Renowned History of the Seven Champions of Christendom," which work was originally composed by Richard Johnson, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

During the siege of Acre in Palestine (which, after an investment of more than two years, surrendered July 12, 1191,) Richard Cœur de Lion distinguished twenty-six of his bravest knights with a blue leathern thong, to be worn round the leg, and they were styled Knights of the Blue Thong. This appears to have been the origin of the present most noble order of the Garter, which was established by Edward III. at Windsor (the place of his nativity) April 23, 1349, and consisted also of twenty-six Companions, including the Sovereign, which number it was limited to, until the present reign, when it was

increased to forty-one. The motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," was adopted by Edward, who had just laid claim to the throne of France, and hoped through the means of this valiant "band of brothers" to obtain it, as retorting shame and defiance upon all those who should consider his claim unjust or unattainable, or think evil of his cause. As to the popular story of this Order having originated in Edward's picking up the garter of the lovely Countess of Salisbury in a dance, and reproving the smile of his courtiers by the words of the motto, though supported by Rapin, it is now very generally discredited.

The present Garter is of blue velvet, on which is embroidered the motto, and is worn round the left leg. The jewel of the Order represents St. George on horseback, tilting at a dragon who is thrown on his back. Brady says, "The first Duke of Richmond was the cause of the riband, to which the Garter is suspended, being worn over the shoulder; the Duchess of Portsmouth, his mother, having thus put it on, and introduced him to his father, Charles II.; that monarch was so pleased with the conceit, that he commanded the Knights in general to wear it so in future; whereas, from the time of the establishment of the Order, until that period, it had been placed round the neck."

The Bishop of Winchester is the Prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury the Chancellor; and the Dean of Windsor the Registrar of the Order. "Garter" and "Principal King at Arms," are two distinct offices united in one person. This officer was first appointed by Henry V. and takes his oath of inauguration, as Garter, before the Sovereign and Knights; as King at Arms, before the Earl Marshal. Previously to the year 1698, when Barnes published his "History of Edward III." there were enumerated as Knights of the Garter eight Emperors of Germany, five Kings of France, five of Denmark, three of Spain, five of Portugal, two of Naples, two of Sweden, two of Scotland (before the accession of James I. to the English throne), two of Castile, one of Arragon, one of Poland, and one of Bohemia. Since which time there have been several other crowned heads admitted, and among

the present Companions are the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Prussia, France, Spain, and the Netherlands.

Prior to the establishment of this Order, St. Edward the Confessor was considered as the principal guardian saint of England; but since that time St. George has always been invoked as her patron saint; his name has been the constant war-cry; and his cross, Gules, in a field Argent, the victorious banner of her sons.

Portugal has chosen him as her patron saint. "France had an order of St. George at Burgundy in 1400; Germany, an order in 1470, at Mils-tad in Carinthia; in the Papal dominions a like order was established in 1498; Austria formed a similar honorary assemblage of Knights about the same period; another order of St. George was settled in the Pope's dominions at Ravenna in 1534; and a further one at Genoa, time now unknown. In 1729 the Elector of Bavaria settled the order of St. George for the Roman empire at Munich. Catherine II. founded an order in honour of St. George; and there are some others which have eluded research."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Stourbridge, April 5.*

I TAKE the liberty of requesting a page in your valuable publication for a few remarks relative to the Topographical History of the County of Stafford; submitting them to the consideration of such Gentlemen as may be engaged in describing the Geographical features of that extensive County.

Clent Heath.—This tract is represented by Plot and Nash as central to the hills of Wichburg and Clent, whence the Britons and Romans poured their adverse forces into the adjacent plain; and also as the site of several tumuli and other vestiges of antiquity.

From personal observation, and indeed from subsequent remarks of the Authors themselves, it appears evident, that Harborough common, in the parish of Hagley, and county of Worcester, is the spot intended to be described.

After repeated inquiries, no information can be obtained of any heath bearing the name of Clent; the deep valley separating the hills of Clent

and Walton appears to have had no such appellation, either in ancient or modern times.

This glen (hence the name of the range of hills and the adjacent village) had the name of Cowbatch, or Cowdale, at the time it was the scene of an inhuman murder, that of Keneelm, Prince of Mercia. Since that time, Clatterbatch has been the term by which it has been designated.

Ashwood Camp.—In every map of the county of Stafford, wherein Ashwood camp is inserted (as far as the Writer's observation extends) this vestige of antiquity is placed at Camp-hill, in the parish of Enville, on the West side of the river Smar-tall.

As the parish of King's Swinford is on the East of that stream, Ashwood cannot extend so far in that direction as Camp-hill; indeed the remains of the entrenchment are visible, though imperfectly so, within the tract called Ashwood, once a woodland district, but now forming part of the cultivated lands of King's Swinford.

About four miles from Stourbridge a road branches from the turnpike-road to Wolverhampton, and takes a Western direction. At the distance of about two miles from its commencement, is Green's-Forge, situated on the Trent and Severn canal, and East of Smestall.

Contiguous to the village so named is the camp; a circular vallum is apparent, unequally intersected by the road above mentioned.

The Western side of the entrenchment, on the declivity extending to the canal and to Green's Forge, is most conspicuous. This spot having the name of the Church-yard, and Camp-hill, the residence of Mr. Feraday, being considered as the site of the entrenchment, a mistake has arisen, which has been copied into several maps in succession. W. SCORR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 14.

THE Rev. Mr. Rennell, vicar of Kensington, has just published a work, entitled "*Remarks on Scepticism* *," particularly as regards the opinions entertained about Organization and Life. This work is ably written, and some of the arguments merit the attention of the Student. Mr. Rennell has, however, been mis-

* See our Review Department, p. 432, informed

nd respecting the opinions of
 concerning the lesions and
 of the brain, and the com-
 of soundness of intellect
 it. No anatomist of respect-
 of the present day denies the
ness of the mind on the brain;
 in fact does not in any way in-
 Mr. Rennell's argument of the
 ment nature of mind itself; but
 now the necessity of the brain
 manifestations of the mind in
 mental state of existence, arising
 the mysterious connexion be-
 tween mind and matter.

subject of this observation is
 diffuse any of the absurd doc-
 of Materialism; but to render
 lional doctrine of the immate-
 rial of the thinking principle
 some the fallacious support of
 sensible argument injudiciously
 in its favour. F. L. S.

OF THE CLERICAL DRESS.

(Concluded from p. 319.)

FTER what has been advanced
 respecting the laxity of the
 in using the peculiar habit of
 order, it may now be necessary
 re a succinct description of the
 & badges before alluded to, in
 that ignorance on this head may
 nger be pleaded. This I shall
 ous to do as briefly as possible.

THE CASSOCK. This is a com-
 mon part of the Clerical Dress,
 placed over the waistcoat (the
 having been previously taken
 nd entirely covers the back and
 of the wearer's person, and ex-
 nds down to his feet; moreover its
 g and swelling appearance is con-
 id by a broad bandage of silk,
 a *cash*, bound around the waist.
 y further, sleeves similar to those
 coat, reaching to the hands, and
 ide with an erect collar. The
 is worn over the *cassock*. The
cassock differs from the *long one*,
 having no collar or sleeves (for
 coat is worn over it) and in its
 ding only about two inches below
 nees. It was so commonly used
 t thirty years ago, that there
 then various kinds of them made;
 adapted for riding, and others for
 ing in. Fielding relates that Par-
 Adams both rode and walked in
 n occasion served. It is at pre-
 sent by the Bishops and Dignified
 y when they appear in publick;

but it is not, therefore, to be con-
 sidered a part of the Episcopal habit;
 for the circumstance of the Bishops
 wearing it, only demonstrates that
 they are attentive to the Spirit of that
 Canon, which extends its obligation,
 and forces its authority alike on the
 Dignitary and the Curate. It is not
 necessary that the *long or short cas-
 sock* should always be made of silk,
 for bombazin and tabinet cassocks
 were as frequently made as the other.

2d. THE BRAVEHART HAT.
 By these (which are mentioned by the
 Poet Savage) are meant the Clerical
 hat, and the *Ross of Seth*, which is
 placed in front of it as an ornament.
 This hat was formerly made of a
 triangular shape, according to the
 custom of the times; but has now
 been metamorphosed into a round
 one with a low crown, and a broad
 brim tied up behind; but, as it is to be
 seen now and then, I will not attempt
 to describe it more technically.

3d. THE HATBAND. This ornamen-
 tal badge, which has been referred to
 by the reverend and learned Dr. Sharp,
 was used when the *triangular-shaped
 hat* was worn; and as it is now almost
 obliterated by the use of the *narrow
 ribbon* which encircles the *rotund cler-
 ical hat*, I shall be pardoned for at-
 tempting to describe it to the modern
 reader. The *triangular hat* was so
 shallow in its construction, that it
 needed something ornamental to fill
 up the chasm which the cocked-fold
 caused in its appearance; therefore the
hatband was constructed, both to sup-
 ply the place of ornament and utility;
 for, by its being a roll made of black
 silk or bombasin, stuffed with soft
 wool, it served as a support to the
 hat, and was a substance to which
 might be attached the *full-blown satin
 rosette*. Fielding, in his description of
 Parson Adams, has not failed to notice
 this mark of the Clerical character.
 In fact, the *hatband* was of such im-
 portance, as a mark of distinction, that
 we find it not only used for this pur-
 pose by the Clergy, but even by those
 amongst whom we should least expect
 to find any such signs of order and re-
 gularity.

“Room for the noble *Gladiator*! see
 His Coat and HATBAND shew his quality.”
 DAYDEN.

• Vide “Adventures of Joseph An-
 drews,” Book II, Chap. 3.

4th. **THE BAND.** This ornament is so frequently seen, as being alike worn by the Pleader of the Law, and the Preacher of the Gospel, that I shall not attempt to describe it. However, I would observe that it is designated "*a pair of bands*" by some persons; but I can only find the authority of BR. TAYLOR AND ADDISON for this designation; whilst the term "*band*" is sanctioned by the names, and mentioned in the writings, of BEN JONSON, SWIFT, POPE, CRABBE, and others.

VI. It will now be necessary, in the last place, to point out and propose the methods by which this laxity of the Clergy may be remedied; for I think it will be confessed by all, that some regulation in this particular is essentially requisite at all times; but especially so in the present day. It would appear that a distinct habit may be enforced, and uniformity preserved, by one or other of the following means:

1st. By a direct act of the Convocation (if it have power to make one) appointing the general use of some such distinctions as Archdeacon Sharp has pointed out.

2d. By circular letters, or charges (requiring the observance of some rule to the same effect) from the Bishops of each Diocese to the Clergy under their jurisdiction.

3d. By enquiries and precepts at Episcopal and Archidiaconal Visitations.

4th. By the united resolution of the Clergy in general, or those of some particular Diocese, deaneries, or cities; or,

5th. By one or more respectable Clergymen in London using this habit, and thus setting a good example to the others, and exposing to shame those who prefer the gaities of the world to the sober habit of one, who should be both outwardly and inwardly set apart to the service of religion.

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have endeavoured to fulfil my promise; and if any thing that I have advanced should tend to make this subject more known, or better attended to, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have not written in vain. Believe me, that the welfare of the Church of England is near my heart; and as such I shall ever be happy to enter into explanations with any of your Correspondents.

on any matter that may tend to her prosperity. I trust this humble essay will stimulate some abler pen to take up the subject, that it may not be suffered to rest only in this Repository of antiquarian, literary, and scientific research; but may be brought before the world in the persons of a body of men, who, I trust, will never prove a disgrace to their sacred order or reverend habit. SIGISMUND.

P. S. I should be glad if any of your intelligent Correspondents could inform me on what authority many Parish Clerks in London and elsewhere wear *gowns*; and also if there be any *prescript form* according to which their robe should be made; as I find that the Clerks in the Metropolis wear theirs *docked with silken tufts*, whilst their brethren who officiate in the Universities have theirs *entirely plain*.

Palace-yard,
April 13.

MR. URBAN,
ALLOW me to congratulate that large and judicious part of the publick, which takes an interest in the procedure of works designed for the illustration of our noblest monuments of Ancient English Architecture, on the approaching completion of "*Storer's History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain.*" This publication is, assuredly, of peculiar importance, as it presents the first instance of uniform Graphic and Historical illustrations of all the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. When the magnitude of the task is duly considered, we must necessarily suppose that it will indeed be long before we again witness the confident termination of any other work, comprehending *the whole* of those structures.

Antiquarian and Topographical Literature appears to have suffered by two broad and pernicious extremes. On the one hand, the Graphic embellishments have been of so entirely subordinate a character, that the prints introduced have proved quite incapable of conveying a satisfactory idea of the buildings they are intended to represent. On the opposite extreme, we find such laborious multiplications of refinement in embellishment, that the Artist is protruded on notice, rather than the subject which employs the pencil and burin. Those *vide imitations* of Churches and Houses, which mocked

osity, and insulted Architecture, in many works produced in the last century, are now to be seen on the same shelf with the heads (of ferocious aspect) of savages of a more remote race. Portraits of distinguished characters. Perchance these portraits become of value on account of rarity, and the only degree of estimation obtained by their topographical deformity.

The modern decorative labours in the field of Topography and Architecture are unquestionably honest and of the magnificent spirit of the age; but, if a substitute could be found for so costly a mode of illustration of historical intelligence for the graphical preservation of architectural excellencies and the interests of Literature, it would mainly experience severe dejection in the Libraries of the Aristocracy of the Kingdom, delineations representing buildings in their various beautiful points of view, would be as difficult of access to persons in that mediocrity of talent as the exercise of talent itself is most prevalent, as the compass throughout of Great Britain. The uses of public improvement of that noble height of intellect in the most eminent parts of our country, are best attained by means of literary labours, in which publication is not so costly as any usual class of Reading it is still so liberal and so easy as to permit the conveyance of all that is really necessary and useful information. In this view, I particularly approve of the publication of the *History of Cathedrals*, published by Mr. Storer, and illustrated by engravings executed by himself and others, after their own drawings.

More than six years since the commencement of this work, a quite sufficient duration for the collection of subscribers to be put out which was undoubtedly to the accurate performance of an undertaking. I have watched the progress of

the work, and am in a great part impelled to venture on this recommendatory address to you and your Readers, from a pleasing conviction, that so far from the persons concerned relaxing in their efforts during the various trials of so long a term, the Engravings appear to have improved in their general excellence of execution. The eight plates bestowed on each Cathedral (the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury having twice that number) is proved to be sufficient for the illustration of the exterior character in the most attractive points of view, and for such displays of the interior as convey due ideas respecting architectural aspect and peculiarities of style.

I am quite willing to suppose that many of your Readers are better qualified than myself to form a due estimate respecting the pretensions of the numerous elegant engravings. I must, however, venture to notice the felicity of choice usually observable in the points of view selected by the Draughtsman. As treated in this work, each subject presents an object highly picturesque, whilst it affords, at the same time, in the great majority of instances, that very point of observation which explains the architectural character of the edifice.

I have been led to trouble you with this address, chiefly from the three following motives: I wish the public to accredit my own feelings in bestowing approbation on a work of long progress, which has risen in merit through every stage of its tedious journey. I am anxious to enforce on public notice the propriety of mentioning a form of publication which is not difficult of attainment, whilst it promises to be satisfactory to the Admirer of the arts, the Antiquary, and the general Reader. And, lastly, I have been so much gratified in ascertaining the accuracy of this work, in regard to several Cathedral Churches with which I am well acquainted, that I consider it a valuable acquisition to Topographical and Antiquarian Literature.

R. N. L.

Mr. URBAN, *St. John's, Wakefield,*
March 29.

IT is rather surprising to me, that Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Leeds*, in mentioning the youths brought up at the Grammar School there, and who afterwards rendered them-

themselves illustrious by their superior attainments, should take no notice of Mr. Smeaton, a very celebrated Civil Engineer. This gentleman was much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and Sir George Savile and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, rector of Thornhill, looked upon him as the *first practical* mathematician of the age. These worthy men and sound philosophers used to spend many happy days together at Rufford Abbey, and it was during their stay that Sir George Savile once prevailed upon Mr. Smeaton to sit to a respectable, but country portrait painter. That picture is now in the possession of the Hon. Lumley Savile. The likeness is striking, but the painting scarcely above mediocrity.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

IT may be an acceptable piece of intelligence to your Antiquarian Readers, that there are considerable remains of the old Priory of *Dunstable* in Bedfordshire, in the house on the East side of the street, now the residence of Mr. Gresham. When I had an opportunity of visiting it last November, I found all the rooms on the lower floor with vaulted stone roofs groined; whence, it appears probable, that they are a part of the ancient Cloisters, which have undergone no other change than being floored, and furnished as modern sitting rooms.

As considerable doubt has existed respecting the age of the Cross at *Leighton Bosard*, I would suggest the probability, at least of its being as old as the time of Edward the Third. It appears from a MS. in my possession, that that Prince frequently passed through *Leighton* in the pursuit of his favourite amusement *Hawking*, while he resided at *Kingsbury-palace*, *Dunstable*; and I have a copy of an order from him to the Sheriff, to repair the bridges between *Leighton Bosard* and *Fenny Stratford*.

Coventry.—The present state of the Antiquities of this City deserves to be noticed, and recorded. *St. Mary's Hall*, its great ornament, carries back the mind to the days of the *Plantagenets*. The richness of the carvings, both in wood and stone, the furniture, particularly the fine tapestry representing King Henry VI. and his Court; and the equestrian portrait

or figure of *Lady Godiva*, taken altogether give it an air of unrivalled antique grandeur and beauty.—*The White Friars Monastery*, now used as a School of Industry, is another remain which possesses considerable interest. The Cloisters continue partly appropriated as a dining-room for the inmates, and partly as a vestibule.—*The Hospital of the Black Friars*, situated near *Trinity Church*, is quite in ruins.—*Bablake Hospital*, built in 1507, and the *Grey Friars Hospital* in 1529, have a feature of originality in the character of their architecture. These buildings are of timber and plaister, with small gable ends of wood, supported by brackets ornamented with figures. The windows with small diamond panes, the frames richly carved.—Considering that these ancient buildings, when carefully preserved, afford to travellers much gratification, as they certainly did to me in September last, and often induce the visits of those who take pleasure in such memorials of the taste of former times, any instances of needless spoliation are proportionably subjects of regret. It is, perhaps, not too much to recommend to the Mayor and Corporation, that, with a view to undo the mischief which has already been done, they should reduce the windows, and remove the rough casting from *Bablake Hospital*.

Yours, &c.

G. O. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham*, April 22.

ALLOW me to offer for insertion in your Magazine a very honourable testimony to the character of a celebrated man, who has, upon various occasions, figured in your pages, both as a contributor to their literary stores, and as the object himself of many an eloquent encomium, I mean *DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON*.—I am the more induced to extract the passage in question, because I am led to think that it has been but little noticed, and, in truth, never quoted. It occurs in a work, which, although it is a rich quarry for the Antiquary, and full of the most recondite learning, is yet but in the hands of few, being from its very nature rather a publication of occasional reference for students in a particular line, than calculated for a continuous perusal in the hands of the multitude. The Author having combated the accuracy of



BANBURY HOUSE, LONDON.

e of the Etymologies of the Lexicographer, adds—"I hope have executed the whole with respectfulness to the Gentleman I meant particularly to honor, as is peculiarly due to one every friend to virtue must and every lover of letters ad-

whose negligences are merely grace of the Reign that left Writer to struggle with disadvantages and depend on booksellers, and mistakes are the incidental fail- humanity; one of whom I am to acknowledge, because it is justice to genius and to worth, r energy of language, vigour erstanding and rectitude of anks equally as the first school the first man in the king- *Whittaker's History of Man-* vol. II. p. 328.—In Nichols's *Anecdotes* (a work that may pty be called a wilderness of ament and of instruction) is vol. III. p. 101, *et seq.* a most sketch of this excellent man y eloquent writer. But I can- p lamenting that the pub- yet to regret the want of a tailed account of his Life and ed achievements—a work that mised us some years ago from e of the celebrated Mr. Pol- Is there any chance of our ing gratified with this deside- in our Biography of learned uticks?

rs, &c. FREDERIC BEWLEY.

URBAN, *April 2.*
A curious specimen of early Domestic Architecture still re- ; in the Metropolis, I send you of the remains of the ancient e of the Bishops of Bangor, *ite II.*)

roperty of the See is thus early in the Patent Rolls: "48 Edw. x amortizavit Ep'o Bangoren' essionem unum messuag. unam i terræ, ac unum gardinum, is ædificiis, in Shoe-lane, Lon-

situation of this message, other buildings, and garden, itly at the back of St. An- court, and at the South-east of St. Andrew's Church-yard; e was the town residence of

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the Bishops of Bangor for many ages, till the reign of Charles I.

In the time of Cromwell, Parliament thought proper to restrain the number of buildings then erecting, whose Journals mention, that, "Sir John Barkstead, kn. in 1647, purchased of the trustees for sale of Bishop's Lands, the reversion of a messuage, with the spurtenances, situate near Shoe-lane, called Bangor-house, after a term, for years then unexpired, with some waste ground, in length 168 feet, and breadth 164 feet, intending to build on it." They assign as a reason for an exemption in his favour, that the place was "both dangerous and noisome to the passengers and inhabitants."

The ground is still in possession of the See; and in the memory of persons still living there was a garden, with lime trees and rookery, whose site is usurped by some very disagreeable buildings. The ceilings of some of the rooms in the front house were about 40 years ago ornamented with arms and crests.

N. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, April 21.*
YOU have, in your very respectable Publication, given us from time to time conjectural and problematical observations upon subjects of Natural History, and amongst the rest some remarks upon the Emigration and the Return of the Swallow.

Will you permit an Old Correspondent to offer a simple addition to these remarks, from actual observa- tion?

I have for many years discovered that the arrival of the swallow in this Western quarter of the kingdom first takes place upon the surface of the rivers Avon and Wily, near to the town of Wilton, about three miles from this place to the N. W. and that it extended its flight no farther during the first seven days, till the expiration of which period scarcely a swallow was to be seen at Salisbury. This, I conclude, we must attribute to their meeting with some fly or insect peculiar to those waters upon their first arrival. Being on Thursday the 8th inst. fishing upon the banks of the Avon and the Wily, I had the opportunity of witnessing their first arrival from the N. W.; finding myself instantaneously surrounded by an

immense

immense flight of swallows, not one of which appeared till that moment. On my return homeward, they *partially* accompanied me to the village of Bemerton, the summer residence of my worthy friend and neighbour Archdeacon Coxe, when I lost sight of them

entirely, and upon my arrival at Salisbury not a swallow was there to be seen, nor is there now at this day.

If any of your intelligent Correspondents can elucidate this seeming mystery, I will thank them to do it.

Yours, &c. JAMES WICKINS.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDITIONS to CUMBERLAND, Vol. LXXXVI. Part ii. page 599.

" Thus by thy fall, Lowdore, reclin'd ;
The craggy cliff, impendent wood
Whose shadows mix o'er half the flood.
The gloomy clouds which solemn sail,
Scarce lifted by the languid gale,
O'er the capp'd hill and darken'd vale,
Channels by rocky torrents torn,
Rocks to the lake in thunder borne,
Or such as o'er our heads appear
Suspended in their mid career,
To start again at his command
Who rules fire, water, air, and land,

I view with wonder and delight,
A pleasing though an awful sight ;
For seen with them the verdant isles
Soften with more delicious smiles,
More tempting twine their opening bow'ns,
More lively glow the purple flowers,
More smoothly slopes the border gay,
In fairer circles bends the bay ;
And last to fix our wand'ring eyes,
Thy roofs, O Keswick, brighter rise,
The lake and lofty hills between,
Where giant Moddaw shuts the scene."

Dr. DALTON.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cumbri, a tribe of the Brigantes.

Antiquities. British: Druidical circles on Grey Yawd, or King Harry fell, Sunken Kirk, and near Keswick.—Roman: Of miscellaneous antiquities the principal collections are at Netherby, Sir James Graham's; Netherhall, Humphrey Senhouse, esq.; Walton-house, W. P. Johnson, esq.; and Wigton, the Rev. Richard Matthews. The antiquarian brothers Lysons have given a description of 142 altars and inscribed stones found in this county. Aspatria, Cross-Canonby and Dearham fonts. Dearham and Gosforth church-yard crosses. Two pillars at St. Bride's. Carlisle Deanery. Askerton, Greystock, Irthington, and Millom castles. Towers and Mansion-houses of Dalston, Drumburgh-castle, Harby-brow, Hardrigg, Hewthwaite, Irton, Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eske, Lamplugh, Muncaster, Netherby, and Nether-hall. Excavations in the rock over the river Eden, called Wetheral Safeguard, or Constanstine's cells.—Glass vessel, called "The Luck of Eden-hall," noticed in the Duke of Wharton's ballad,

" God prosper long from being broke
The *Luck of Eden-hall.*"

And another called "The Luck of Muncaster." On the preservation of these two vessels, according to popular superstition, the prosperity of their respective houses depends. Of the Edenhall cup there is an engraving in Lysons's "Cumberland." The Muncaster basin is said to have been presented to Sir John Pennington by Henry VI. who was secreted at Muncaster for some time.

Among the monuments of its bishops in Carlisle Cathedral, the most curious are those of William Barrow 1429, and Richard Bull (engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments") 1596.

St. Bees derives its name from Bega, an Irish saint, who founded a monastery here about 650. Calder Abbey was erected by Ranulph de Meschines in 1134.

Holme Cultram Abbey was founded in 1150, by Henry son of David King of Scots. In it was buried Robert Bruce, father of the Scottish King of that name. The abbot, though not mitred, was occasionally summoned to Parliament.

Lanercost priory, founded by Robert de Vaux or de Vallibus, Lord of Gileland in 1169, was often visited by Edward I. with his Queens Eleanor and Margaret. At his last visit with Queen Margaret he was detained by illness from October 8, 1306, to February 28, 1306-7.

PRE-

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCES.

Rivers. Aine, Bruscaith, Cambeck, Line the black and the white, Liza, Nyte, Pultrop, Vent, Wiza or Wiz.

Lake. Lough near Rowcliffe.

Eminences and Views. Bootle beacon, Brampton mote, Carlisle castle, Castle cragg-hill, Cumrew fell, Dale Raughton, High style, Honiston cragg, King Harry fell, Lingy-close head, Moothay, Muncaster fell, Naddle fell, Red pike, St. Bee's head, Sandala top, Scarrow hill, the Screes, Spade-Adam top, Workington hill.

Natural Curiosities. Biglands, sulphureous; Drig, Gilcrux, and Stanger, saline; Sebugham, petrifying; Bewcastle, Great Salkeld, Brampton, and Iron-gill chalybeate springs.—Scenery of Newland and Wanthwaite vales. Of the extraordinary eruption of Solway Moss, Nov. 15, 1771, not a trace is now to be seen, the ground having been gradually cleared at a great expence, and brought again into cultivation by Dr. Graham, who was landlord of the whole inundated track. This county is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. In Lysons's "Cumberland" is a list of 144 persons of not less than 100 years of age buried between the years 1663 and 1814. The most remarkable instances recorded, are Robert Brown, aged 110, buried at Arthuret 1666. Richard Green, 114, Dacre 1680. Thomas Fearon, 112, Bride-kirk 1701. Jane Hodgson, 114, Harrington 1717. Thomas Dickenson, 112, Bootle 1745. Mary Singleton, 110, Dearham. Rev. George Braithwaite, 110, Carlisle 1753. Mark Noble, 113, Corney 1768. James Bell, 113, Penrith, 1772. The obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine also records Ann Wilson, 110, Aston 1765. John Noble, 114, Corney 1772. John Maxwell, 132, Keswick Lake 1785. John Taylor, noticed among the eminent natives, lived to the age of 135.

Public Edifices. Carlisle Assize courts, founded in 1810, within the walls of the antient citadel, architect Robert Smirke, jun. who also built the bridge of 5 elliptic arches, each of 65 feet span, founded 1812; County gaol; Grammar-school—Girl's Charity-school—Guildhall—Dovenby hospital and schools.—Keswick school; and Market-house, built 1813.—Longtown-bridge, 5 arches.—Penrith and Plumbland schools.—St. Bee's school, founded by Archb. Grindall.—Warwick bridge.—Whitehaven priors, four batteries, mounting together 18 guns; Dispensary.—Wigton-school.—Workington bridge, erected 1763; Assembly rooms; theatre; schools.

Seats. Barfield, Robert Gibson, esq.
Barrow, The, Joseph Pocklington, esq.
Bonstead-hill, William Nixon, esq.
Brayton, Wilfred Lawson, esq.
Bride-kirk, John Thompson, esq.
Burgh-upon-sands, G. H. Hewett, esq.
Calder-abbey, Miss Senhouse.
Castle-how, Miss Senhouse.
Cockermouth-castle, Earl of Egremont.
Dovenby-hall, J. B. Dykes, esq.
Edenhall, Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.
Ewanrigg, John Christian, esq.
Flimby-hall, Earl of Lonsdale.
Hardriff-hall, Sir F. F. Vane, bart.
Holme-hill, Colonel Salkeld.
Holme-rook, Skiffington Lutwidge, esq.
Hunter-hall, E. B. Harraden, esq.
Hutton-John, Andrew Hudleston, esq.
Irton-hall, E. L. Irton, esq.
Isel, Wilfred Lawson, esq.
Justice-town, Thomas Irwin, esq.
Kirk-owald, T. S. Featherstonhaugh, esq.
Linethwaite, Thomas Hartley, esq.
Long-burgh, Mason Hodgson, esq.

Lowthwaite-house, — Williams, esq.
Melmerby, Rev. Joseph Pattinson.
Moor-house, Richard Hodgson, esq.
Moor-park, Joseph Liddell, esq.
Naworth-castle, Earl of Carlisle.
Nether-hall, Humphry Senhouse, esq.
Newbiggen-hall, Rev. S. Bateman.
Nunwick-hall, Miss E. Wilkinson.
Oaks, The, Mrs. Blamire.
Ormathwaite, Sir J. B. Walsh, bart.
Orthwaite-hall, William Brown, esq.
Pap-castle, Thomas Knight, esq.
Pickerby, James Graham, esq.
Salkeld-lodge, Colonel Lacy.
Sella-park, Edward Stanley, esq.
Skirwith-abbey, J. O. Yates, esq.
Southerby-hall, John Fallowfield, esq.
Stafford, R. L. Ross, esq.
Tallantire-hall, William Brown, esq.
Vicar's Island, General Peachey.
Warwick-hall, Robert Warwick, esq.
Whitehaven-castle, Earl of Lonsdale.
Woodside, late John Losh, esq.

Peerage. Burgh barony to Lowther Earl of Lonsdale, who is also Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven: Carlisle earldom to Howard, who is also Baron Dacre of the North, or of Gilsland: Cumberland dukedom to Prince Ernest Augustus, fifth son of the King: Dacre of the South barony to the lady of Thomas Brand, esq.: Egremont earldom and Cockermouth barony

barony to Wyndham : Ellenborough barony to Law : Greystock barony to Howard Duke of Norfolk : Lorton Irish viscounty to King : Muncester Irish barony to Pennington : of Cockermouth, Lucy barony to Percy Duke of Northumberland.

Produce. Oysters; char-fish. Wheat, barley. Copper; grindstones. The Whitehaven collieries, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, are the most extensive of any in this kingdom.

Manufactures. Iron: paper: carpets: blankets: ropes: breweries: coarse pottery.

POPULATION.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Preston, in St. Bee's parish..	691	3261	Middlegate and Sandgate in	} 294	1191
Harrington.....	348	1631	Penrith parish		

HISTORY.

About A. D. 60, Carlisle burnt by the Scots during the absence of the Romans.
120. Cumberland ravaged by Mogal King of the Scots, and Uniparus King of the Picts.

425. Fergus King of Scotland defeated by Maximian the Roman General.

880. At Carlisle, an assembly of Nobles held by Gregory King of Scotland, to whom Cumberland had been ceded for his services against the Danes.

930. At Dacre, Constantine King of Scotland, with his son Eugenius, did homage to Athelstan.

937. Cumberland occupied by Athelstan after his victory at Brunanburgh.

940. Cumberland granted by Edmund I. to Indulph, son and heir-apparent of Malcolm King of Scotland, on his doing homage for the same.

945. Cumberland having rebelled against Indulph, and elected a King of the name of Dunmaile, Edmund I. laid waste the county, put out the eyes of Dunmaile's two sons, and reinstated Indulph.

1016. Near Burgh-upon-Sands, Uchtred Earl of Northumberland and the Danes defeated by Malcolm King of Scotland.

1069. Cumberland granted by William the Conqueror to Ranulph de Meschines, afterwards Earl of Chester; Malcolm King of Scotland being dispossessed of this principality for granting an asylum to the English refugees.

1092. Carlisle rebuilt, and its castle erected by William Rufus.

1133. Carlisle erected into a bishoprick by Henry I.

1135. Carlisle seized by David King of Scotland on Stephen's usurpation of the throne of England.

1138. At Carlisle, Sept. 25, Alberia the Pope's legate, in a conference with David King of Scotland, accompanied by his nobles and prelates, obtained the release of all female prisoners, and the restoration of Adulph to this bishoprick.

1139. To Carlisle David King of Scotland fled after his defeat at the battle of the Standard, and was there joined by his son Prince Henry.

1150. At Carlisle, David King of Scotland, Henry Fitz-Empress (afterwards Henry II. of England), and Ralph Earl of Chester, entered into a league against King Stephen, and Henry was knighted by David.

1152. At Carlisle, John the Pope's legate, met by David King of Scotland and his son Prince Henry.

1157. Cumberland ceded by Malcolm IV. of Scotland to Henry II. who confirmed to Malcolm the possession of the earldom of Huntingdon.

1158. At Carlisle, conference between Henry II. and Malcolm IV.

1173. Carlisle besieged by William the Lion King of Scotland, but he was compelled to raise the siege on the approach of Richard de Lucy, Chief Justiciary and Regent, during the absence of Henry II.

1174. Carlisle under Robert de Vaux, again besieged by William the Lion. During the siege, which lasted some months, but was at length raised on the capture of William at Alnwick in Northumberland, the Scots took Liddel castle, Burgh-upon-Sands castle, and several other fortresses.

1186. At Carlisle Henry II. assembled an army to assist William King of Scots against Roland a rebellious baron, who being taken prisoner, was brought by the Scotch King and his brother David to the English monarch in that town.

1216. Holme Cultram abbey pillaged, and Carlisle, Aug. 8, taken by Alexander King of Scotland.
1217. Carlisle retaken by Walter de Gray, Abp. of York.
1237. Cumberland finally annexed to the throne of England by cession of Alexander King of Scotland to Henry III.
1296. Robert de Clifford appointed the first English Lord Warden of the Marches.—Carlisle successfully defended by the inhabitants against the Scots under John Comyn Earl of Buchan, and six other Earls, who burnt the suburbs of the city, and on the retreat set fire to Lanercost priory.
1297. Allerdale, as far as Cockermouth, laid waste, and Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots under Wallace, in October.
1298. At Carlisle, Sept. 15, after his victory at Falkirk, parliament held by Edward I.
1300. At Holme Cultram abbey, in October, Edward I. released the Bp. of Glasgow from his imprisonment, and received his allegiance with great solemnity.
1307. From Lanercost priory, March 1, Edward I. and his Queen Margaret removed to Kirk Cambock; thence on the 4th to Linstock castle, where they were entertained for six days by John Halton Bp. of Carlisle; on the 12th the Court proceeded to Carlisle, where the parliament was sitting; and on June 28, Edward, very weak and ill, left the city on his March to Scotland; halted that night at Caldecote; reached Burgh-upon-Sands July 5, and closed his glorious reign there July 7. An obelisk commemorating this event was erected on Burgh Marsh by Henry Duke of Norfolk in 1685, and repaired by William Viscount Lowther in 1803.—July 11, 1307, Edward II. arrived at Carlisle, and on the 13th received the homage of his barons. On his return from Scotland in September he restored Anthony Bec to the bishoprick of Durham, of which he had been dispossessed by Edward I.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,
YOUR Correspondent X. p. 293, questions the right of any Incumbent, or whether he ought (morally speaking) to depasture Cattle in his Church-yard. I conclude that some local circumstances have led X. to put this question, as he does it with some feeling of indignation, suggesting its impropriety, if not sinfulness. It is very rarely seen in the vicinity of the Metropolis—its impropriety will be obvious from the following considerations; but I do not feel inclined to charge it with sin, as the evil may be unforeseen. The original allotment of ground for a church-yard or *cemeterium* was for a burial-place for the dead, 2 Inst. 489; and in order to render it the more inviolable by any secular uses, our venerable Establishment has constituted a holy office of Consecration, by which, like the sanctuary of the Church itself, it is for ever set apart for the undisturbed deposit of the dead, and for the most solemn and impressive service in the Liturgy; consecrated also by the tears of pure affection shed over those ashes for which a safe and religious, and quiet asylum is there found; and consecrated moreover by the re-

cord of their virtues, which “implores the passing tribute of a sigh!”

The provisions of Law which sanction and secure Churches and Church-yards from intrusion by Laymen (Gibs. 207; 8 Lindwood 267; 3 Stratford, 50 Edw. III. c. 3. &c.) extend to the clear recognition of the right and possession of the Incumbent; but that is, as protector, for the time being, of them for sacred uses: his right extends no further; and if he exerted it for any other purpose, it would be a misuse, censurable by the Ecclesiastical Court. No other person can fell the trees or mow the grass growing therein without his consent, for the evident design to preserve them from any improper intrusion; nor can he himself cut down the trees, except for the repair of the Chancel. 2 Roll. Abr. 337, 35 Edw. I. st. 2.

The Church or Church-yard is not to be profaned by any arrest, 50 Edw. III. c. 3; nor by any market or traffic, 13 Edw. I. st. 2. c. 6; nor by any quarrel, 5 and 6 Edw. I. c. 4. s. 1, 2; on which it has been held that no force there could be justifiable, even though it were used in self-defence. Cro. Ja. 367; 1 Haw. 139.

It is probable that at the date of these

these enactments and decisions, the depasturing of cattle was not adverted to; and Ecclesiastical ordinances have not been since very publicly announced; so that we are left to reason by analogy, upon the ground of propriety of any such prohibition issuing from, or implied by the foregoing precedents. Now, as depasturing cattle in a Church-yard may lead to a quarrel or disturbance in defending them *there*, in case of wanton injury, or of any attempt to steal and drive them away, or even of hurrying them about while there, the evils contemplated by the statute would be produced; the profanation of driving them in for pasture, would be the cause of the disturbance; as by Common Law an Indictment lies for a Libel, as an offence which tends to cause a breach of the peace; so, whatever tends to create a felony, or a murder, or high treason, is accessory to the crime!—thus, although it is innocent to sell a pistol, or a deleterious drug, yet, whosoever sells them to another, having ground of suspicion that they were purchased with intent to kill some person, though unknown, the vendor would be accessory to the offence!—Hence depasturing cattle in a Church-yard by the Incumbent's order, cannot be justified, because it may be the forerunner of future riot and disturbance; which is the profanation provided against: and this point is still more obvious, when it is considered who will be parties in the fray, and the defenders of property in that sacred place; viz. the Incumbent himself, the minister and example of peace to his flock, yet the cause, however at first innocent, of the mischief, and his servants acting with severity under his express direction.

The act of depasturing cattle there is also an indecency, inasmuch as they will traverse over the graves, tread down some of the "mouldering heaps where the fathers of the hamlet sleep," and shed their ordure upon them! And it may be justly questioned why cattle should have this privilege, which is not intended for man; for whenever there is a right of way through any Church-yard, no graves are dug upon it; and so sacredly is this deposit preserved, that where there is no way through it, the gates are usually locked, *except where it is contiguous to the Church during the times of divine service!*

So careful have our ancestors been to preserve due and reverential decorum in these places, consecrated to the service of HIM whose name is invoked more especially there in supplication and praise, that rude and defamatory words, which in all other places might not be strong enough to constitute an offence, become *penal* when uttered there, 5 and 6 Edw. I. c. 4; the observation already made, seems to apply with peculiar force, that depasturing cattle may become the probable cause of this kind of disturbance or profanation. The tenacity with which most men maintain their right; the claims which the Clergy are bound to make for the good of their Establishment, and for the transmission of it to their successors, for whom they are a sort of trustees as well as for themselves, in all the *temporalities* of their preferment, and which in many cases obliges them to secularise too attentively, seem to offer an increased stimulus to the most cautious observance of all parts of their *spiritual* duty and function, that they may be "sanctified and meet for their Master's use, and prepared unto every good work," 2 Tim. ii. 21, "making full proof of their ministry." *Ibid.* iv. 5. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 8.*
A CLERGYMAN in the diocese of London has in his possession a Bible, which, as an object of curiosity, might afford gratification to the Antiquary, having been the property of the celebrated Dr. Sacheverell, during the time of his confinement in the Tower, and his trial before both Houses of Parliament, as plainly appears from the following MS. before the title-page:

"1710,
Hen. Sacheverell, D. D.
1 Pet. 4. 12, 13, 14.

ΑΥΑΝΤΟΙ, &c."

These verses are quoted from the Greek text; and the word ΠΕΙΡΑΣΜΟΝ is thus written in capital letters. On the title-page itself occurs the following quotation: *χαρῆς Θεῷ ἐν ὁμίᾳ*, 1 Cor. 15. 10; and underneath, "Henry Sacheverell, D. D. March 23d, 1710," which very probably was written at the conclusion of his trial, that being the day on which it ended.

There are many notes, very neatly written

on the margin, in his own writing, consisting of practical notions, as well as quotations of the Greek and Latin Fathers, and more modern theological writers. As a specimen of his notes following:

Luke, a Syrian by birth, by profession a physician, was a companion and labourer with St. Paul in all his journeys and voyages, left his Gospel, an account of some of the Apostles' actions, but mostly St. Paul, from whose mouth his Gospel, which St. Paul there calls his own, Rom. 2. Euseb. 4. His Acts reach from anno A. C. 59.

Herodes sic distinguuntur, ta necat pueros, Antipa Johanes, [Petrum.] Jacobum, claudens in carcere

the general tenor of his sermons might fairly conclude that he was a man of piety, and considerable literary research, indicating a precipitancy and want of temper, rather than that liberality and "meekness of spirit" so necessary to a Christian in forming a right judgment on religious subjects.

It would it have been for several later writers on Theology had been corrected by the faults of Dr. Sacheverell, sending human errors and passions to the cause of Holy Truth. I cannot but express admiration for the temperate and sensible manner in which a late Correspondent has treated his ideas on the much discussed subject, "Regeneration." It is evident that it was not the intention of the reformers to limit the acceptable term to time past, since, referring to the Homily for Whit-Sunday at the close of the first part, exhorted to pray in the following manner:

In the mean season, let us (as we are bound) give hearty thanks to Father, and his Son Jesus Christ, bringing down his Comforter into the world, humbly beseeching him so to comfort our hearts by the power of this Spirit, that we being regenerate may be made partakers of everlasting life in his heavenly Kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.

Now, until it can be shewn that the aforementioned moral qualities and habits, "goodness, righteousness, sobriety, and truth," are such as infants are capable of exercising; it must be allowed, that the author of this Homily encourages the Church to pray for and expect a progressive work of regeneration, and the new birth, such being the obvious meaning of the passage to which I have referred.

Yours, &c.

STANA.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from p. 311.)

KNOWLEDGE has for its object truth, or real existence: of ourselves, and man; of the beings around us—whether sentient or insentient, animate or inanimate—but first, midst, and last, the great cause, the first origin, and final consummation of all things. The acquisition of this truth, the transient expression of it in language, and the fixed recording or monumental memorial of it, are alike historical. Philosophy is but a part of that—of which history is the whole. The acts of Philosophy are those of observation and registry; of experiment with measurement, mathematical analysis, and synthesis. Language (or phonics), and figures of calculation (or symbolics), are only the register of the mind's steps. In all thinking, we act just as in casting up a sum; we mark down historically on a slate or paper, by way of memorandum, the collation of items, to see their agreement or difference, first one by one; next, the quantities that we borrow in passing from one column to another; and lastly the totals, whether sums, remainders, products, or quotients; to arrive thence at some result or fact proposed. Logics are only the arithmetic of our thoughts. In these, as well as that, we are carrying on some action essentially historical.

The relations of history are whole and parts, with the anatomy of these—causes and effects, the origin, progress, and termination; the accidental or striking phenomena—the survey of the universe—subjects with their attributes and qualities, the calculation of powers intellectual, moral, and physical; the means, and instrument,

ment, as well as the artist; the manner and effect on the spectator: place and time. Lastly, the commemorative signs, whether oral, graven, or monumental; all modes of expression, of different powers, but which respectively contribute to fix thought, to stop transient existence—disposing of, or annihilating at pleasure, distances of space and duration; embodying, and giving a *finite* immortality to what is spiritual, and making the whole chorus of the creation ring in harmonious chaunt to our ears. This historic relation unfolds the action and passion of human life, with all their circumstances and modes of existence, discovered or revealed. And the whole categories of Aristotle are, thus, historical. The carrying on this relation, whether in the active scenes of life, in the recollection, or in the written memorial of it—constitute that *unity with progression*, spoken of in the *CYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA*, but in words that otherwise convey a vague, or no meaning.

Lord Bacon's above-mentioned division of human knowledge is into Philosophy, Poetry, and History. But how can Poetry be knowledge, unless it is historical? Where it is regularly descriptive, there is no question that it is so. And when it professedly deals in fiction, if the fiction be natural (and otherwise it is good for nothing) it is *hypothetical history*—or in the nature of history. I leave to the advocates of poetry (and the burden of proof lies on them), to make out its claim to rank as *knowledge* in any other manner?

If Philosophy be, as it has been called, the root and branch of knowledge—poetry, the flower—and morals, the fruit: the historic relation is the whole tree—it includes them all; they are only parts or modes of it.

All the moods and tenses of the verb in grammar, are historical: the indicative *is, was, will be*: the imperative, what, as dependents, we pray to be; or, as masters, judges, and legislators, we command, decree, or ordain to be: the subjunctive, a fact *conjectured to be—supposed to be* already, or a thing that *might be*; the optative—what we wish and are desirous *should be*, what ought to be: when desirous that ourselves or another should cast the historical mould *new, dissatisfied* with the actual one.

Hence the pretended poetical justice which would forcibly over-rule the eternal analogies of nature, perceptive and revealed. The infinitive and participles relate to attention, expectation, and suspense of mind, about a thing *doing (in fieri)*, or only not yet perfectly done. All these relate to some action, incident, event. Now, all the parts of speech, even the substantive itself, are derived from resolutions of the verb: and all the parts of this, from the indicative present tense, an historical fact. *Is*, (with its essential modes, and circumstances of substance, person, time, qualities, and place:) *was: will be: might, would, or may be, could be: wished for, or prayed—commanded to be—to have and to do*: such, and no less, is the extent of the historic relation.

The only difference between science and history properly, in this point of view, is, that history gives the whole in one simple result: the component parts, in the meanwhile, the foundation, rafters, pins, and joists (numerous and complicated as they are) are overlooked, or covered over. In science and the arts, the scaffolding and the materials (with the whole detail of putting them together) strike the view; the ingredients lie arunder, piled up each in its kind: the analysis and details, *here*, are only the anatomy of the synthesis, or composition we find entire and united *there*.

The aspect any artist, whether mechanical or liberal, takes of his subject, the medium through which he views it; the result, or whole, he frames by the combination of its parts; the model and purpose, and use—of all these, What, I ask, is their guiding principle and archetype?

The very formation of his skill is progressive: it results from the mere repetition of some one very simple operation, under a master, first separating and then combining the application of his apprentice in historical order. The progress of any art, or science itself, is the result of some very simple and elementary application, in the same order. As are the applications of each art, to each particular case, the numeration in arithmetic, the synthetic method of geometry, the elevation of stories in architecture.

What we mean to
is nothing but the

man and divine. So, what *natural affection*, relates to one who gave us birth, who are all of us, from the same womb: to whom we gave birth. *Natural appetites* are super-*anti-historical*, because they refer not to one only, but to the category of the historical receptive, and legislative, and] So, the love of country is steadily historical. It is triply related to our native, parental love connects us, by one language with all human and divine interests: in relation to God as our father, redeemer, judge; to His providence, incessant and all-supporter: in relation to the community to which we belong: and by our relation to the world, or lesser, community. All these relations are historical facts: which historical connections define our rights and obligations. We derive from these, and are not free of them. The contrary position is reversing nature, and error of modern speculation. History is strong enough to put

Our very liberty depends on safety on the historic relation. It is well for us that it is so: if it depend, for a moment, on any thing that would be lost. What are the *wrong*, but any moral habit, as it is conformable, or contrary, to some tenet laid down by the divine and human laws, grounded on the immutable connection of

What is conscience but the witness and recorder: and, consequently, every exercise of jurisdictional or jurisprudential, is a witness: they are called into judgment on some fact, or proceeding; on the action or story; with its motive, purpose, manner, followed up to the event, overt-act, or standing witness to evidence it: witnesses to—what? something that has been done. Or they refer to some mode of conduct disregarded (offences of omission): and of producing some positive injustice contrary to rule, and which interrupts or spoils the action, as the chain of human affairs; or on in their historical order. History is, in a variety of other respects, historical. Its interest relates only to the story and

MR. MAO. May, 1818

with places, names of persons, and dates; but it must further relate to the particular occasion, present, temporary, local, and personal, with their very fugitive circumstances. The reason that a specimen of this art ceases, after some time, to excite the same interest and curiosity—is, that much of its effect depended upon the actual audience, the accidental state of their minds, and the delivery, or action, of the speaker.

The distinction between the sciences and poetry, is this:—that the former consist only of so many points of historical notices, class above class, growing more and more general, still ever referring to what has actually happened. This is viewing knowledge in what is called, by logicians, its *extent*—but viewing it in the popular form of narration, or in any expanded poetical description, is viewing knowledge in its *comprehension*. Poetry is either an exact description of something that has happened—that is, strict history—or it is *in the nature* of history. It is this last, when employing more or less of licence—that is, less or more of fidelity, truth, nature. If human nature were not depraved, as it is, in a triple degree—as a whole species—as a particular race or family—or as individuals—and ever, by our own acts, we should wish only what is. Then—what is; what *will* be, and what *ought* to be, would be convertible terms. What we *wish*, what *has been*, and what *will be*, what we conjecture, and *expect to be*, what we command, or *pray to be*, would be ever conformable to actual being, or fact. And all these moods of the verb equally relate to a thing that does, has, and must naturally happen—that is—to history. YORICK.

ART OF PAINTING ON GLASS.

(From DIHL's *Descriptive Catalogue**)

THE primitive manner of Painting on Glass was very simple, and of consequence very easy. It consisted in a mere arrangement of panes of glass of different colours, in some sort of symmetry, and constituted a kind of what we call mosaic work. In attempting more regular designs, and even in representing figures raised

* See p. 351.

with

with all their shades, the whole address went no farther than drawing the costumes of the figures in black, with water colours, and hatching their draperies after the same manner, on glasses of the colour of the object intended to be painted. For carnations the painters chose glass of a bright red, on which they designed the principal lineaments of the face in black. At length the taste for this sort of painting being considerably improved, and the art being found applicable to adorning churches, basilicas, &c. they found means to incorporate the colours with the glass itself, by exposing them to a proper degree of fire after the colours had been laid on. This improvement was carried to its height by Albert Durer, and Lucas, of Leyden.

It has been erroneously imagined that the old secret of staining glass has been lost in the lapse of ages; because in ancient churches we sometimes meet with the most brilliant and lively colours, far exceeding any thing of the kind now witnessed.—The fact is, that the moderns in general have not been willing to employ the same expence and labour which brought to perfection those astonishing hues.

Among the last proficient of the art in England, were Isaac Oliver, who painted the windows of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1700; William Pain, who painted the window in Merton Chapel; and William, his son, who painted Queen's, New College, and Magdalen. Mr. Walpole says of the latter, that his colours and his drawings were equal to the antique.

One of the best indications to demonstrate the progress which the art has now made, is to draw the attention to the difficulties conquered. Mr. Dihl offers Paintings not piecemeal, nor in mosaic—nor meagrely pellucid, with a total absence of warmth and depth of tone—nor in colours barbarously shaded and badly designed—but in glass, uniform in its surface as canvas, and with the same perfection of *body* colouring, drawing, and execution. And to those who know the expence and risks of founding paintings in glass of the size exhibited, as well as the difficulties of finding colours fit for the work, even this merit, small as it is in comparison with *what remains* unnoticed, will appear

neither trifling nor unworthy of eulogium. For the difficulty is to find such colours, as, by the admixture of other bodies, may promote the vitrification and fusion—such as are capable of being connected with glass, and melting in that state with less heat than is sufficient to melt such kinds of glass as are chosen for the ground or body painted. Next to temper the colours, so as to make them proper to be worked by the pencil, and to reduce them to a due heat by a state of fusion, without melting the glass which forms the body.

And if the surmounting these obstacles, so as to charm the eye by a proper mixture of light and shade, has been deemed so worthy of admiration in mere church paintings, which make no pretension of vieing with the perspective, the composition, and the variety of oil painting, can too much be said of a discovery which, as its least merit, has conferred on glass paintings all the delicacy, the precision, the harmony, and tone, of paintings upon canvas?

But this is its least merit; for, by employing the light of the atmosphere to embellish the scenery of a landscape, a reality of view is obtained which nothing but eye-sight can conceive. It is not so much an imitation of Nature which requires an excitement of imagination to aid the delusion, as Nature herself illuminated by her own pure element. A view thus painted resembles, in fact, more the effect of a convex mirror which reflects a landscape, or rather the *coup d'œil* of a country through an open window. Nor is it too much to say, that it would be unfair to place the most brilliant effort of artificial light and shade beside the paintings in glass—for what deception of a dirty mineral colour can vie with the palpable efflux of eternal light?

“How pure its essence, how unlogg'd
its powers,
Beyond the blazon of a mortal pen.”

Nor must this eulogium be understood to be passed on the paintings themselves, separately considered from the new effect given by the glass; for, though they are beautiful in themselves, and curious to the connoisseur, as marking the difference between the English and the French school—they may

criticised, and subjected, like
 er imitation of Nature, to ani-
 tion. But the invention of
 g objects, by their natural
 omes not within the pale of
 y criticism. The distinct me-
 resemblance, and the exactitude
 o be considered as the vista
 ibition opens to the great
 ainting; for not only may the
 artist paint his own works
 lass as upon canvas, but the
 of the greatest masters of the
 and Dutch schools may be ac-
 y copied.

fer Lorrain light touch'd with
 oft'ning hue,
 re Rosa dash'd, or learned Pous-
 in drew."

; a new zest to those beautiful
 ions! What a new world for
 noisseur! The angelic beings
 phael would then start to light
 , such as his divine imagina-
 ceived them round him—not
 vely soul, enveloped in a tor-
 inanimate body—not wedded
 rfect and gross colours, which
 nd baffle the master mind—
 signing the duration of a su-
 an conception to the guardian-
 evanescent and too perishable
 ls*.

IRBAN, *May 11.*
 following is copied from a
 per without date, of the time
 Elizabeth or James I. Sir
 Sackville, who is mentioned
 as a Knight of the Bath so
 1616, so that he must then
 than twenty-one, and he be-
 uke of Dorset in 1624; so that
 be of a date prior to that time.
 ng to your vol. LXXXVIII.
 , coaches were introduced by
 Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel,
 id in 1579; this will allow of
 house being in this place. A
*lar of Dacre Hospetal in Tuthil-
 weere Westminster.*

first Storie—A hall, a buttery,
 a kitchen, a larder, a washe
 chamber for servants, a cole
 and a place for poultry.

ry of the colours of Raphael's
 have faded. His shading is
 uly defective, having been ap-
 eeffected with a kind of printer's
 ich has acquired an ashy hue by

On the second Story—A dining cham-
 ber, and five faire chambers on the same
 floor, wth necessarie places. Also three
 chambers, wth chimneys on the same
 floor.

On the upper Storie—xiiij chambers,
 whereof sixe wth chimnies.

Without the House—A stable, a coach
 howse, a place for haye over the stable.
 A garden walled about. An orchard,
 containing wth the garden, about 2 acres
 of ground set wth very good fruite trees.
 A large yard w^{thout} the howse, in w^{ch}
 there is plenty of water, as also in the
 orchard. There is a lease of the pre-
 mises for xxxij yeres paying xxx^{li} yerely
 to Sr Edward Sackvele. The price of
 w^{ch} lease is three hundred pound, or
 otherwise the rent of the howse, garden,
 and orchard, lxx^{li} yerely.

SCULPTURE IN FRANCE.

(Continued from p. 323.)

I CLOSE this cursory view of Sculp-
 ture in France with the names of
 Jean Baptiste Pigalle, Renè Michel
 Slodtz, and Nicholas Sebastian Adam.
 The two last-mentioned gained con-
 siderable celebrity by their mausolea
 of the Cardinals Auvergne and Fleury
 and that of the Queen of Poland.
 These are complex designs, abound-
 ing in allegorical or accessory figures
 and personifications which relate to
 the individual character of the de-
 ceased. Pigalle far exceeded them,
 and particularly prided himself upon
 his anatomical precision. His statues
 of Mercury and Venus at Berlin, are
 emulous of the antique, which he had
 diligently studied; and his last work
 was a Nymph drawing a thorn from
 her foot, of great simplicity, of beau-
 tiful outline, and the highest finishing.

He rendered himself famous by the
 mausoleum of M. Saxe, in which he
 has introduced classical figures of Her-
 cules and Cupid. He excelled in giv-
 ing an air of truth and nature to his
 busts, upon which he was much en-
 gaged. When Voltaire was become
 old and decrepid, Pigalie went to Fer-
 ney, and despaired of doing justice to
 that extraordinary genius, until he
 thought of the expedient of desiring
 him to repeat some favourite passages
 in "La Pucelle," which roused him to
 a great degree of animation. The
 students of the French academy, of
 which he had been, during many years,
 the Director, requested him to leave
 to posterity what he should consider
 as a model of anatomical perfection.

He readily complied, and at length finished a Statue of Voltaire, which the Literati intended to erect to him in his life time, but which Pigalle would not undertake, unless he were allowed to divest it of drapery. He executed this figure scrupulously from the life, the leanest, the ugliest, and the most disgusting that can be imagined; but rivaling the slaying of Marsyas with respect to anatomical expression. The Countess Harcourt employed him for a mausoleum to her deceased husband; and so profound was her grief, that three different models were designed by Pigalle, neither of which, she presumed, would sufficiently shock the spectators. The following was adopted, consisting of four large figures, the Count and Countess Harcourt, their Guardian Angel, and Death. The angel, with one hand, removes the slab which covers the tomb where the Count is laid, and with the other holds a torch to him to recall him to life. The Count, re-animated by the celestial heat, disengages himself from his shroud, and extends his hand to his wife. She advances toward him as eager to be reunited, when Death standing behind the tomb, repulses her, and holds out his hour-glass, to tell her that the last moment is arrived. Then the Countess ascends the steps of the monument in haste, tearing off her clothes, as if impatient to become his partner in death.

This description is translated from D'Argenville*, as the best calculated to convey an idea of the extreme love of dramatizing and allegory which pervaded the French School before the revolution. Those sculptors by whom its fame was supported in the last century were assiduous rivals of each other in boldness of invention; and to form groupes of the dead and the living, celestial beings and genii, and to embody even death itself, combining them all in a single dramatic action, was the utmost excellence to which the art of Sculpture was deemed capable of attaining. To express the passions of grief, surprize, and adoration, was their ultimate object, both in the countenance and attitude of the figures. The draperies are too frequently fluttering, as if supported by the air, in order to convey an idea

* Vies des plus fameux Sculpteurs, tom. II. p. 406, 8vo.

of extraordinary lightness, but seldom with much success. The limbs are in general, exquisitely turned and polished. In short, a style so peculiar, must be examined, merely by comparing one specimen of it with another in the works of these rival and contemporary artists, totally distinct from the antique, or the Italian schools of Sculpture. To appreciate their merit without prejudice, they must, in fact, be examined by the relative scale of nature and art, and as if no other criterion existed, to be drawn from the works of their predecessors in other countries.

Paris, during a short period, became the repository of the most admirable relics of antique sculpture. Discoveries which many ages were required to effect, and which, when made, were dispersed in various collections, were then described in one catalogue, and were exhibited, under one roof; and we can scarcely imagine that any palace of the Roman Emperors, not even of Hadrian, the great admirer and patron of Sculpture, could have exhibited such a display of all that is excellent in the art.

It will be inquired, whether an advantage, so singular in its circumstances, and so important in the History of Sculpture, produced *all* that might have been reasonably expected, in expanding the genius, or improving the skill of the French Artists? It merely made them *MANNERISTS*. Buonaparte was impatient to observe the promised improvement, and the annual exhibitions which he patronized gave him frequent opportunities of being *disappointed*.

The great work, during his domination over France, was his Triumphal Column, modelled from that of Trajan at Rome. Not only the plan, but the dimensions, were exactly imitated. It is of bronze, and the figures in spiral groupes are each three feet high. It was designed by Bergeret, and executed by Denon.

The idea of placing an empty triumphal car behind the horses, now taken back to their former station at Venice, was not happy, and the execution was not more successful.

Canova, whom the French Nation cannot claim, was employed by Buonaparte for several statues of himself and his relatives. Though they discover his hand and his taste, yet they

When compared with his other works, he is too great a master to appear as a portrait.

The temporary accession of the Greek antique statues from the East, the profession of Sculpture was not, as a matter of course, neglected, and artists patronized by the Government.

Professors were numerous, but few of positive excellence not justly merited. Few possess the feeling of the "poro piu" "poro meno" by which effluence. It is true, that the "grand style" of the last age, so far as the capability of marble is concerned, are corrected as a radical error; nevertheless, a certain taste is seen to pervade most of the performances, very foreign to the simplicity, or rather the grandeur of ancient art.

Some of the French Sculptors of the school are entitled to consideration. It would be invidious to ascribe so much merit as predominate in the *Pudicitia* and *Demofon* of Cartier, the *Hycinthus* of Le Sueur, the *Cincinnatus* of Chaudouard, the *Demosthenes* of Le Sueur; have been exhibited as specimens of the progress of Sculpture in France. Julien has shown great skill in the management of the costume in his *worthies*, *La Fontaine* and *Poussin*. The bas-reliefs of the *arcades* are evidently formed upon the same plan, and fail only in a theatrical grouping, much beyond natural simplicity. But a correctness and delicacy of finishing depends upon dexterity of hand, and the emulation of English Sculpture pervades all their works.

, &c. E. M. S.
(To be continued.)

REBAN, April 20.
Observed in p. 223, a letter on ecclesiastical, or Pointed, style of Architecture—with a promise that it should be continued. The scope and object seem to be, to direct the attention to the system of Dr.

I do not, at present, remark, in any of Dr. MILNER's writings, that our Church is not, in any foreign, provincial, or imperial Church more than

another, it is with the ancient Hebrew and the Oriental Greek Church, rather than with the Latin or PAVAN. But it is connected more with the primitive genuine Christianity than either.

Your Correspondent notices the very trite theory of "intersecting arches:"—also the supposed English origin of the Order. The theory of Barry has nothing to say to the genuine Gothic—but to the provincial, or Anglo-Saxon only. It is nothing but the gradual deviation in barbarous ages, (and the successive degradation) from the Grecian orders:—which Barry proves by a series of ingenious designs. All this relates merely to the capricious alterations, and corruptions in the progress of every style, but does not discover the origin of any one.

Architecture, the ecclesiastical in particular, is never determined by mere fancy and accident. There must be a suitable motive to induce a nation, with one accord; to perpetuate in a monument of stone a particular form of architecture—especially when that form is admittedly the weakest, and most remote from civil or military purposes, as well as ordinary domestic uses. In short, all the genuine orders of Architecture, whether Egyptian, Grecian, or Ecclesiastical, must refer to some remarkable story in the remote annals of a nation; to some circumstance, fact, or extraordinary occurrence, in the natural, or religious history, of a whole people.

I have not the smallest doubt that the pointed style will be found to be of Hebrew origin; it may be traced up through the legendary, or fabulous, ages of modern and ancient Europe, till we arrive, retrogressively, at the Sacred Writings. There is more than internal evidence that it relates to the commemoration of some very ancient and remarkable event in the history of mankind. We have express evidence, in the Old Testament that a small tabernacle was the first origin of Temples or Churches—a portable tabernacle conveyed from place to place on men's shoulders—that it was called the "Ark of the Covenant;" moreover, that its model was taken from a "pattern on the Mount" given to Moses himself: that it was to be emblematic of the "Ark

"Ark of Salvation" that the first temple of stone, *i. e.* a fixed and *immoveable* temple, was built by Solomon: we find also, that in the Book of Kings, the proportions, (specifying its "narrow windows" and "its rests" or buttresses); and in that Book, as well as in the Book of Exodus, the vestments of the high-priests, together with the sacred utensils, the carving and sculpture of cherubim, &c. as well as all the rest of the Hebrew ceremonial, are the very same as those used in Cathedrals of the 13th and 14th centuries in Europe—when the genuine Gothic Architecture was universally restored: further, that the *mitre* of the High-priest, as well as the form of our Episcopal Crown, and the Pope's Tiara, are evidently taken from the pointed arch; as also the imperial diadem of Germany, and the royal ones of France and Spain: that the Ecclesiastical mitre or crown was taken from its kindred Architecture, just as all civil, military, and royal crowns, (and among the Romans the mural, obdional, civic, and naval ones) were originally taken from some prominent feature or other, in military architecture; that is, from the fortifications or battlements of *fosses*, ships, and castles:—that this may be shewn on coins;—to all this we may add, that (though the Jewish nation were to be "a separate people," distinct from, and contrasted with, the Gentiles, and were governed under the form of a theocracy, and therefore their style of architecture was religious, and consecrated to sacred purposes by a form wholly unfit for civil, military, and domestic purposes, and not to be profaned to such, yet)—the antient Numidian cottages on the borders of the Mediteranean sea (the *mapalia* and *magalia* of SALLUST and VIRGIL) were boats reversed, turned upon some excavated spot, in the nature of a tent-covering only, for temporary use, being still removeable or portable, as intended for a double use, and being framed of wood, and *not* of stone: therefore the Gothic style (as we must now continue to call it, though more properly the Ecclesiastical) remains to this day consecrated with any propriety or convenience to religious purposes alone. That the style of the Egyptians and Greeks used *plane triangles*, columns, or pil-

lars, with their entablature only, and that they had *no arches*—whereas the Gothic has no pillars, but massive rests or abutments surrounded with fascies of palm-rods, while the arch forms the whole order: that these suggested the modern royal sceptre, and that the crosier is only the sceptre prolonged and terminated with a palm-branch: finally, that the Gothic arch is repeated (not merely in the windows and doors) but in the transepts, aisles, *inner* roof (or ceiling) and principal nave of a Cathedral; and this form, in all its imaginable varieties, may be reduced to three, which are nothing else than the section of a boat or ship—the horizontal, parabolic or slanting, and perpendicular (the vessel reversed) of one and the same hulk of a ship, or ark, and that the keel makes the point in all.

I shall conclude this letter by referring the Reader to some interesting particulars, respecting Gothic Architecture, in Dr. CLARKE'S Travels, Part III. page 6, et seq. in answer to your Correspondent, as well as to all other followers of Dr. MILNER.

Yours, &c.

YORICK.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.
YOU will oblige me by informing A. J. K. (p. 328), that the "*fact*" is, that the Western Crypt recently discovered on the site of the ancient collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, has *neither circular nor pointed arches*, nor are they represented in the Plate in your Magazine for November last; but as the vaulting is constructed on the principles of a groined roof, the *intersecting lines* of it in the avenue round the square stone pier viewed in perspective, has led A. J. K. to conclude that they are *arches* covering the passages of approach.

Sir Christopher Wren's authority carries with it very little weight in subjects like these. That great Architect pronounced the curious *Saxon* Crypt under Bow Church in Cheapside to be a "Roman Temple."
 T. C. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.
A. J. K. in p. 328, is evidently impressed with an idea that the ancient vaultings in St. Martin's-le-Grand, were built by the Romans.
 On

rat view of these ruins, I
 same conclusion; and I
 or that many of the flat-
 cks, and the rag-stones,
 ad from some building of
 erected by the Romans.
 so bricks, I found a few
 of other articles, which tend
 on this opinion: but as the
 ilders seldom constructed
 ch like materials, without
 bricks in regular strata, or
 urses*; and as no such
 rata occur in the edifice
 ideration, I now feel con-
 t the materials were embor-
 oir present forms by our
 estors.

ce to the ingenious artist
 ied the plates in your Mis-
 pressive of the above ruins,
 ll the attention of A. J. K.
 owing points:

two vaults with circular
 erect each other at right
 d the crown (or upper part)
 ult is not on the same level,
 rmed at the junction of the
 s will be of an elliptic shape;
 crown of each of the vaults
 there will be at their junct-
 ur of distinct circular lines
 a point, and forming some-
 e two legs of a spherical
 In the circular vaultings at
 's-le-Grand, the arches, both
 naller and the larger span,
) the same height or level
 own; and although the ar-
 I think, expressed the lines
 m (technically called groins)
 ngly, yet I beg to observe,
 if he had not described them
 ng in a point, the drawing
 ot have been correct; and
 that it is not an easy task
 ss by light and shade the
 lines of vaultings; for on the
 a risk is incurred of making
 position tame, or not suffi-
 etermined as to outline; and
 ther, that of shewing the out-
 re harsh than the principles of
 light admit of such lines ap-
 in the actual objects.

rs, &c. J. B. G.

an accurate description of Ro-
 lding, see Dr. Woodward's Ac-
 the Construction of the Roman
 Moorfields.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS.
 (Continued from p. 102.)

MANCHESTER.

Mr. URBAN, Crosby-square, May 4.
THERE are four singing boys
 chosen by the Warden and Fel-
 lows; they are admitted about seven
 years of age, and leave when the voice
 begins to break. They are supported
 by the very small pittance of a penny
 from the marriages, which makes to
 each boy about six shillings a week.
 They attend service in the Choir every
 day at 10 and 4. They are taught
 Music by the Organist, and have gra-
 tuitous education either in the Gram-
 mar School attached to the Collegiate
 Church, or in the large Free Gram-
 mar School in the town.

RIPON. In the Collegiate Church
 of Ripon there are six Choristers.
 The Organist generally chooses and
 instructs the boys, there being no
 school for that purpose!

SOUTHWELL. The Collegiate School
 was restored by Edward VI. after the
 dissolution of King Edgar's ancient
 College of Prebendaries; and on the
 re-establishment of the Chapter by
 Queen Elizabeth, a Master of the
 Grammar School, and a Master of the
 Choristers, were included amongst the
 members of the new foundation. The
 duties incumbent on the Master of
 the Choristers are copied almost ver-
 batim from the statutes of Durham,
 which have been already published*.
 Every boy born within the parish of
 Southwell is entitled to free classi-
 cal education in the Grammar School.
 In the reign of Henry VIII. Dr. Ket-
 ton granted considerable estates to
 the Master and Fellows of St. John's
 College, Cambridge, for the mainte-
 nance of two fellows and two schol-
 ars, to be chosen from such persons
 as had been choristers of Southwell.
 Several unsuccessful attempts were
 made during the last century to de-
 fraud the *bonâ fide* choristers of this
 exhibition †.

ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER. The
 foundation and statutes of this Col-
 legiate Church agree in substance
 with the other establishments re-
 gulated by Henry VIII. and Eliza-
 beth. The Choristers were for some

* Gent. Mag. LXXXVIII. ii. 104.

† Dickinson's History of Southwell.
 Burrow's Reports, vol. I.

years inexcusably neglected; but the more liberal feelings of the present Dean and Chapter have restored to them the important advantages of education in the Grammar School, and greatly promoted their respectability. They are eight in number. Their Musical instruction is under the superintendance of the Organist, and their professional skill is highly creditable to the attention of their late Master, Mr. E. G. Williams.

WINCHESTER. The Statutes of this celebrated Foundation are not before the publick. They correspond very nearly with those of Eton, but are said to bear a construction less favourable to the interests of the Choristers.

WINDSOR. The Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is now served by the Choristers of Eton College.

CHAPEL ROYAL, WESTMINSTER. There are 10 singing boys belonging to His Majesty's Choir, who attend the Chapel on Sundays and Holidays, and are maintained by Royal bounty. The Master receives 320*l.* per annum from the Civil List for their board and tuition; he is also permitted to derive a profit from their Musical engagements; and other considerable enoluments are attached to the Mastership. Their education has been lately confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, and music; and their privilege of succeeding to scholarships in the King's School at Canterbury has not for several years been claimed or enjoyed.

Many respectable Musicians have been brought up in this school.

Yours, &c. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln's Inn, May 12.*

I HAVE been for many years a warm admirer, and an *illustrator* of the admirable poem of Hudibras, and I feel a strong interest in any thing that concerns the reputation of its Author.

A new edition of it having lately appeared in two octavo volumes, I immediately added it to my collection, though I had already on my shelves Dr. Grey's valuable, but incorrect edition of 1744, and the ponderous quarto of Dr. Nash. Notwithstanding the promises of the title-page and advertisement, I was grievously disappointed in my hope of finding any curious additional matter in the notes; and, what was more

material, I found the *text* so shamefully incorrect, that I think it a duty I owe to the publick (as well as to my favourite Author) to caution them from judging of the wit and sense of Butler through the medium of this wretched and garbled edition. A few specimens will be sufficient to justify the epithets I have applied to it; but were I to extract all the errors I have observed, I might quote every page in the work.

Thou wilt at best but suck a bull, &c.

Altered to

Thoult be at best but such a bull.

Part I. canto i. line 851.

To this quoth Sidrophelo, Sir, &c.

To this quoth Sidrophel, Oh! Sir.

P. II. c. iii. l. 641.

To that alone the bridegroom's wedded,

To all alone the bridegroom's wedded.

P. II. c. i. l. 595.

And turn poltroons as valiant, &c.

And turn poltros onas valiant.

P. III. c. iii. l. 26.

Who put me into a horrid fear,

Fear of my life—Make that appear, &c.

Who put me into a horrid fear

Fear of my life make that appear.

P. III. c. iii. l. 665.

In numerous lines the blundering substitution of a different word destroys the sense of the passage—for instance;

As that of *rapid* (rigid) cordeliere.

Though every nare olfact *is* (it) not.

For when a shin in *sight* (fight) is cropt.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Hodge Bacon is facetiously denominated *Hog* Bacon; Machiavel is misnomered Michiavel and Machiavil; Colon, Colin; Dame Tullus, *Dame Tullus*; the Nun of Loudon, is metamorphosed into the Nun of London; Rota Men, into *Rotten* Men; the Bulls of Lenthall, into the *Pulls* of Lenthall; ignis fatuus, is changed to *ignus fatuus*; Isthmian Game, to Isthmiam Game; Proletarian tything men, to *Proletarian* tything men; Catasta, to *Catastra*; visor bead, to *visor head*, &c. &c.

So much for the assertion in the Advertisement, that "not a single word of our Author's has been omitted or changed!"—So much for the pretended "topographical excellences" of the Work (vide Advertisement *et* *literatim.*) The notes in the Advertisement, of months' careful re- library of the British

perusal of all the modern whose labours have thrown on the history of the times Butler treats. The treatise, stimulated by the Editor, dur- months' careful researches," f extracts of an unmerciful rom the histories of Hume lett, Mrs. Hutchinson's Me- d half a dozen other books urious and inaccessible to the reader.

Dr. Grey has overlooked re passage, his successor t as he found it; but where ing of Butler was already ed with interpretations, the Editor has "found in his bestow the whole of his ss" upon us, and has added le remarks and trite quo- o the unwieldy mass of an- "with wasteful and ridi- ccess." Dr. Grey introduces otes frequent extracts from ched publication, entitled 'osthumous Works of But- e contents of which are so lestitute of wit, sense, and y, that it seems incredible person who had read and upon Hudibras, should rem- em as productions of the ghty mind. Still more in- does it seem that he should wed in his error by a suc- Editor, who has the advan- ich Dr. Grey did not possess) lting the authentic and cha- ic "Remains of Butler," so ed by Thyer.

Grey's edition the medita- Justice Adam Overdo in the re inserted, from Ben Jon- rtholomew Fair: the solilo- ingeniously split into a dia- and one half given to Adam, other half to Overdo. The ip of Julius and Cæsar was to this. This error, I need add, has been faithfully re-

it be confessed, however, that tor sometimes deviates into ty, as in page 169 (vol. 1.) e informs us that Armida was reas of *Orlando Furioso* 1 and page 329, where he observes ler in his description of Fame / imitated Cotton, who has an of Fame in his Scaroniden- r. *Mag. May*, 1819.

5

which appeared fourteen years after the publication of Butler's. Butler sneers at the itch of picture in the front, so prevalent among his contemporaries. "Every Author of those times" (says the Annotator, page 80, vol. I.) "however contemptible and insignificant, was ambitious of having his portrait prefixed to his compositions, and, in this respect, it seldom happened that he was not gratified: but the engravings of those sons of Apollo were not in the least superior to the portraits of Messrs. Dilworth, Dyche, Fenning, &c. which we see at the present day prefixed as frontispieces to the School-books which bear their names." Did the Editor during his "months' careful researches" at the British Museum, never stumble upon any of the fine heads by Faithorne, or Hollar, or Lombart, or Loggan? engravings equally valued by the man of taste and the antiquary.

The Plates also of this edition consist of twelve wretched daubs, designed and coloured in bold defiance of the trammels of costume, propriety of character, and good taste. Hudibras is stripped of every thing Hudibrastic, except his hump; Ralpho is metamorphosed into a modern Parish Clerk, with black coat, black breeches, black stockings, and buckles in his shoes; the Widow is degraded into a cinder wench, and Crowdero and his comrades are modernized into a Spa-fields mob.

"Take it for all in all," I think this publication has obtained the "bad emiunence" of being the very worst edition in print of any English Classic; and I devoutly hope, "I shall not look upon its like again."

Yours, &c. PHILO-BUTLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, Jan. 12.*

BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, with the notes and additions by Professor Christian, may be considered as the most popular of our elementary legal works. I therefore beg leave to point out to your Readers what appears to be an error therein. In Book 4, Chapter 4, on the subject of the Test Act, is the following note:

"The 25 Car. II. c. 2. The original required that both the Sacrament

ment

ment and the Oaths should be taken within three months; and by subsequent statutes the time for taking the Oaths has been enlarged to six months; but the time for taking the Sacrament remains unaltered, which must still be taken within three months after admission into the office."

Such is the Professor's statement of the law, and I know that the general practice is in conformity therewith; but upon a careful perusal of the Statutes, I cannot find that the Act of 16 Geo. II. cap. 30, (which enlarges the time both for taking the Oaths and the Sacrament to six months) has ever been repealed or altered. Viewing the matter in relation to the annual Act of Indemnity, the difference between three and six months is of more consequence than may at first sight appear.

Yours, &c. C. S. F.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 18.

AS the discovery of ancient Authors, who have hitherto remained buried in deep obscurity during the lapse of many centuries, cannot but greatly interest the scholar and those who can appreciate their value, it may not be thought unnecessary to particularize those lately brought to light by the learned and ingenious Abbot Mai. This ecclesiastic, who may in the success and importance of his discoveries be entitled to an equal rank with Petrarch, Poggio Bracciolini, and others whose labours are extolled at the present day, has been within these few years the means of restoring not less than sixteen ancient works, which it appears had hitherto lain neglected in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. During the monkish ages, when the minds of men were blinded with superstition, ignorance was the prevailing quality of high and low, and the Arts became neglected or confined only to a few; believing it their duty to destroy and obliterate every remnant of heathenism, the Monks paid little or no attention to works, however grand, philosophical, and entertaining, which were the offspring of genius or study. They erased the manuscript writings on their rolls, and in place of a learned dissertation or history, inscribed the missals and forms of prayer used by the Church of Rome. They sometimes wrote them across

the partly erased characters, and in this manner often destroyed the works of an Author. This learned Abbot has however restored what was practicable, by unwearied care and diligence. Some of these Authors were written over by the proceedings of the Council of Chalcedon and those of other synods; but what remains of them has been faithfully given to the publick, and those parts obliterated by damp, worms, or other causes, are indicated by asterisks or dots. Besides parts of six orations of Cicero, and an ancient Commentary supposed of Asconius Pedianus, with an oration of C. Gracchus, there are the Latin and Greek works of Fronto with the Epistles of the Emperors Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, and Verus, and eight orations of that celebrated rhetor Symmachus; also large remains of Dionysius Halicarnassus, consisting of what remains of his whole last books of Antiquities; fragments of several parts of Plautus; the oration of Isæus on the inheritance of Cleonymus; and that of Themistius, with others of his works; fragments of Porphyrius the Philosopher; a specimen of the History of Eusebius, translated from the Armenian language into Latin; the Journey of Alexander, addressed to Constantius, son of Constantius the Great; the Three Books of Julius Valerius, on the Achievements of Alexander; the XIVth Book of the Sibyls in Greek; the Measures of Didymus Alexandrinus; the "Oratio de Permutatione" of Isocrates, in Latin; Philo Judæus, de festo Copini et de coledis parentibus; and lastly, "Veteres Interpretes Virgilii," *i. e.* ancient Interpreters or Commentators on Virgil.

I shall now examine the contents of these works separately, and discriminate them according to their value. The Orations of Cicero are very perfect, and it is to be lamented that not more of them have yet appeared. The Commentaries upon his Orations are also in good preservation, written in a clear and perspicuous manner, similar to Scholia or Annotations. The Works of Fronto consist of Letters, Treatises, History, &c. Of these, the Epistles are the most perfect yet many of them have perished, and of some only the names of the persons to whom they were addressed, remain. His Treatises and History are

next to be considered, and his Greek Epistles. These are all, with few exceptions, very perfect. The Epistles of the Emperors are written in a very plain and perspicuous manner, and demonstrate great erudition. The Treatises are mostly humorous; and the History is capable of giving light on many subjects, though only a small portion of it remains. The Antiquities of Dionysius, hitherto latent, are great acquisitions, though containing facts which are not dissimilar to those mentioned by Livy and other great historians. The fragments of Plautus's Comedies are numerous, and generally perfect; they sometimes belong to comedies which we have hitherto possessed, and sometimes to others not yet recovered. The Oration of Symmachus, that of Isæus, and also that of Themistius, are in a very perfect condition, and furnish beautiful examples of purity of style and precision of sentiment. The same may be said of Porphyrius, Eusebius, Julius Valerius, Didymus, and the Itinerary of Alexander. The XIVth Sibylline Book is in extraordinary good preservation, and written in the prophetic style of the others extant, which are supposed not to be genuine, but the fabrications of the early Christians, to incite the Heathens to follow the doctrines of that religion. The Treatises of Philo-Judæus are very perfect, and written in a pure style of Greek; and among the interpreters of Virgil are the names of Cornutus, Probus, and other Commentators of distinction, who have treated the subject with great skill and erudition, in their attempts to elucidate the works of that Author.

The ways in which antient Authors have been sometimes recovered are various.—Masculus found part of Cicero's Works, and the whole of Ovid in the roof of a monastery of Benedictines; Poggio found the institutes of Quintilian in an old decayed tower of St. Gall, and another manuscript of that author on the table of a pickling shop. In like manner many valuable works have been restored. The principal sources of valuable manuscripts were from Mount Athos, Egypt, Cyprus, Thessaly, and other parts of Greece, as Rhodes, Crete, Chios, &c. From MSS. such as those, the Vatican Library was first founded, and other repositories of like note and value.

At present there are numerous MSS. in the monasteries of Mount Athos, and in those of Thessaly, as well as in the Levant, not only of the Fathers of the Church, but also of the other Authors of antiquity. The remaining books of Diodorus Siculus, hitherto lost, are said to exist in the Patmos Library; and the Works of Menander are said to be still in existence in some part of Greece.

Yours, &c. PHILARCHAIOS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

ONE of the many benefits arising from publications of so courteous a spirit as the Gentleman's Magazine, is, that a literary person can occasionally gratify the wishes of another who does not live so much in the busy world as himself, nor is so conversant with the fascinating gossip of bibliography. In a note of a Work (Junius with his vizor up!) noticed in your last, p. 332, and supposed to be a posthumous production, (if I understand your Reviewer rightly) of a late celebrated character*, the following passage is to be met with:

"I am no friend to the indulgence of uncharitable feelings with respect to the illustrious dead. I have no desire whatever to fledge the arrows of a malignant slander against their memories and their well-earned reputations. On the other hand, I admire as much as any one can do, Mr. Kidd's spirited vindication of his friend (i. e. Professor Porson) against the too indiscriminate rebukes of a Female Writer, whose astonishing talents, combined with the most unaffected and elevated piety, deservedly impart great influence to her decisions. In behalf of ALL her writings, in my humble judgment, "an Angel might have given the imprimatur;"—as Mrs. Montague beautifully said with reference to that lump of wisdom, Rascelas, p. 38.—Now, Mr. Urban, I should feel gratified if any of your numerous Readers would inform me, first, whether I am correct in supposing the Lady here referred to to be Mrs. Hannah More; and if so,—secondly, in which of her numerous works this severe animadversion on Mr. Porson's character is to be found?

* The late Mr. GEORGE HARDINGE. [The Reviewer meant only that it was much in Mr. Hardinge's manner].

—I am in possession of all her works, but have sought in vain for the passage adverted to.

In Plutarch's treatise "*De Tuenda bona valetudine*," the following passage will be found: *του μιν εγκεφαλον τε φοινικο; γλυκυν οστα σφοδρα κεφαλαλγοι λεγουσιν ναιαι **. My edition of this author is that of Xylander, Franc. 1605; and he instructs me to construe these words thus, *that the brain of the Phoenix which is very sweet, gives the headache*. Upon turning to Amiot, the French translator of Plutarch, I find that he renders the words in the same way;—but are not both these learned persons unsafe guides and expositors of the meaning of the original; or is it possible that so truly sensible a writer as Plutarch could ever have entertained a fancy so irrational as to suppose that any man had ever eaten the brains of a Phoenix?—In humble reliance that one of your learned Correspondents will help me out of the difficulty by which I feel myself surrounded in this curious passage, I subscribe myself, Mr. Urban, F. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May 4.*

TO some of your Country Readers, particularly those who live at a distance from market-towns, it may be gratifying to be apprised of two qualities of the *Indian rubber*, which tend to increase its utility.

1. Although it may have lain by for years, and till as hard and inflexible as horn, it may be restored to its former pliant and serviceable state, by being put into boiling water, and suffered to soak in it, until cold.

2. When, after long use, in rubbing out pencil-marks, it has become so deeply saturated with the black lead, as to soil the paper on which it is rubbed, it may be washed clean with hot water and soap, and rendered fit for new service. PHILANDER.

Mr. URBAN, *May 3.*

IN order to ascertain the correct dates of the several Writings in the Sacred Canon, with a view at first to see the period of years which actually elapsed between the prophetic Scriptures and the coming of the Messiah, by which the truth is secured, I was led to examine several Wri-

ters, and to compare their computations and reasonings; whence I was brought to review the differences between the marginal dates in the received Version, the Julian period, and the computation of the Synagogue of modern times. My researches originated in a desire to reconcile the later prophecies with the now accomplishing events of these our days; and although from Dr. Hales, Mr. Faber, and other able Writers, great light is elicited on these subjects, there are yet some material explanations which are requisite; and, probably, from the numerous list of your Correspondents, I may find one or more who may render to others and to myself essential service in this respect.

In all these cases, I know of no research so important and effectually interesting as that of tracing the origin and progress of mankind—the revelation of the Divine Will through past and present ages—the records of the Divine Government—the progress of Letters and Languages—the instrumentality by human powers, and those by Monarchy alone—the prophecies from the earliest history until 400 years before the Christian era—and the fall of the Jewish empire; all making way and preparing the march of the glorious reign of the Messiah. To fix the eras of all these splendid events, is labour amply repaid, although engaged in but by very few; yet enquiry gives alacrity to the mind, and the reward is to him that overcometh!

The marginal Dates of our received Version are consistent with themselves, and prove their correctness by the last prophecy: for Malachi is stated to have written 397 years before the coming of Christ. He was the last of the ancient Prophets, and 400 years did elapse between him and John Baptist, which is proved by adding 3, and thus we arrive at the year 4007, which is the accepted time of the birth of our Saviour: and if we trace these dates upward, we shall find them also to correspond; which affords a satisfactory proof of the accuracy of this arrangement, notwithstanding that it thereby appears that some of the writings should have been placed differently—as those of Jeremiah and Ezekiel bear date 306 years later than those of Hosea and Amos, &c. and 360 years later than Jonah.

The

The Julian period was invented by Joseph Scaliger, in the reign of Julius Cæsar, 46 years A. C. in order to clear the former ambiguities of astronomical and chronological computations; and thus the Julian year 4714, was afterwards found to correspond with that of A. D. 1, commencing from midnight of Dec. 31: now, if to this be added the subsequent years 1818, we shall find ourselves at the Julian age of the world 6532; which seems to have arrived, more than by the first way, into the grand Sabbatical year, stated by those able theorists who have divided time into 7 parts, like the seven days of creation, concluding with one day of rest and peace! On this ground, the computation is very questionable; for the vials of St. John have not all flowed; the third woe is not concluded, and the angel has not yet sounded his voice to contending Nations, "It is finished," in order to introduce the seventh period of Sabbatical peace!

In modelling the months, he first restored all the even months of 30 days, as instituted by Romulus, and which Numa had altered for the worse to 29; he next retained the 4 months of 31 days, used by Romulus and Numa, and added 3 more, January, Sextilis [or August] and December. February he retained from Numa, including the 12 *Dii Majores*, to whom the months were dedicated, and from which it is remarkable that *Janus*, the ancient God of Time, was excluded, to make way for *Juno Matrona*. The additional quarter of a day above 365, was added after the old terminalia, or 23d of February, called Bissextile. (See Dr. Hales' Chronology.)

The *Gregorian Æra* was commenced A. D. 1583, by Pope Gregory 13, in order to celebrate Easter, at the passover, from which the calculations are made for every year, in the tables inserted at the head of our Liturgy, by the Act of Parliament of 1751, and which was adopted in England in 1752, by cutting off 11 days in that year. The former æra had differed from the Julian, but at that date the year was made to begin on 1 January, instead of 25 March; by this plan the Julian calendar is said to have been rendered sufficiently accurate for all the purposes of Chronology, and even of Astronomy, for 6000 years to come, because the tropi-

cal year itself is subject to a periodical inequality. Dr. Hales shews that the omission of 1 day in every 6000 years will leave only one hour to be corrected; and this will bring every thing right in 144,000 years, if the world should last so long! See the analogy in Edward King's *Morsels of Crit.* lll. 188, and *Rev.* vii. 4; xiv. 1-3.

It appears by the way, that the Chinese account of Abram, Moses, &c. differs only 24 years. This near coincidence of Sacred and Chinese Chronology, tends to confirm them both: they date the deluge at about 3000 years before Christ, and the Hindoos at 3102 before Christ.

Now to ascertain correctly the age of the world upon this system, Dr. Hales places the Creation, according to the Julian Period, at 5411 before Christ; which, to the fall of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, is a period of 6111 years, or nine periods. His tenth period is from the rise of the Babylonian empire upon the fall of Nineveh, 606 before Christ, to the end of the 3 woes, or 1260 years, ending at A. D. 1830. (2 Hales, xxiii. and 563, 4.) this is the Church militant. The Church triumphant of God's kingdom, when wars, &c. shall cease, and the seasons of refreshment shall arrive, Acts 3, 19-21. will be at our Lord's second appearing, Heb. ix. 28. Dr. Hales thinks that the last woe has begun; that the first vial was in 1793, the second in 1810, and the last will pour in 1880, on the city of London, and the national Church for a short period!

The whole of this differs from Faber's computations; and he states that the last period of 1000 years is, or may be, read for 1000 generations. This would seem to carry on this perishable world to an imperishable period, and supersede St. Peter's prophecy of its destruction by fire, when the Elements shall melt with fervent heat. 2 Peter. iii. 8.

Dr. Hales also dates the 1260 years to Mahomet's first preaching his doctrine in A. D. 620, which corresponds with the Bangorian war in Britain; a controversy which, however important to the Church, does not seem to be equal to the event marked by Faber of 606, when the Bishop of Rome received the plenitude of temporal and spiritual authority on earth, from the homage of Phocas: and the false Prophet Mahomet's preaching—two events which

synchronise, and have been since proved to be of the highest importance.

It is impossible to reconcile the calculations of the clearest Writers, where the prophecy itself is expressed in general terms; which is the essence of prophetic declaration; a wise and humane measure of divine mercy, which declares what shall be, but does not, as in the case of death, announce the precise period; “of that day and hour knoweth no man.” It is also to be noted, that the Julian period is an excess of 18 years beyond those of prophecy. The latter speaks in general numbers, the former from the result of precise calculation, having regard to intercalary days, and hours, and seconds, which in process of time, multiply and increase to years; so that by adding 18 to this 1260, the events thus foretold will reach to 1278 years; and by adding this number to 606, it will be found that they will expire in the year 1884; this will carry that event only 4 years beyond Dr. Hales’s calculation; but Faber does not notice this surplus. Thus to ascertain modern with prophetic dates, 18 years must always be added.

It is now, I hope, seen how needful it is to ascertain the basis of the Julian computation—to obviate doubts of the events which have passed, and those which may be expected, and to verify those now actually passing in our own time.

The modern Jews compute the present year of the world to be 5579; this is less than our mode of computation by 244 years, according to our Bible account. If we trace their calculation to the birth of our Lord, it will give 3760 A. M. and thus the Synagogues are less in their calculations than the Julian period, by 536 years.

Not two of these computations agree. This discrepancy disturbs the arrangement of events, and obliges Chronologers to set them down upon this adopted plan, however arbitrary it may have been.

I conceive that the reconciling all these modes of computation are so essential to the cause of truth, and I find them so very indispensable in my own studies, that I assure myself great help in my appeal to my friend Urban, who will shew me the clearest plan to be adopted, and settle for me a scale by which I shall be preserved from future perplexity.

A. H.

ROMAN VILLA.

Mr. URBAN,
Colsterworth,
April 22.

IN forming a road in the parish of Stainby, in Lincolnshire (heretofore the old post road between Post Witham and Grantham, into the North), the remains of a Roman Villa have been discovered; its situation is on a declivity to the South-east, near the course of the river Witham, and about a mile West of the Roman road to Lincoln. Many loads of good shaped stones have been taken from the walls under-ground; a mosaic pavement of rather rude workmanship has been discovered; also a bath; there is the appearance of extensive premises; but the depredations made by the country people who have flocked hither on Sundays, and taken away the tesserae of the small part as yet uncovered, has determined the Rector of the parish to stop proceedings, until means are taken to preserve what may be found. The entire lordships of Stainby and Gunby adjoining, belong to the Earl of Harborough, who, it is hoped, will cause these choice remains of antiquity to be uncovered, and duly respected.—Roman tiles, strong cement, and several Roman coins, have been found.

Yours, &c.

D. R.

P. S. The discovery was made in the early part of March last. The person employed by Lord Brownlow and Sir William Welby in uncovering the Roman remains in Staceby, on the Bridge-End road, gives it as his opinion that this at Stainby is of greater promise.

Mr. URBAN,
May 15.

KNOWING, that your useful Miscellany professes to give a circulation (impossible to be obtained by pamphlets) to useful acquisitions; and that you take a pleasure in seeing Reason accelerate the felicities and conveniencies of man, I beg to direct your notice to a New Invention, which, though now simply considered as a toy, has a real philosophical character, and under circumstances may be of the very first benefit to certain classes of society. It may be supposed, that I appear as a friend or *puffer* of the Inventor, or Patentee; but I solemnly assure you, that I have no acquaintance with either; or

or any other feeling, than one of public bearing.

The subject to which I wish to direct *dispassionate serious* attention, is that of the *Velocipede*, or instrument to expedite travelling, by which persons can go from place to place, thus mechanically assisted, at the ratio of six or eight miles an hour.

That the process is not more difficult than that of skating, is evident; and of what service that is in Holland, and of what general importance expedition is in all business, need not be said. In very numerous avocations time gained is money gained. Upon moral and human considerations, somewhat is gained, if the number of starved ponies be diminished. But this is quite trifling in a prospective view. With our heavy population, *Velocipede* carriages may hereafter be substituted, worked by two or more men, through which light weights may be speedily conveyed, and the quantity of arable soil (now diverted to the keep of animals) as well as employment of the poor, admit of considerable augmentation. A man well acquainted with the method of working the *Velocipede* finds no necessity of making a step more than once in four or five yards; nor so often on a declivity. The momentum is there spontaneous, and on level ground there is no resistance, as in a ship, of any opposing medium, but a mere conquest of simple gravity, which, every spoke of the wheel being a lever, is overcome with the utmost possible ease.

That it must be of eminent use to Tradesmen, who go out to work at distances in the country, is self-evident.

To gentlemen's servants who go on messages and errands it must be equally useful. In short, in every profession, where locomotion and gain of time is requisite, it must be supremely beneficial.

But, under every view, circumstances may occur which will render the knowledge and practice of the *Velocipede* an affair of high moment, especially in families which cannot afford to keep horses. In many parts of England medical aid is not to be procured, under a distance of nine miles; of course, the sudden procurement of various conveniences is equally out of the question. Now a new trade will be thus gained to the poor,

if, in every village, a man be used to the practice of this ingenious piece of mechanism; and under circumstances, numerous lives be saved in various sudden attacks of disease.

The pursuit of thieves by police officers from town to town, with very trifling expence may thus assist justice.

The diminution of footpaths, and the military conveyance of intelligence, may thus be very importantly facilitated.

In short, in all cases where expedition may be wanted, this invention promises to be of high utility; and it wants only persons to be trained to the use of it. Accidents, by further improvements, may be guarded against, though not even now are they so frequent and serious as those of carriages. In short, it promises to unite the double advantages of the Telegraph and Mail-coach. The day may yet come, when heavy carriages will be worked by steam, and horses no longer be basely and inhumanly treated, from their becoming merely things of pleasure, and not of profit only. Nor is it any subject of fair joking, as a thing to be laughed down, if men, because they cannot have wings, acquire a pair of seven-league boots instead, and realize the tales of the Nursery.

Yours, &c. SPEEDY-PACE.

P. S. It is presumed that by surrounding the seat with a ring, like the *go-cart*, even females might safely use them. In point of fact, the *Velocipede* seems to owe its birth to the *go-cart*. In the Welch counties there are *go-carts* of the form of a parallelogram.

Mr. URBAN, May 6.

AT a period when real melody is so much cultivated, it appears to me very singular that no attempt has been made to reduce to some order *The Cries of London*. They still remain in a most unmusical confusion, for want of some person of taste in the science to superintend them, and to teach the people their proper cries *in score*, that they may not offend our ears, as they do at present, by their horrid discord. This is much to the reproach of an age, so musical as the present; and I wish to rouse the public attention to a subject

ject which they must hourly hear on both sides of their heads.

The great errors which have crept into our system of *Cries* are principally these: the same musick is often applied to different words; and, secondly, we have often a great many words set to musick so improperly, that the "sound is not an echo to the sense." Not to speak of a great deal of *musick* by the first female Professors of *Bilingsgate*, to which there are no words at all; and *vice versa*, a great many words without any musick except the *bass*.

I have said that the same musick is often applied to different words. There is a man at this moment under my window, who cries *potatoes* to the very same tune that I remember when *cherries* were in season; and it was but yesterday a woman invited the publick to purchase *shrimps*, to a tune which has invariably been applied to *water cod*; as to *spinage* and *muffins*, I have so often heard them chaunted in D, that I defy any man to know which is which; *matches*, too, have been transposed to the key of *periwinkles*, and the cadence which should fall upon *rare* is now placed upon *smells* and *mackarel*. One would scarcely believe such absurdities in London, at a time when every hair-dressers' boy whistles Italian airs, and even the footmen at the doors of the King's Theatre hum *Water parted from the Sea*. There is another instance, I recollect, in *radishes*—every body knows that the *bravura* part is on the words *twenty a penny*; but they swell these notes, and *shake* upon *radishes*. Sir, we have no ears, else we could not endure such barbarous transpositions, which must be done by people totally unacquainted with the *gamut*. You may think lightly, Sir, of this matter, but my family shall starve ere I will buy *potatoes* cried in the *treble-cliff*, or allow them to eat salad that has been sung out in *flats*.

Sool-ho! I will allow to be in *alt*: the situation of our chimneys justifies this; but certainly *dust* ought to be an *octave* lower, although it is notorious that the unmusical brawlers frequently go as high as G, and that without any *shake*. It is not clear that *dust* should be *shaken*.

Of *water-cresses*, I must own, the cry has a most pleasing melancholy,

which I would not part with for the flippant tune in which we are solicited to purchase *cabbage-plants*. In *salad*, the repetition has a good effect; *fine salad* and *fine young salad*, with a shake upon the last syllable of *salad*, is, according to the true principles of musick, as it ends with an *apogatura*. *Hot cross buns*, although they occur but once a year, are cried to a tune which has nothing of that melody which should accompany *sacred musick*. There is a slur upon *hot* which destroys the effect, and indeed gives the whole an irreverend sound. *New cheese*, I have to observe, has not been set to musick, and is therefore usually sung as a second part to *radishes*, but the concords are not always perfect. *Dabbs* are rarely ever performed, when there is no other accompaniment than that of the wheels of a barrow.

As I would not wish to insinuate that all our cries are objectionable, I must allow that *ground ivy* is one of the most excellent pieces of musick that we have; and I question if ever *Handel* composed, or *Mrs. Salmon* sung, any thing like it. What renders it more beautiful is, that it is a *rondeau*. The repetition of the word *ground ivy*, both before and after *come buy ivy*, has a very fine effect, and is both *impressive* and *brilliant!* But, while I admit the merit of this very natural and popular composition, what shall I say to *cucumbers*? The original tune is entirely forgotten, and a sort of Irish lilt is substituted for it. But although I object to this tune by itself, I am persuaded that those who admire the sublime thunder of a *chorus*, will be highly gratified by a chorus of cucumber-women in a narrow street.

Fresh salmon is objectionable, on account of the words and musick. The musick was originally part of the celebrated *Water Piece*, but they have mangled it so, that the composer could not recognize his air.

This is a musical age, and our great improvements have attracted the notice and importation of foreigners, who condescend to exchange their *notes* for ours; and it much becomes us to reform the present barbarous system of cries. We can hear a *Concert* but now and then; the *Cries* assail our ears at all times of the day.

Yours, &c. PHILIP-HANDBY.

RR.

VIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

from Cape Coast Castle to with a statistical Account of the Kingdom, and Geographical Description of the Interior By T. Edward Bowdich, Esq. 4to. pp. 512. Murray.

Account in our last volume ii. p. 556, will have interested Readers for this interesting account of Mr. Bowdich (the able trader in Brimstone) the name was then given, *Bodeck*.—The Mission, it is said, took its rise from the invasions of the Ashantees, our neighbours to Cape Coast; and in the course of the wars, in which they defeated their miserable enemies, they not only threatened, but took our forts. After this it was expedient to send an emissary, the capital and seat of Government, and containing a treaty, in order to negotiate an alliance with a Monarch as powerful and potent as *Sai Tootoo* King of the Ashantees. Preparing for this purpose, Mr. James, Mr. Tedlie, and Mr. [unclear] were dispatched on this errand, under the guidance of the guide called Quamina. They proceeded by Annamooke into "the bush," or the interior. They crossed rivers and swamps, and have journeyed along a rough and otherwise imper-

fectly untraced Comassie at two o'clock on the 19th May, passing under a canopy of a dead sheep, and red silk, and suspended by lofty poles. Upwards of 1000 of the greater part warriors, with a powerful burst of martial music only in its mixture; for rattles, and gong-gongs, accompanied with a zeal bordering on fanaticism, subdued us by the first moment we reached the palace, a mile from the place where we were again halted, and a sacrifice made, through which we passed, to deposit the

10. May, 1819.

presents and baggage in the house assigned to us. We were then squeezed, at the same funeral pace, up a long street, to an open-fronted house, where we were desired by a royal messenger to wait a further invitation from the King. Here our attention was forced from the astonishment of the crowd to a most inhuman spectacle, which was paraded before us for some minutes; it was a man whom they were tormenting previous to sacrifice; his hands were pinioned behind him, a knife was passed through his cheeks, to which his lips were noosed like the figure of 8; one ear was cut off and carried before him, the other hung to his head by a small bit of skin; there were several gashes in his back, and a knife was thrust under each shoulder blade; he was led with a cord passed through his nose; by men disfigured with immense caps of shaggy black skins, and drums beat before him.

"The King, his tributaries and captains, were resplendent in the distance, surrounded by attendants of every description, fronted by a mass of warriors which seemed to make our approach impatient. The sun was reflected, with a glare scarcely more supportable than the heat, from the massy gold ornaments which glistened in every direction. More than a hundred bands burst at once on our arrival, with the peculiar air of their several chiefs; their horns flourished their defiance, with the beating of innumerable drums and metal instruments, and then yielded for a while to the soft breathings of their long flutes, which were truly harmonious; and a pleasing instrument, like a bagpipe without the drone, was happily blended.

"The King's messengers, with gold breast-plates, made way for us, and we commenced our round, preceded by the canes and the English flag. We stopped to take the hand of every caboccer, which, as their household suits occupied several spaces in advance, delayed us long enough to distinguish some of the ornaments in the general blaze of splendour and ostentation.

"The caboccers, as did their superior captains and attendants, wore Ashantee clothes, of extravagant price, from the costly foreign silks which had been unravelled to weave them in all the varieties of colour, as well as pattern; they were of an incredible size and weight, and

and thrown over the shoulder exactly like the Roman toga; a small silk fillet generally encircled their temples, and massy gold necklaces, intricately wrought, suspended Moorish charms, dearly purchased, and enclosed in small square cases of gold, silver, and curious embroidery. Some wore necklaces reaching to the navel entirely of aggrry beads; a band of gold and beads encircled the knee, from which several strings of the same depended; small circles of gold like guineas, rings, and casts of animals, were strung round their ancles; their sandals were of green, red, and delicate white leather; manillas, and rude lumps of rock gold, hung from their left wrists, which were so heavily laden as to be supported on the head of one of their handsomest boys. Gold and silver pipes and canes dazzled the eye in every direction. Wolves and rams' heads, as large as life, cast in gold, were suspended from their gold handled swords, which were held around them in great numbers; the blades were shaped like round bills, and rusted in blood; the sheaths were of leopard skin, or the shell of a fish like shagreen. The war caps of eagles feathers nodded in the rear, and large fans, of the wing feathers of the ostrich, played around the dignitaries; immediately behind their chairs (which were of a black wood, almost covered by inlays of ivory and gold embossment) stood their handsomest youths, with corsets of leopard skin covered with gold cockle shells, and stuck full of small knives, sheathed in gold and silver, and the handles of blue agate; cartouch boxes of elephant's hide hung below, ornamented in the same manner; a large gold-handled sword was fixed behind the left shoulder, and silk scarves and horses tails (generally white) streamed from the arms and waist cloth; their long Danish muskets had broad rims of gold at small distances, and the stocks were ornamented with shells. Finely grown girls stood behind the chairs of some, with silver basons. Their stools (of the most laborious carved work, and generally with two large bells attached to them) were conspicuously placed on the heads of favourites; and crowds of small boys were seated around, flourishing elephants' tails curiously mounted. The warriors sat on the ground close to these; their caps were of the skin of the pangolin and leopard, the tails hanging down behind; their cartouch belts (composed of small gourds which hold the charges, and covered with leopard or pigs skin) were embossed with red shells, and small brass bells thickly hung to them; on their hips and shoulders was

a cluster of knives; iron chains and collars dignify the most daring, who were prouder of them than of gold; their muskets had rests affixed of leopard's skin, and the locks a covering of the same; and the sides of their faces were curiously painted in long white streaks, and their arms also striped, having the appearance of armour.

"We were suddenly surprised by the sight of Moors, who afforded the first general diversity of dress; they slowly raised their eyes from the ground as we passed, and with a most malignant scowl.

"The prolonged flourishes of the horn, a deafening tumult of drums, and the fuller concert of the intervals, announced that we were approaching the King; we were already passing the principal officers of his household; the chamberlain, the gold horn blower, the captain of the messengers, the captain for royal executions, the captain of the market, the keeper of the royal burial ground, and the master of the bands, sat surrounded by a retinue and splendour which bespoke the dignity and importance of their offices. The cook had a number of small services covered with leopard's skin, held behind him, and a large quantity of massy silver plate was displayed before him. The executioner, a man of an immense size, wore a massy gold hatchet on his breast; and the execution stool was held before him, clogged in blood, and partly covered with a cawl of fat. The keeper of the treasury, added to his own magnificence by the ostentatious display of his service; the blow pan, boxes, scales and weights were of solid gold.

"A delay of some minutes, whilst we severally approached to receive the King's hand, afforded us a thorough view of him; his deportment first excited my attention; native dignity in princes we are pleased to call barbarous was a curious spectacle: his manners were majestic, yet courteous; and he did not allow his surprise to beguile him for a moment of the composure of the monarch; he appeared to be about 38 years of age, inclined to corpulence, and of a benevolent countenance; he wore a fillet of aggrry beads round his temples, a necklace of gold cockspur shells strung by their largest ends, and over his right shoulder a red silk cord, suspending three sapphies cased in gold; his bracelets were the richest mixtures of beads and gold, and his fingers covered with rings; his cloth was of a dark green silk; a pointed diadem was elegantly painted in white on his forehead; also a pattern resembling an *apanette*, on each

each shoulder, and an ornament like a full blown rose, one leaf rising above another until it covered his whole breast; his kneebands were of aggr'y beads, and his ankle strings of gold ornaments of the most delicate workmanship, small drums, sankos, stools, swords, guns, and birds, clustered together; his sandals, of a soft white leather, were embossed across the instep band with small gold and silver cases of sappies; he was seated in a low chair, richly ornamented with gold; he wore a pair of gold castanets on his finger and thumb, which he clapped to enforce silence.

"We pursued our course through this blazing circle, which afforded to the last a variety exceeding description and memory; so many splendid novelties diverting the fatigue, heat, and pressure we were labouring under; we were almost exhausted, however, by the time we reached the end; when, instead of being conducted to our residence, we were desired to seat ourselves under a tree at some distance, to receive the compliments of the whole in our turn.

"They dismounted as they arrived within 30 yards of us. Manner was as various as ornament; some danced by with irresistible buffoonery, some with a gesture and carriage of defiance. The King's messengers who were posted near us, with their long hair hanging in twists like a thrum mop, used little ceremony in hurrying by this transient procession; yet it was nearly eight o'clock before the King approached.

"He stopped to enquire our names a second time, and to wish us good night; his address was mild and deliberate: he was followed by his aunts, sisters, and others of his family, with rows of fine gold chains around their necks. Numerous chiefs succeeded; and it was long before we were at liberty to retire. We agreed in estimating the number of warriors at 30,000.

"We were conducted to a range of spacious, but ruinous buildings, which required much repair to defend us from the wind and rain that frequently ushered in the nights."

92. *The Scriptural Doctrine of Man's Salvation; a Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Chester, before the Judges of the Assize, on Sunday, September 6, 1818. By George Henry Law, D.D. F.R.A.S. Lord Bishop of Chester. The fifth Edition. Published by request. 8vo. pp. 27. Rodwell and Martin.*

UNHURT by the calumnies of Infidels or Fanatics, this conscientious Prelate pursues the "even tenor of

his way." It has ever been his opinion, "that the Minister of the Gospel should labour in spreading, as far as he can, a knowledge of the saving truths of Christianity, by every means in his power—from the Press as well as from the Pulpit, whenever he is properly called upon to the discharge of that duty."

"This Sermon has been received by the Publick in a manner highly gratifying to the feelings of the Author; and he humbly trusts that it has in some degree been rendered productive of that good, which it was his wish and his prayer to accomplish. He cannot at the same time but regret, that in some few instances it has been assailed, not by fair argument, but by coarse and illiberal misrepresentations. These things, however, he regards not. The doctrine maintained is, as he most firmly believes, the Doctrine of Scripture and our Church. 'There is none other name under Heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved, except that of Jesus Christ'—but still, 'without holiness no man shall see the Lord'."

After these introductory observations, it would be superfluous to add, that the Discourse (from Rom. iii. 24, 25) is in every respect worthy of its Author and the occasion. And who is there that will not sympathize in the following brief inscription?

"What are the hopes of man! This Sermon, so lately inscribed to Edward, late Lord Ellenborough, must now, alas! be offered as a tribute of gratitude and affection to the memory of a lamented Brother!—GEORGE H. CHESTER."

93. *Scripture compared with itself, in proof of the Catholic Doctrine of the Holy Trinity; and (by necessary induction and consequence) of the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost; and of the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour, equal to the Father, in the Unity of the Godhead. In a Letter to a Friend, by John Vaillant, Esq. M.A. late of Christ Church, Oxon, Barrister at Law. 8vo. pp. 62. Rivingtons.*

THE name of Vaillant has long been eminently conspicuous in the Republick of Letters. What Scholar, in this or any other civilized portion of the world, is unacquainted with the name of Paul Vaillant, which was borne for more than a century, by three successive and successful Book-sellers

sellers in the Strand; the last of whom died, full of years and of civic and literary honours, in 1802.

His son, the present Author, has also long been known and respected in his proper Profession; and now appears before the Publick, desirous of "no praise but for assiduity and good intention."

"If my labour," he says, "shall contribute to convert one Soul,—if it shall confirm the Faith of but one who is wavering, and in doubt,—verily, I have my reward."

"The question which a friend lately asked, induced me to re-peruse the Scriptures, and collect and arrange, as well as I might, sufficient Texts to prove the doctrine of the true Church of Christ concerning the most holy and undivided Trinity; first shewing, That in the Godhead exists a plurality of Persons, and that they are Three in number; next, That the Holy Spirit is absolutely a Person, and not an Emanation or Quality only—and that this Person is as assuredly God, as is the Heavenly Father; and, thirdly, By irrefragable proofs deduced from both Testaments, conjointly taken, the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; comparing one part of Scripture with another, till I venture to hope that every unprejudiced Reader, who believes in the sacred volumes of Revelation, will shudder at the temerity of those who will yet refuse assent to these doctrines. To many of the texts I have given briefly the opinions and arguments of some of our most enlightened and respected scholars and divines, whose abilities to examine and ascertain the weight of evidence, none acquainted with their talents and writings will deny,—scholars of the first class in eminence, men of leisure, diligence, and perseverance—who had every hope of salvation to lose, and nothing after this life to gain, if they voluntarily espoused a lie: thus forming (as I believe in rather a novel * manner, having mixed argument with the texts) a body of proof so strong, that it must be a perverted head or heart that can gainsay or refuse assent to these doctrines, if credit is at all to be given to the Canon of Holy Writ."

* "It will hardly be credited, but I do most solemnly assure the reader, that till this work was finished, and fairly transcribed for the press, I had never seen Mr. Jones, of Nayland's, Book on the Trinity, which was then, for the first time, put into my hands. Were the subject any other than what it is, our coincidence would indeed be wonderful."

The question was,

"How the text is to be understood in which our blessed Lord (who, as himself God, must have all the attributes of Deity), declared his own ignorance of the precise time of the Day of Judgment; for in Mark xiii. 32, he said, 'But of that day and hour knoweth no man—no, not the angels which are in Heaven, neither the Son, but the Father only'."

For a full and satisfactory Answer we refer to the pages of the learned Barrister; who is fully master of the subject, and has spared no pains in the investigation of truth.

"The Author delivers this little Work to the world, fearless of all attacks from the enemies of the Church. The enquiry has deeply convinced the author, that the more minutely and extensively the investigation of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity is carried on by a comparison of the various parts of the Bible, the more consistent it will be found with itself and with Scripture; and the more convincing must be the result that our Church is warranted by the infallible Oracles of Truth, when she worships the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Three Persons, but One God:—to whom be all honour and glory, majesty, power, and dominion, for ever and ever! Amen."

One short extract must suffice:

"There is one text which the Unitarians mainly rely on, as they say it is our Saviour's own declaration, that the Godhead is in the Father alone. It is to be found in his solemn prayer, on the very night in which He was betrayed. The words are these, John xvii. 3, 'And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.' How can they be so blind as not to perceive that Jesus (who was himself prior to creation, or eternal) is here, in *his human nature*, addressing himself to *His* God and *our* God, and that He alludes not at all to that other nature in which He was divine? Jesus, as God, has no prayer to put up to God, for all that the Father hath is His; but while clothed with the form and nature of man, He, as *man*, stood in need of support, and prayed for that comfort which in consequence he obtained."

94. *Sermons, on various Occasions. By the late Francis Webb. The Third Edition. 8vo. pp. 463. Hunter.*

OF the very worthy Author of these Sermons, who, after having been

him to the field: when these and his country had such high demands upon his virtue, he readily obeyed, and bravely ventured that life, which was the ornament of the age, in defence and for the protection of that throne, which his Royal Father so long honoured and adorned. He reduced his rebellious foe into subjection, and with mercy, equal to his fortitude, pardoned that enemy, whom justice might have condemned*. He triumphed as much by his clemency as he did by his sword; and at once gave a happy and most illustrious instance of that union of compassion and magnanimity, which characterizes the man, the hero, and the Christian.

“When war, of a less atrocious, horrid and unnatural sort, called him again to the field in foreign parts, he willingly submitted to every difficulty, toiled through dangers that would have discouraged kings, while he endured them like a common veteran. In one of those great enterprises, where every thing is put upon the issue and success of the day; when the enemy behaved resolutely bold, and his own troops, fired by his example, intrepidly valiant: at a time which afforded him a fair opportunity of displaying his wisdom as a General, and fortitude as a hero, he immortalized the day of combat with his behaviour and his BLOOD. Where the fate of the war was not determined, it was kept in suspense by his sword: at length he returned to honour and renown, to the rejoicing sight of his countrymen, whom, while he esteemed them as a Prince, he loved as an Englishman.

“The latter services of this illustrious man, I will be bold to say, bespake the hero indeed: suffice it to remark, that in Hanover the duty of a son overcame the glorious ambition of the hero; here he made a sacrifice that finished his character, however it seemed at first to eclipse his merit. When he returned, he only submitted to a resignation of his military honours, content with having *deserved* well of his country.

“There is a tax which true virtue and greatness always pay, upon the rigorous exaction of a prejudiced world; and the manner of doing this adds a

dignity to the other excellences of the character: it is, to bear the weight of public odium *undeserved* and *unavoided*. It is the part of a little soul and abject mind, either actually to feel, or severely resent, the unprovoked injuries that either prejudice or vice can offer. If the contrary be as sure a sign of true nobility, no prince ever gave more conspicuous and illustrious evidences that such a nobility was his, than the prince whose death we now deplore. Not all his public services could save him from censure. He, who had encountered and triumphed over his foes, and escaped from every hostile attempt upon his life, found at last the shaft of envy pointed against him by his own countrymen; he who had deserved the united thanks and acclamations of a kingdom, had some mouths opened against him in opprobrious abuse. But his virtue made him superior to every base and *calumniating* attack: and the attempts to sully his character, and obscure his glory, served but to cast around each additional lustre, and to exhibit them to the fairest advantage.

“Unmoved by that censure which could never reach, however aimed, the height of his merit and honour, he did not retire into obscurity; he knew that his wisdom and care were the most important, by how much the less they were solicited: he, therefore, by his counsels, endeavoured still to save that nation which before he had saved and protected by his courage. He saw us, by the prevalence of contending parties, by the ambition of one man, the base designs of many, and the distracted interests of all, sinking fast into anarchy and ruin. He saw those discharged from their honours, and dismissed from the throne, who were the ornaments of their station. He saw the helm of government rudely managed, after it had been taken out of the hands of the most skilful pilot, and turned far from the port of the PUBLIC GOOD. He then wisely interfered with that authority his high station and eminent abilities authorized—endeavoured to compose the animosities that prevailed—to still the spirit of party contention—to convert all to the

* “The Author cannot but with destestation remember the base aspersions cast upon the humanity for which this illustrious Prince was so eminently remarkable, at a time when all lovers of their country ought to have hailed him as their deliverer. The report of any cruel or inhuman orders attending, or following, the day of victory over the rebel army, is as false as it is vile: it arose first, and has been propagated since alone by those whose rebel hearts led them to stain that glory, the cause of which they inwardly lamented. It is with the greatest pleasure that I can, after repeated inquiry, and the best information, which I received from a worthy officer who attended the Prince, clear him from this base aspersion upon his heroic character.”

public good—and, with a certain greatness of mind, which few princes have discovered, personally applied to the greatest statesman in the world, to assume again the reins of abdicated power, as the only means of saving this great people, rent and distracted by their own dissensions, caused *at first* by a name so truly odious, and measures so detestable, that it becomes not me in this place, to give them their true calling.

“In the midst of these negotiations, which every true lover of his country formed the most elevated hopes of seeing brought to the happiest conclusion, when such a Prince was employed; at a time, when his wisdom and counsels seemed as necessary, as once were his courage and arm, for the safety of the nation; at a time, when the friends of liberty rejoiced in the propitious aspect which affairs began to resume; when all our hopes and our eager eyes were turned to him as our unprejudiced friend, WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, a Prince of true dignity and virtue, of the greatest condescension, the rewarder of merit, the guardian of England, the terror of her foes, and the ornament of his illustrious house, died.

“BRITONS! after the tribute of a tear to the memory of one so great, whom you had once so much reason to admire and love, and whom you now so justly lament, turn to yourselves. If you have those of like abilities whom you can trust, upon whom you can rely, and whose counsels you can follow, rejoice. But, if you must still mourn, apply to God—avert the judgment which such an awful event might presage; and pray that those may be raised to honour and trust, who will best supply the loss of that illustrious Prince whom you now mourn.

“Ye Kings of the earth! Ye Princes of the People! In this fate of greatness read your own. Nor palaces of grandeur, nor crowns of glory, nor thrones Imperial, can protect you from the stroke of Death. When this tyrant advances, all your pomp will be reduced to common show; your crowns you yourselves will put by, with sickly rejection; your sceptres will appear the pageant of an hour, and your thrones yield you neither comfort nor support; and if you be not surrounded with guards of your own virtues, none other can protect you.

“From this, and every instance of mortality, let us all learn the state of sublunary happiness. The pomps, the fashions, the honours, and glories of this world, how soon they fade away! They do not satisfy us when they are possessed, but always pain us when we are deprived of them.”

One more extract, and that a short one, shall be given:—

“When I consider this Nation, rising from the smallest beginnings, through such a variety of conquests and changes, subject to such numberless revolutions, and surrounded by such enemies, with the wars in which we have been embroiled, to that pitch of glory to which we have arrived, and that eminence in arts, sciences, and improvements of every kind, we have attained; I cannot but think, and auspiciously hope, that the greatest events are connected with us: that as, in the course of Providence, we have been so remarkably favoured and protected, so we shall continue, till the great scheme of Divine Providence be completed in and by us. And notwithstanding so many symptoms of a declining state appear, yet the cause of Liberty will not fall, until an opening be made for her reception in some other part of the world—a part, perhaps, where a great empire shall arise, and extend itself, affording room for the reception of freedom and her wide dominion, where Religion shall lift aloft its banner, uncontrolled by state violation, and free from sacerdotal entanglement and papal usurpation; an empire that shall afford a safe retreat and asylum to all the uncorrupted sons of Freedom, when Liberty shall be forcibly driven from every other realm; an empire that shall open a wide theatre for the display of the grand transactions of providential wisdom—transactions marked with more than human manners and characters; that shall not relate to this or any other nation alone; that shall bear instamped upon them the broad seal of God himself, either evidently pointing to or exactly accomplishing the grand designs of his providence; fulfilling ancient prophecies; leading our posterity, happy in future days, to see the glorious kingdom of the Messiah rising by degrees out of the revolutions and destruction of the kingdoms of this world.”

How appropriate is the former part of this quotation to the present times! The latter part of it, written in 1765, was prophetic, and has actually in many respects been verified. But long, very long may it be, before the decline of the Parent State renders it necessary to seek protection in “the great Empire.” In this happy Country, thanks to an indulgent Providence, we are not only unacquainted either with “state violation,” or “sacerdotal entanglement,” but have been happily also preserved from those evils which, under the fictitious name of Liberty,

Liberty, convulsed almost all the Nations around us to their centre.

95. *Original Dramas; containing Royal Beneficence, or The Emperor Alexander; Winter; Kendrew, or The Coal Mine; The Force of Conscience; Mrs. Jordan and The Methodist; and The Salutary Reproof: with Prefaces and Notes.* By James Plumptre, B. D. *Vicar of Great Gransden, Hunts, and formerly Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.* 12mo, pp. 254. Rivingtons.

Mr. Plumptre, already well known by his "Sacred Songs," and many other serious publications, aware that "Sermons are less read than Tales," has here presented to the publick six Moral and Religious Discourses in a *Dramatic* form; by which he has ingeniously contrived at once to furnish instruction, adapted to all capacities, for the preservation of life, in a variety of accidents to which all are liable; and to convey that instruction in a mode which may at the same time contribute to fit them for another and a better world.

Each of the Dramas has an appropriate Preface, explanatory of the particular subject on which it is founded; and the Volume is introduced by a Preface of some length, in which some objections of the Author's friends are candidly adduced, and rationally answered.

There may be many reasons why these Dramas are not adapted to the Stage; and Mr. Plumptre tells us that two of them have been offered to the Managers, and refused; but he adds,

"I beg to be understood in this case as not making any *complaint* of injustice or unkindness, a practice too common with authors who have had their pieces rejected, and to which I have myself given way, on a former occasion, many years ago. It is natural, in such a case, for an author,—a being proverbially, and it should seem almost, by constitution, necessarily, *irritable*—to feel *disappointed*. But it is right for him to reflect, that there are at least *two* parties to be considered in the case, and perhaps several more,—not merely *himself*, but the Manager, the Performers, the Licensor, the Critics, and the Publick; and, though his piece should really possess merit, yet, amid the *many* which are submitted to the manager, he has a right to select not only what he himself approves, and which may be acceptable to the publick; but, also, that it may justly determine a manager in considering what is the cha-

acter, and what are the manners of the person with whom he is perhaps to have no small share of intercourse. He who sues for a *favour*,—and, if it be *not* such, why does he sue for it, and why is he hurt at a refusal?—must not expect that it is to be obtained by assuming the tone of a dictator or a dispenser of favours. If the terms be such that he cannot accede to them, his part seems to be—*forbearance*.

Mr. Plumptre concludes his Preface by a respectful notice of the second edition of *The Family Shakspeare*; not, as before, containing only twenty of Shakspeare's Plays, and without an Editor's name, but containing all his plays, and with the name of *Thomas Bowdler, Esq.* as Editor. [See p. 336.]

"Of this Work," he says, "I have given my opinion before, in the Notes to my Discourses on the Stage (p. 222.) It certainly does not go far enough, according to my own ideas of Stage reform; but I think it calculated to do much good, and consider the encouragement it has met as a pledge that the public appreciate its value, and are inclined towards promoting the object of the work. For my own work, executed on more strict principles, I must not expect a more extensive patronage; my hope and my desire is, that I may "fit audience find, though few," and that, from such an audience I may be so happy as to obtain their approbation and applause."

From the strongly good tendency of these little Dramas, it is to be hoped that Mr. Plumptre will not be disappointed in his reasonable and modest expectations.

96. *The Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of The Holy Scriptures, in Families.* By Lindley Murray. 12mo, pp. 43. Longman and Co.

As the Author of several useful publications on the subjects of morality and education, Mr. Murray has repeatedly received our approbation; which he also well deserves for the little treatise now before us:

"He is fully persuaded, that a great number of persons, many more perhaps than he contemplates, are seriously engaged in the regular practice of this duty; and therefore, to them, no observations are necessary, to recommend the continuance of what they have found to be of such high importance and advantage. But there are, doubtless, many others, who do not think it incumbent on them to peruse so frequently these
Sacred

Sacred Writings; or who believe, that their daily occupations preclude them, from devoting so much of their time to this regular employment.

"It is for the consideration of this description of persons, that the writer of these observations has ventured to present to them his views of this very interesting subject; and to encourage them to an employment, from which so many comforts and benefits are to be derived. It is not the author's design to treat the subject extensively: a short discussion of it is more consonant with his intentions, and perhaps more likely to prove useful. But whatever imperfections may appear in the performance, he indulges a hope, that it will not be considered as of too presuming a nature, nor be found wholly unproductive of good effects."

"The pious and venerable Bishop Horne, in describing the excellence of the Holy Scriptures, thus expresses himself:

"The Scriptures are wonderful, with respect to the matter which they contain, the manner in which they are written, and the effects which they produce. They contain the sublimest spiritual truths, veiled under external ceremonies, figurative descriptions, typical histories, parables, similitudes, &c. When properly opened and enforced, they terrify and humble; they convert and transform; they console and strengthen. Who but must delight to study and to observe these testimonies of the will and the wisdom, the love and the power, of God most high! While we have these Holy Writings, let us not waste our time, misemploy our thoughts, and prostitute our admiration, by doating on human follies, and wondering at human trifles.

"The Scriptures are the appointed means of enlightening the mind with true and saving knowledge. They show us what we were, what we are, and what we shall be: they show us what God has done for us, and what he expects us to do for him: they show us the adversaries we have to encounter, and how to encounter them with success: they show us the mercy and the justice of the Lord, the joys of Heaven, and the pains of Hell. Thus will they give to the simple, in a few days, an understanding of those matters, which philosophy, for whole centuries, sought in vain."

"The sentiments of that eminent scholar, the late Sir William Jones, are so correct and striking, and contain so strong a confirmation of the point we are endeavouring to maintain, that we have pleasure in producing them, for the reader's particular attention. *That distin-*

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guished writer, who was in the daily practice of perusing these invaluable Scriptures, made the following note at the end of his Bible:

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures; and I am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its Divine origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age and language they may have been composed.—This excellent person no doubt received, from the frequent perusal of these Divine writings, the consolation and pleasure which he has described them to be so well adapted to convey."

97. *A Defence of the Church and Universities of England, against such injurious Advocates as Professor Monk, and the Quarterly Review for January 1819.* By Sir James Edward Smith, M. D. F. R. S. &c. President of the Linnæan Society. 8vo, pp. 107. Longman and Co.

AUDI alteram partem, is an old and a good maxim; and on that principle we recommend this pamphlet to the attentive perusal of all who are any way interested in the controversy. The learned President of the Linnæan Society has certainly been harshly treated by the learned Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge; and it is to be lamented that such animosities should subsist between Scholars of such superior excellence in their respective departments of Literature and Science. But the first attack from the press (and that a severe one) appeared in the "Considerations respecting Cambridge, more particularly relating to its Botanical Professorship." A retaliation (still severer) followed in "A Vindication of the University," &c. to which the present publication is an able Reply.

"Having been disappointed," Sir James says, "of reading a course of Botanical Lectures, last Spring, in the University of Cambridge, to which I had, as a stranger, been invited by the Vice Chancellor and the Botanical Professor, I judged it necessary to publish an account of the reasons which procured me the honour of such a solicitation, and which led me, with all possible readiness, to accede to it. I was obliged, at the same time, to detail the unexpected causes, which had defeated the intended purpose."

"How

"How I came to excite so much displeasure in Professor Monk himself, is not easily to be accounted for. In the strong and indignant censure I was obliged to pass on the conduct of the *leaders* of the opposition to my intended course of lectures, I by no means designed to include all who signed the remonstrance to the Vice Chancellor; nor did I consider the Greek Professor as any longer a party in that disgraceful measure. I learned very soon that his opinion was, in some degree, changed; and that his principle of opposition was rather against the Vice Chancellor, with whom he had recently had a difference, than against me. I therefore waited upon him, and obtained great satisfaction from the apparent rectitude and candour of his motives, as far as I was concerned. I was no less explicit, and we seemed to part, as we afterwards met in the Senate-house, with mutual good will."

In summing up his answers to the Quarterly Review, Sir James says,

"I have nothing to do with Party Writers, nor do I pledge myself to answer, or even to read, any thing that may appear further in this controversy. If it should seem to me fit, on any future occasion, to touch again on some of the more important and interesting discussions, into which I have been led, it will not be with any reference to my present adversary or adversaries, whose enmity I hope to forget, as readily as I have repelled their censures, and refuted their reasoning."

98. *The Revival of Popery, its Intolerant Character, Political Tendency, Encroaching Demands, and Unceasing Usurpations: detailed in a Series of Letters to William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. With an Appendix; containing copious Extracts from the Notes, inculcating Persecution, which are annexed to the authorized Roman Catholic Bible, and Remarks on the Woful Corruption of Holy Scripture.* By William Blair, Esq. A. M. 8vo, pp. 259. Ogl., and Co.

IN a series of XXIX Letters, this able and zealous Advocate for the prosperity of the Protestant Establishment in Church and State points out the dangers to which it is exposed by the Claims of the Roman Catholics; and, in an introductory Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce, thus briefly, but forcibly, states his "apprehensions:"

"The time has at length arrived, Sir, conceive, when the religious and civil privileges of Protestants in this empire are threatened with imminent danger—

when the augmenting intolerance, activity, and strength of their adversaries inspire them with increasing confidence of success,—when new measures of attack are devised, and dormant Papal institutions are re-established,—when clamorous demands are made on the Legislature for an unconditional repeal of ancient fundamental statutes, essential to the very existence of a Protestant constitution,—when such unconstitutional claims are urged with a pertinacity and renewed vehemence, which no negative voice of the Crown or of Parliament has been able to repress,—and when the obvious design of these annually encroaching demands, is not for obtaining any natural right or liberty, but for gaining a large measure of POLITICAL POWER, which may be easily abused, to the irreparable loss or injury of Protestant freedom.

"Sir, 'a rumour has lately been prevalent, that the Roman Catholics expect to gain admission into Parliament, not by a direct concession of their claims, but by a side-wind'—which, if true, shows how one clandestine step inspires the reasonable hope of another being taken! When a late concession was made, under circumstances which surprised the nation, a Roman Catholic Editor of a daily print in London, used the following exulting language: 'The road to military fame AND POWER is now thrown open to the Roman Catholics; and in making this GREAT CONCESSION, it would seem as if EVERY point of importance were conceded with it,' &c. He then reminds the reader of his newspaper, that if danger be apprehended 'from their machinations, you have thereby granted them the means of inflicting a vital injury;' and he confidently asks, 'Should they be disposed to turn their swords against the State, COULD A VOTE IN PARLIAMENT DISARM THEM?' If the Catholics be enemies to the State, they have obtained TOO MUCH POWER."

99. *Repertorium Bibliographicum; or some account of the most celebrated British Libraries.* 8vo, pp. 721. W. Clarke.

OF our Public Libraries, we have no Catalogues of their present contents, the British Museum excepted. The valuable Manuscripts in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth-palace were arranged a few years by order of the present Archbishop, and a detailed Catalogue was printed for private distribution; but the volume is in few hands. The works of the same country are now

grand scale; and it is a matter of peculiar interest to the inexperienced collector, to be acquainted with the leading contents of these repositories.

The volume before us appears to be compiled with care, and sufficiently methodised for easy reference. A sketch of the principal Foreign public libraries, by way of Introduction, precedes the accounts of the public Literary establishments of this country. From these, and the most celebrated private libraries, many very curious volumes are here noted down in alphabetical order.

The selections from the sale catalogues of the last twenty years, afford ample and curious information respecting the value of rare books at different periods.

A most copious Index of all the books noticed in the volume, with the prices they sold for at various sales, and by whom purchased, form altogether a mass of information of essential use to bibliographers.

The book, a small impression of which only is taken off, contains an interior view of the Bodleian Library, and some elegant portraits of several of our eminent collectors, among whom stand conspicuous the late John Duke of Roxburgh, Dr. Gosset, Rev. T. Crofts, John Townley, esq. Joseph Planta, esq. &c.

The author, under an assumed name we believe, professes himself a *bibliophilist*, that is, a sober lover of books, —not a maniac, in opposition to the Bibliomaniacs of the day.

Some pleasantries on these subjects, and the *Roxburghers*, is promised, gratis, about the middle of June, to the subscribers of the *Repertorium Bibliographicum*.

100. *Fifteen Sermons, taken from the Discourses of the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D. D. Bishop of Down and Connor. To which are added, Three Sermons, preached upon Public Occasions. By the Rev. D. Lysons, M. A. F. R. S. and E. S. A. Rector of Radmarton, in the county of Gloucester. 8vo, pp. 432. Cadell and Davies.*

THE original Author of these Sermons, and the present Editor, are both too well known to require either an introduction to the Reader, or an eulogium on their talents. But Mr. Lysons, in a short Advertisement, observes, that

“ Dr. Jeremy Taylor is well known to have been one of the most pious and eloquent Divines of the seventeenth century.

“ His Sermons abound in earnest exhortations to repentance and a holy life, expressed in the most energetic and awakening language; but it has been often lamented that, in many respects, they are not adapted for general reading. It is sufficient, perhaps, to remark, that the very numerous allusions to classical authors, and the frequent quotations from their works, render them unfit for that purpose. It has been the object of the Editor to retain the most beautiful and useful passages of this eminent Divine; and so to arrange what he has selected from some of his best Sermons, as to form connected discourses of a moderate length.

“ He has seldom presumed to alter the language of the Original, except in occasionally exchanging obsolete expressions for those which are more in use; and, except in the conclusion of the Advent Sermon, he has added no more of his own than was necessary for the purposes of connection.”

The selected Sermons are on the following subjects:

1. Domesday, or Christ's Advent to Judgment.—2. The return of Prayers, or the condition of a prevailing Prayer.—3. Of Godly Fear.—4. The Flesh and the Spirit.—5. Of Lukewarmness and Zeal, or Spiritual Fervour.—6. The descending and entailed Curse cut off.—7. The invalidity of a late or death-bed Repentance.—8. The faith and patience of the Saints, or the righteous cause oppressed.—9. The mercy of the divine Judgments, or God's method in curing Sinners.—10. The Miracles of the divine Mercy.—11. The Righteousness Evangelical.—12. The Christian Conquest over the Body of Sin.—13. Faith working by Love.—14. On the Resurrection.—15. On the frailty of Human Life.

The three original Sermons of Mr. Lysons, were preached on suitable occasions.

1. Preached before the Putney Association, Aug. 5, 1798.—2. Preached at Putney, March 12, 1800, a day appointed for a General Fast.—3. At Gloucester Assizes, March 10, 1811, before Mr. Justice Laurence and Mr. Baron Graham.

The last of these Sermons is thus impressively concluded:

“ It is in vain to expect on earth a full and perfect retribution for every crime, or a reward for every virtue; the Almighty has reserved that privilege to himself,

himself, to be exercised on that great day when he will render to every man according to his works. In the mean time it behoves mankind to imitate, as much as may be, his impartiality in the detection and punishment of those crimes which affect the welfare of society, and fall under human cognizance.

"This is not to be accomplished but by establishing a tribunal, which, as far as human imperfection can make it so, shall be a just criterion of the truth; a tribunal at which the innocent may receive protection; the guilty, condemnation. Such a tribunal may our constitution boast of in the *Trial by Jury*; a trial the best adapted for the investigation of truth, of any that ever has, or perhaps could be instituted. Every individual who has the happiness of living under the protection of the British Constitution, may have the satisfaction of knowing that he can neither suffer in his property, his liberty, or his person, for the imputation of any crime, but by the verdict of twelve of his neighbours and equals, (chosen with every care that the law could devise, to prevent partiality or prejudice,) who shall unanimously concur in thinking him guilty.

"Nay, so tender are our laws of the reputation as well as of the lives and properties of every member of the community, that no person can be called upon to answer for a capital crime, but on the previous accusation of twelve or more of his fellow subjects, who shall think, upon the evidence submitted to them, that there are the strongest presumptions of his guilt. Such, indeed, are the safeguards which our constitution has provided against unjust prosecutions, that instances of innocent persons having fallen victims to malice, or to prejudice, are in this country very rare.

"On the other hand, no rational means are left untried, which may tend to the detection of guilt, the most solemn oath being administered to every witness, by which he engages to discover 'the whole truth;' the whole of what he knows concerning the crime of which a prisoner is accused.

"That this oath should always be administered with that decorum and solemnity which so awful an appeal to the Almighty demands, is not only a duty of high obligation in point of reverence towards God, but of the utmost importance to society, by its obvious effects on the minds of those to whom it is addressed.

"If among my present hearers there are any whom the laws of their country have called upon to aid the cause of public justice, by giving evidence during

the approaching solemnity, to such I address myself. Consider seriously what an important duty you are about to fulfil. Whatever human wisdom could devise, for the investigation of truth, our Constitution has adopted; but, upon your veracity, on your conscientious adherence to the oaths you are about to take, it depends whether the objects of public justice shall be defeated or accomplished. What a responsibility then is yours.

"If through affection or favour, through false delicacy, or any other motive, you conceal that evidence which is necessary for the conviction of a criminal, you break the solemn engagement you have made with your Creator, and you become answerable for the future wrongs, which the man escaping by your favour, may do to society. Much, indeed, are you to be pitied, if justice calls upon you to do outrage to the feelings of friendship, or of natural affection; but even then the sacrifice must be made. God requires your oath at your hands; the public good requires that justice should have its dues. Nay if it be, as the Scripture language strongly expresseth it, *thy brother, the son of thy mother, or thy friend, which is as thine own soul, neither must thou spare him: neither must thou conceal.*

"On the other hand, let no private pique, no lurking revenge prompt you to aggravate the crimes of the accused, or prejudice the minds of those by whose verdict he is to stand or fall. Above all, far be it from any of you to '*bear false witness against your neighbour.*' It is a weapon fit only for the assassin, who, confident of concealment, aims the deadly blow; false confidence, perhaps—for even the most crafty are sometimes taken in their own snares; but should they elude the eye of human justice, the triumph of their security will be but short. At that awful tribunal, before which the secrets of all hearts must be disclosed, they will receive the sentence of condemnation, whilst, as a sore aggravation of their punishment, they will see the innocent victim of their falsehood acquitted by their Almighty Judge, and entering the realms of joy."

101. *The Path of Duty, a Moral Tale in four books: Pleasing Recollections, derived from a Tour in Monmouthshire: Essays on Subjects Moral and Sacred, with some other lighter Pieces.* By Mason Chamberlin, Author of *Equality*; a *Poem*; and *Ocean*, a *Poem*. See, pp. 155. Nichols and Sons.

vehicle of endeavouring to
 he mind to the grandest ob-
 e Religion has to present.
 e his longer poems much re-
 foug's Nights Thoughts in
 r; and a very numerous class
 ly, those who are called se-
 ple, will find in these verses
 armonious coincidence with
 ural train of thinking. Some
 yms are solemn and impre-
 d could not fail of fine effect,
 t to Music, and accompanied
 organ. As these, however,
 ets which only one order of
 will regard, we shall select
 wing amusing and just

or a *Modern Terrific Romance*.
 dreary recess of a close-planted
 od,

a Castle for ages has stood.

too a pale bleeding Spectre in
 site

round its rude walls in the dead

e rain bears in torrents, fierce

nds howl around,

w sullen murmur breaks forth

on the ground.

me Hero, in courage fit match

r a host,

rth in determin'd pursuit of the

eps the whole place in perpetual

fright,

close of the day to the dawning

me Heroine a close winding

age explore,

ducts her at length to a low Gu-

most wond'rous) has never been

und out before.

lamp be extinguish'd, let one

ble ray

noon, thro' a chink in the wall

t for a moment escapes from a

oud;

t darkness, thick darkness, its

grop'd in this horrible place for

while,

find out a room, in this half-

murder most foul was committed

f old;

rm and order, the tale to unfold,

orm-eaten trunk the apartment

dorn,

ng some manuscripts mouldy and

table and chair, thickly cover'd

ith dust;

batter'd helmet; a cuirass all

st!

gger, with three drops of blood

n the blade,

inches distance he skilfully laid!

turning a key, let the Sp etre

pear,

ne *Maniac* displays not a symp-

nt of fear.

At this solemn time, let her lover attain
 By a track, which till now he has sought
 for in vain,

The mysterious abode; be surpris'd with
 the maid,

By the Lord of the Castle; pursu'd and
 betray'd.

Let the trumpet be sounded; the drum
 beat to arms,

And the place be assail'd. In the midst

Let the Baron be slain, yet confess ere

he fall,

The soul deed brought to light. To the

Let the clock at this critical moment

strike one!

Set the Pile in a blaze, and the business

Pp. 345-7.

102. *The History and Antiquities of the
 Parochial Church of St. Saviour,
 Southwark, by W. G. Moss, and the
 Rev. J. Nightingale. 4to. pp. 96; and
 XVII plates. Sherwood and Co.*

THE fair promises held out in the
 Prospectus of this Work (see vol.
 LXXXVII. ii. 331.) have been cre-
 ditably fulfilled, both by Mr. Nightingale,
 as the Historian, and Mr. Moss,
 the Graphic Illustrator, who is a ris-
 ing and promising young Artist.

The Four Parts are uniformly beau-
 tiful; and Mr. Moss thus gratefully
 addresses his friends:

“ The Proprietor cannot take leave of
 his Subscribers, without once more ten-
 dering them his grateful acknowledg-
 ments for the patronage and support
 they have honoured him with during its
 progress. At the same time he begs
 leave to assure them, that he has not re-
 stricted himself, either in labour or ex-
 pence, to render the graphical portion,
 the production of which formed the more
 immediate end of his exertions, as com-
 plete as possible, that his work might
 prove itself worthy of their approbation.
 This may also serve to account for the
 delay which has taken place in its com-
 pletion. Those who have had experience
 in works of this nature, will know that
 it is not always possible to have the
 Plates speedily executed. The Proprietor
 likewise begs leave to state, that he
 has given, without any additional ex-
 pence to his Subscribers, a greater num-
 ber of Plates, as well as more Letter-press,
 than he had engaged to do by the condi-
 tions of his first Prospectus.”

We shall be glad to see that such
 talents are stimulated by success to
 future exertions of a similar nature.
 Several of the London Churches which
 escaped the great fire would furnish
 excellent subjects.

103. *A Supplement to the Ninth Portion of the Warburtonian Lectures; containing Answers to certain Objections, edited in "The British Critic," in relation to that Work; and serving to introduce a considerable body of additional Evidence, adapted to illustrate and corroborate, still further, the particular Points objected to by the Critic.* By Philip Allwood, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 183. Rivingtons.

HAVING in vol. LXXXVII. i. p. 239, given an unbiassed opinion of Mr. Allwood's Lectures, we do not feel inclined to enter into the objections of our learned friends in the "British Critic," and shall therefore only say that they are in this "Supplement" very ably combated.

104. *Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the subjects of Organization and Life, being an Answer to the Views of M. Bichot, Sir T. C. Morgan, and Mr. Lawrence, upon those points.* By the Rev. Thomas Rennell, A. M. Vicar of Kensington, and Christian Advocate of the University of Cambridge. 1819, pp. 140. Rivingtons

WHEN Aristotle or his predecessors first reduced all elementary properties to air, earth, fire, and water, it is evident that every thing went wrong, till the system was overthrown by Lord Bacon. We believe, that elementary properties are not yet known to their full extent; and the result is, that all enquiries must be imperfect and mostly erroneous, because the principles are not ascertained. In our opinion, therefore, the first step is to determine the principle or elementary property, or law of nature, applicable to the subject, like Newton's gravity, before any deduction is attempted. The parties quoted in the title, and the author, are much too respectable to be talked of lightly. The gentlemen reprobated are pursuing their own subject professionally, and (as is not uncommon with medical gentlemen) confound matter with the action of matter, as if they were one and the same. An Idea exists, beyond question, and yet is not corporeal; still it has the power of influencing the whole bodily frame. It is upon this incorporeal existence of ideas, that the immortality of the soul is founded in the main, so far as such a doctrine is derived from

mere reason; and we believe the origin of this property to be the divine attribute of life, communicated at the period of creation. M. Bichot and the other gentlemen make life to be the effect of certain organic structures, as if any mere assemblage of material things could create another thing which has no material existence, such as is an *idea*. This is, as nearly as we understand it, the point at issue between Mr. Rennell and the gentlemen whose opinions he controverts. Their error seems to lie in not considering the powers or principles, by which organic matter acts, to be properties, conferred by the annexation of the divine attribute, Life; and we are inclined to think so, because life or self-moving agency belongs to Deity only. The sum, then, of our philosophy is simply this, that all the powers and principles by which we act, are simple elementary divine properties incorporated with the bodily organs, but capable of distinct existence, because Thought, Memory, Reflexion, and other intellectual qualities, which have no corporeal form, can never be consequent upon matter. It is a misfortune that people now know nothing of Plato's doctrine of ideas.

It is needless to add, that Mr. Rennell treats the subject in a masterly manner*, and ably vindicates the glory of God, who is certainly insulted by attribution of his properties to incapable subjects; and in our opinion, most unnecessarily, because nothing more is wanting than due consideration of the universality and ubiquity of the *Vis Divina*, pervading all creation.

105. *Remarks upon the Practicability of Mr. Robert Owen's Plan to improve the Condition of the Lower Classes.* 1819, 8vo. pp. 87. Leigh.

106. *Proposals for raising a College of Industry of all useful Trades and Husbandry, with Profit for the Rich, a plentiful Living for the Poor, and a good Education for Youth, which will be advantageous to the Government by the Increase of the People and their Riches.* By John Bellers. Lond. 1696. Re-published by Robert Owen.

WE do not know a more painful task attached to our public duty,

* See our Miscellaneous Essay p. 396.

than to be obliged to differ from well meaning persons, who either act upon wrong principles, or misapply those which are sound. There was a knowledge formerly valued, called knowledge of the world; but the only science now in vogue, among various classes, is False Philanthropy. Mr. Owen is not aware, that his Plan inevitably implies the utter destruction of all civilized society. It is impossible to render the situation of the Poor, generally and universally comfortable, without producing an increase, which will soon totally destroy all the projected improvements, unless territory could be augmented accordingly. In America, such a plan might be good; but if the population only doubles in Europe once in a century, and in America once in twenty-five years, it is evident, that, compared with an infant country [no other] our population is excessive by three-fourths. Mr. Owen's Plan is an absolute bounty upon poverty; it incorporates and colleges the Poor—it removes them from all dependance and connexion with the rest of society, except as persons with whom they are bound to maintain a natural state of warfare. They are to be fed, clothed, and educated, by indefeasible right. Delegates, upon discontent, are chosen from each, and they act in concert. When certain demagogues went to the London Tavern, and opposed Mr. Owen's Plan, they luckily did not know its tendency; because they were men of no reading; or if, by this time, they could have brought it into bearing, the ruin of this country would have been as certain as an eruption of the Goths and Vandals, was that of Rome.—We respect Mr. Owen as to his intention; but the very idea of insulating and independencing the Poor, is madness itself.

From the insular character of England, it is, we say, that misery, so far as concerns the Poor, arises; for to suppose that an island can maintain more than a given *quota* of persons, is to suppose an estate as indefinite in increase as population. But Mr. Owen's Plan has a most unerring tendency to reduce all society to universal poverty and misery, and the whole is founded upon false premises. We affirm, that it is not possible for the wealthy to withhold their riches from the population. A rich man has not,

as such, a double appetite. His wealth is dispersed among the trading community, but neither he nor any others can take upon them to maintain in comfort all the children which the Poor of his district may think proper to produce. All riches imply past labour rendered to society, and retirement from the field to leave it open to others. But Mr. Owen's method implies unlimited and chartered increase of the population, that the Spencean Plan may ultimately ensue; and that for no good. We shudder at the possible, nay, probable consequences, of this horrible mischief, arising from false philanthropy. We know, because we think it a law of Providence, that colonization should ever exist. It is *un-English*; it is cruel. Pray, do not the sons of the first families in this kingdom emigrate to India for fortune? we want no pauper to do what his betters do not. Sister Fry is a good creature, and she wisely exhibited to the children of Vice and Misery the superior happiness of Virtue and Respectability; but there is scarcely a commissioned Officer in his Majesty's Navy, without including many in the Army, who has not been imprisoned in a floating vessel for more than a year, and often suffered more privations, besides misery from wounds, and risk and danger, than the vilest thief in our goals. A son of the King rides along the range of a battery; and, oh! Sir, how hard it is, my son should be obliged to go for a soldier! A tender delicate Bondstreet Officer *livouacks* in the open air for three weeks together, and has no fare but a turnip under a march of twenty miles a day, as in the retreat from Corunna; what does a footman, or a groom, or a maid servant, suffer, if they attend to character? Situations far above want are open to all who have honesty and industry, and continue unmarried. Further, Do not gentlemen send their wild sons to sea, and teach all their children not to marry, or expect superfluities, until they have earned them? Ah! says the false Philanthropist, this is hard for the Poor!—The man of the world would pronounce such declaimers old spinsters, making of the Poor, pet dogs and cats.—The wealth and glory of England are owing to enterprize, vigour, and a laudable desire of rising in the world;

world; all which would never ensue from collegiate workhouses and spade-husbandry, mere rookeries of unfeathered bipeds.

But while we are fully satisfied that nothing can possibly be more ruinous than the plan of Mr. Owen, as a general legislated measure, we sincerely believe that farmers might remove numbers from the poor rates by allotting them small portions of land, upon good behaviour only, and not becoming chargeable; and upon this principle Mr. Owen seems to have formed his idea. He acknowledges that he is indebted for it to the old Tract of John Bellers, now republished. It is, however, to no purpose; for though it did not imply the ruinous political consequences before mentioned, to us certain, it is an inevitable result, that it fosters an increase of population, which would soon annihilate the project, unless territory could augment with it; and even then, in a century, we should have nothing but a race of gardeners; nothing but arable lands, and nothing but vegetables to eat; few or no horses; no books; and in short, Robinson Crusoe and Pitcairn's Island; Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel, in a cabbage garden (not one of Eden), and various other delectable *et ceteras*.

In short, let Philanthropy be ever accompanied with Knowledge of the World—encourage virtue—encourage industry—but always discriminate in charity—connect the master, the servant, and all classes of society, in a common interest. It is, however, utterly impossible for a moment to suppose, that all the paupers of the kingdom can be placed in the state required by Mr. Owen, insulated independence, without at once seeing their means of overpowering at option all the remaining part of society. We might mention other numerous absurdities; but we forbear, because we sincerely believe that Mr. Owen means well. In another form, as a voluntary temporary thing for the improvement of wastes, &c. the matter appears different.

To conclude, we feel it our duty imperiously to state, to our respectable readers of property, that Bible-ism and False Philanthropy, from ambition in low life, and sectarianism, have become modes of conduct, which

must, in prudence, be speedily checked. It will, in effect, actually do what the demagogues project, but are not capable of doing. For our own parts we shall always admire Le Sage and Harry Fielding; and never believe visionary plans for the Poor practicable elsewhere than in hot climates; and there no person wants more than vegetables and fruit, not firing, lodging, or clothing. Asia can support an extensive population, but Europe cannot.—This is enough for men of business.

107. *The Patriot Father, a Play in Five Acts. Freely translated from the German of Augustus Von Kotzebue, by Frederick Shoberl. Truro, 1818, 8vo, pp. 99.*

WE are glad to see the race of learned and ingenious Printers once more revived. Mr. Shoberl, who is the Printer and Proprietor of the Royal Cornwall Gazette of Truro, has here given a spirited translation of an affecting Drama in blank verse. The plot is extremely simple, chiefly devoted to a powerful exhibition of maternal feelings, the noblest affection of Nature. The following lines are in the best manner of Kotzebue:

“Who boldly buffers

The stormy surge, retains some chance of life.

The worm is trampled on—not so the bee:
The strongest shun its little venom'd shaft;
And thus the firmness of th' infirm themselves

Oft gains respect from might.” P. 35.

108. *Observations on the Necessity of Parochial Fever Wards; with Remarks on the present extensive Spread of Fever. By James Parkinson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 1818, 8vo, pp. 20.*

MR. Parkinson very judiciously recommends the revival of what have been called Pest-houses, for Fever, as well as Small Pox. He also adduces some very important hints for the reflection of Magistrates (pp. 18, 19), viz. the spread of contagion, arising from the commitment of vagrants to crowded goals, without directing the necessary precaution of isolating them from the other prisoners. The matter of this Pamphlet is highly good; not false philanthropy.

* See a Memoir of Kotzebue, and an account of his lamentable death, in our last Number, p. 373.

109. *A Dictionnaire des Verbes Français; or, A Dictionary of French Verbs, showing their different Governments: to which is prefixed a Table of the Irregular Verbs, and some Remarks on the Tenses of the Conjugations and the Article.* By I. C. Tarver, Master of the French and Italian Languages, at the Macclesfield Grammar School. Baldwin, and Co.

THIS Work treats on the government and various significations of French Verbs, illustrated by instructive examples. By its alphabetical arrangement, the scholar is enabled to determine which preposition or case must follow any verb; and thus the greatest difficulty in the French language is surmounted, and one which no general rule can reach.—As the utility of this book is so evident, we have to regret that it is too expensive for the generality of schools, and hope, in the next edition, the Author will make it less costly.

110. *A Vindication of the Enquiry into Charitable Abuses, with an Exposure of the Misrepresentations contained in the Quarterly Review.* 8vo, pp. 129. Longman and Co.

THE supposed "misrepresentations" not being before our Readers; it may suffice to say that the object of this "Vindication" is,

"To discuss the measures pursued by the Committee for enquiry into the Education of the Poor, and of the charities devoted to that purpose, and also to canvass the different charges which have been brought against the Committee, and more particularly Mr. Brougham, the Chairman."

The present Pamphlet concludes by an observation, that

"No real benefit will result from the labours and the exertions of the Education Committee, without a full and searching enquiry is made into the foundation, funds, and administration of every charitable institution in the country, whether visited or not, and that, by persons fully authorized to compel the production of all necessary documents and evidence."

111. *Peter Bell, a Tale, in Verse,* by William Wordsworth. 8vo, pp. 88. Longman and Co.

THIS delectable Tale cannot but excite the admiration of the present times; and will undoubtedly be con-

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sidered by Prince Posterity as one of the brightest gems in the Author's collected volumes: It is not the ephemeral production of the day; but "has, in its manuscript state, nearly survived its minority; for it first saw the light in the summer of 1798."

In a Prefatory address to his worthy friend Mr. Southey, the Poet says,

"During this long interval, pains have been taken at different times to make the production less unworthy of a favourable reception; or, rather, to fit it for filling *permanently* a station, however humble, in the Literature of my Country. This has, indeed, been the aim of all my endeavours in poetry, which, you know, have been sufficiently laborious to prove that I deem the art not lightly to be approached; and that the attainment of excellence in it, may laudably be made the principal object of intellectual pursuit by any man, who, with reasonable consideration of circumstances, has faith in his own impulses.

"The Poem of Peter Bell, as the Prologue will show, was composed under a belief that the imagination not only does not require for its exercise the intervention of supernatural agency, but that, though such agency be excluded, the faculty may be called forth as imperiously, and for kindred results of pleasure, by incidents, within the compass of poetic probability, in the humblest departments of daily life. Since that Prologue was written, you have exhibited most splendid effects of judicious daring, in the opposite and usual course. Let this acknowledgment make my peace with the lovers of the supernatural; and I am persuaded it will be admitted, that to you as a Master in that province of the art, the following Tale, whether from contrast or congruity, is a not unappropriate offering. Accept it then as a public testimony of affectionate admiration from one with whose name your's has been often coupled (to use your own words) for evil and for good."

The opening of the Poem is elegantly simple; perhaps sublime:

"There's something in a flying horse,
And something in a huge balloon;
But through the clouds I'll never float
Until I have a little Boat,
Whose shape is like the crescent-moon.
And now I have a little Boat,
In shape a very crescent moon:—
Fast through the clouds my Boat can
sail;
But if perchance your faith should fail,
Look up—and you shall see me soon!"

Seen him we have—and wept (as many other tender readers will) at the singular adventures of *Peter Bell the Potter*—at the untimely death of the sixth of his twelve wives—and at the instinct of the braying friend, who, after having lost his original master in the river, and remained for four days too sorrowful to eat, though in the middle of a fine pasture, conducted Peter Bell, first to the place where lay the drowned cottager; and then led him safely to the dwelling of the afflicted widow.

The Tale is so pleasingly melancholy, that we leave it to the good taste of those who will eagerly devour it, and haste to the conclusion:

“Here ends my Tale:—for in a trice Arrived a neighbour with his horse; Peter went forth with him straightway; And with due care ere break of day Together they brought back the Corse.

And many years did this poor Ass, Whom once it was my luck to see Cropping the shrubs of Leming-lane, Help by his labour to maintain The widow and her family.

And Peter Bell, who, till that night, Had been the wildest of his clan, Forsook his crimes, repressed his folly, And, after ten months' melancholy, Became a good and honest man.”

Four Sonnets are affixed to the Volume; and it has a most beautiful Frontispiece, of romantic scenery, engraved by Bromley, from a Picture by Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

113. *Peter Bell, a Lyrical Ballad.* pp. 29. Taylor and Hessey.

SCARCELY had we wiped away the tears which the last-mentioned Poem involuntarily produced, when this Parody of a wicked wag provoked both our laughter and our indignation.

“I do affirm” (says this nameless Writer) “that I am the REAL SIMON PURE.”

We answer in his teeth:

“Thy name may be PURE; but not THAT PURE!”

Yet the merry Bard goes on, most audaciously, to say,

“As these are the days of counterfeits, I am compelled to caution my readers against them, “for such are abroad.” However, I here declare this to be the true Peter; this to be the old original Bell. I commit my Ballad confidently to posterity. I love to read my

own poetry; it does my heart good.—
W. W.”

The “Ballad of Peter Bell” is closed by a visit to the tombs in a country church-yard, where

“—Tears are thick with Peter Bell,
Yet still he sees one blessed tomb;
Tow'rd's it he creeps with spectacles,
And bending on his leather knees,
He reads the *Lakiest* Poet's doom.

The letters printed are by fate,
The death they say was suicide;
He reads—' Here lieth W. W.
Who never more will trouble you, trouble you!”

The old man smokes who 'tis that died.
Go home, go home—old man, go home;
Peter, lay thee down at night,
Thou art happy, Peter Bell,
Say thy prayers for Alice Fell,
Thou hast seen a blessed sight.”

Let the Reader take his choice—
Arcades ambo!

113. *A Sermon upon the Influence of the Clergy in improving the Condition of the Poor.* By the Rev. William Oates, M. A. F. L. S. Preached at Ludlow, May 26, 1818, before the venerable Joseph Corbett, Archdeacon of Salop, and the Reverend the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, and published at their Request. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Plan of a Provident Society for a Country Village. Shrewsbury, 4to, pp. 58. Mawman.

THIS is a very sensible Discourse, reducing the miseries of the Poor to four grand sources, ignorance, indolence, dependance, and improvidence, especially in the article of contracting matrimony. We see philosophy well brought in to the service of Religion, in the following remark:

“The Scriptures represent human life as a scene of discipline and trial, in which we are to purify ourselves, by the exercise of faith and virtue, for a better and a happier state. To such a constitution of things, a certain quantity of evil seems absolutely necessary.”

114. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. John, Margate, Kent; for the National Schools established there.* By the Rev. Will. Wodsworth, A. M. Pemb. Coll. Cantab. Curate of Ham, next Sandwich, Rector of St. Peter, Sandwich, Master of the Grammar School there, and Chaplain to Lord Viscount Palmerston. Canterbury, 8vo. pp. 48. Rivingtons.

AN animated Discourse upon high orthodox principles, written in the Biblical-quotation method.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, May 15.—This day the reader in Geology began his course of Lectures on the "composition and geological Structure of the Earth."

CAMBRIDGE, April 23.—The Rev. James Clarke Franks, M.A. of Trinity College, was yesterday appointed Chaplain of that Society, in the room of the Rev. T. Burbaby.

So numerous have been the admissions this year at Cambridge, that Trinity College, at this time, numbers on its books no less than *nine hundred and ninety-five*, and St. John's *nine hundred and twenty-five* Students.

Nearly ready for Publication :

Dialogues, Letters, and Observations, illustrative of the purity and consistency of the doctrines of the Established Church.

Scripture Costume, exhibited in a Series of Engravings, representing the principal Personages mentioned in the Sacred Writings, drawn under the superintendance of Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, by R. SATCHWELL; with biographical sketches, and historical remarks on the manners and customs of the Eastern nations.

A Review of a Work entitled, "Remarks on Scepticism, by the Rev. J. Reonell, A.M. Vicar of Kensington, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, &c." By D. WYLKE EDWINSFORD, Esq. of Chermarthenshire.

The Third Part of Mr. BAGSTER'S Quarto Polyglott Bible.

Letters from Palestine, descriptive of a Tour through Gallilee and Judea, with some account of the Dead Sea, and the present State of Jerusalem.

The Wandering Jew; being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations, interspersed with Anecdotes of celebrated men at different periods since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, in a narrative supposed to have been written by that mysterious character.

Hallamshire: the History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield, in the county of York; with historical and descriptive notices of the parishes of Ecclesfield, Hansworth, Treton, and Whiston, and of the chapelry of Bradfield. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER.

The Seventh Number of Neale's illustrated History of Westminster Abbey.

WILD'S Illustration of the Architecture and Sculpture of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, containing sixteen plates, accompanied by an historical and descriptive account of the fabric.

The Population and Riches of Nations considered together, not only with regard

to their positive and relative increase, but with regard to their tendency to morals, prosperity, and happiness. By Sir FRANCIS BAYDARS, Bart. K. J. — This Treatise will involve a discussion of all the great questions in political economy, which have lately engaged the public attention, viz. 1. The question of productive and unproductive labour. 2. The good or evil of an increasing population. 3. The wisdom or error of the principles, and the particular enactments, of the Poor Laws. 4. The policy or impolicy of the Corn Laws. 5. The uses and abuses of metallic and paper currency. 6. How far foreign trade is beneficial, and how far an excess of exports is favourable. 7. The true principles and just limits of Taxation. 8. The true principles and just degrees of unequal ranks; and unequal distributions of property in society; and various degrees of respect for various occupations.

Statistical Annals; embracing Views of the Population, Commerce, Navigation, Fisheries, public Lands, Post Office establishment, Revenues, Mint, Military and Naval Establishments, Expenditures, Public Debt, and Sinking Fund, of the United States of America: founded on official documents, commencing on the 4th March, 1789, and ending on the 20th April, 1818. By ADAM SEYBART, M.D. a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, &c.

A Translation of M. Cagnoli's Memoir on a new and certain method of ascertaining the figure of the Earth, by means of occultations of the fixed stars; together with Notes, and an Appendix to the same. By F. BAILY.

A Narrative of Rennett, and the carrying off Mr. Horsley's child. Illustrated with Portraits of the parties concerned.

Rhetorical Exercises, by T. EWING, author of a System of Geography, &c.

A new edition of Mr. DARCY LEVER'S Young Sea Officers' Sheet Anchor, or a Guide to Practical Seamanship.

Hints on the Sources of Happiness. Addressed to her Children by a Mother. Author of "Always Happy," &c.

A third series of Tales of My Landlord, collected and arranged by JEREDIAN CLEISHBOTHAM, containing the Bride of Lammermuir, and a Legend of Montrose.

Preparing for Publication :

A new version of some of the Epistles of St. Paul and of the Epistle of St. James, in a cheap and unostentatious form. The translator has had Campbell in view, as to the arrangement and manner of the work, and much care and pains have been bestowed to exhibit the sense of the Apostles

ties faithfully, clearly, and according to the present idiom of our language.

A third vol. of Sermons, by Mr. CLAPP.

A course of singing Psalms from the Versions of Sternhold and Hopkins, and Brady and Tate, selected and arranged for general parochial use. By a Presbyterian of the Church of England, upon the plan recommended by Bishop Gibson.

A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in Normandy, France, and Germany, in three volumes. By Mr. DIDIN. The work is to arrange, both on large and small paper, with his Bibliographical Decameron.

The third and last volume of Church History. By the Rev. JOHNSON GRANT.

Travels in various Countries of the East; being a continuation of Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c. Edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A. in 4to, with Plates. This volume contains the last Travels of the late W. G. Brown, esq.; also a Journey through the Desert to Mount Sinai; another to Susa, in Persia; and various communications relating to parts of Asia Minor, Syria, and the islands and continent of Greece.

A short Account of some of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, with Remarks upon the climate and diseases of those countries. By HENRY WILLIAM CARTER, M.D. F.R.S. Ed.

Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in a series of Letters. By JOHN GAMBLE, Esq. author of Irish Sketches, &c.

The thirteenth part of Dupin's Universal History.

A Description of Modern Birmingham, emphatically termed the *Toy-shop of Europe*; whereunto are annexed, Observations made during an excursion round the town, in 1818. By Mr. PYE.

Walks of Ireland, by the late J. BERNARD TROTTER, secretary to Mr. FOX.

An Historical Account of the London Institution, with Plates, &c.; to which will be prefixed, a biographical Memoir of the late Professor Porson, with anecdotes, *jeux d'esprit*, &c. to be entitled "Porsoniana." By Mr. PARTINGTON, of that establishment.

A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent settlements on Van Diemen's Land; with a particular enumeration of the advantages which these Colonies offer for emigration, and their superiority in many respects over those possessed by the United States of America. By W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq. a native of the Colony. In one volume, 8vo.

A Free Trade essential to the Welfare of Great Britain; or, An Inquiry into the Cause of the present Distressed State of the Country, and the consequent Increase of Pauperism, Misery, and Crime. To which are added, some observations on Two Letters to the Right Hon. Rob. Peel, M. P. by one of his Constituents; the first on the pernicious effects of a variable standard of value; the second on the causes of the increase of pauperism, &c. By JOHN CLAY.

Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters, and other family papers. By OLIVER CROMWELL, Esq. who is a descendant of the family.

An Account of the Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called the "Admirable Crichton;" with notes and an appendix of original papers. By PATRICK FRAZER TYTLER, F.R.S.

County Biography; or, the Lives of eminent and Remarkable Characters, born or long resident in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; embellished with about one hundred and fifty portraits; and intended to accompany the "Excursions" through those counties.

The Complete London Tradesman; or, a Treatise on the Rationale of Trade and Commerce, as now carried on in the City and Port of London.

Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of young pupils. Illustrated with plates, by Laury.

Theory and System of Chemistry, elucidating all the Phenomena, without one single anomaly. By Dr. HARRINGTON.

Cases of Hydrophobia. By Dr. FISCHARD.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

In our last Magazine, page 349, we had the satisfaction to notice the indefatigable researches of M. Belzoni, Mr. Salt, and Mr. Caviglia*, amongst the antiqui-

* Mr. Caviglia is the owner and master of a Mediterranean trader, and enthusiastically fond of such pursuits.

ties of Upper Egypt. We have now the gratification of announcing their further success in these interesting discoveries.

Mr. Salt and Mr. Caviglia have discovered, by excavating round the Sphinx of the principal pyramid, that it is cut out of the solid rock.

Mr. Caviglia observes, that in this undertaking his first object was to examine

in the chamber of the great Pyramid he nor Mr. Salt being then that Mr. Davison had been at the of it forty years before. With a used his body, his friends remain- re to secure the other end, he de- the shaft twenty-two feet in depth : is a passage of about eight feet, a second shaft of only five feet in and four feet ten inches from this other well, somewhat tortuous, nine feet deep, where there is a about fourteen feet long and five and about the height of a man : ew shaft, somewhat inclined, com- , of ninety-nine feet in depth, ll further progress was prevented and rubbish. He found but little y in reaching the bottom, but the as excessive, and the air very im- Dissatisfied with this first attempt, wards hired some Arabs, and ab- set to work to clear away the rub- om the bottom of the well ; but e was obliged to abandon, the air o bad, that a candle would not it. Disappointed in this object, t proceeded to clear out the prin- trance of the Pyramid ; and now overed that this passage, instead of ing where it had hitherto been id, continues in the same inclina- wnward, of the same dimensions, ring its sides worked with the same the entrance, though filled nearly op with earth and stones. At the of 150 feet, the foul air became ery troublesome : however, he per- ; and having penetrated 200 feet, id a door-way on the right, from having cleared the rubbish, he imself in the bottom of the well, ere his baskets and implements ad been left on his recent attempt r it out. The opening of this pas- the well had the effect to produce irculation of air, and enabled him ue his researches without any fur- drance from that cause. The new did not terminate at the opening e well : twenty-three feet beyond e same angle of inclination, it : narrower, and then proceeded holly about twenty-eight feet further, it opened into a chamber sixty-six g and twenty-seven broad, but of il height—the floor, which is cut the rock, having never been level- be half of the length from the East rance end, is fifteen feet between nd ceiling : in the middle it is five ver, presenting the appearance of ncrement of another well ; and his it rises towards the West end, it is hardly the height of a man. ophagus was found in this apart- . On its South side is a horizontal

passage, just wide enough for a man to creep in, which terminates abruptly at the end of fifty-five feet. Another passage commences, with a kind of arch, at the East end of the chamber, which runs about forty feet into the solid body of the Pyramid.

In another undertaking Mr. Caviglia met with a rich harvest, in the success which followed his exertions to explore the contents of several of the ruined edifices and tumuli which, when viewed from the top of the great Pyramid, appear in countless numbers scattered among the pyramids, extending on the left bank of the Nile, North and South, as far as the eye can reach. They have been mentioned by travellers, but never examined before with the attention they merit. The stone buildings to which he gained access, by freeing them from the sand and rubbish with which they were choked, and which Mr. Salt supposes to be mausoleums, are generally oblong, with their walls slightly inclined inward from the perpendicular, flat-roofed, with a parapet rounded at top, and rising about a foot above the terrace. Their walls are constructed of large masses made nearly to fit with each other, though rarely rectangular. Some have doorways ornamented above with a volute, covered with hieroglyphics ; others only of square apertures, gradually narrowing inward. The doors and windows are all on the North sides—perhaps, because least exposed to the wind-carried sands from the Libyan desert. The inside of the walls of the first he examined, was stuccoed and embellished with rude paintings, one of which represented the sacred boat, another a procession ; and in the Southern extremity were found several mouldering mummies laid one over the other in a recumbent position. Many of the bones were entire, and on one skull was part of its cloth covering inscribed with hieroglyphics. The second which he examined had no paintings, but contained several fragments of statues—two of which, composing the entire body of a walking figure, almost the size of life, with the arms hanging down and resting on the thighs. Mr. Salt thinks this was intended as a portrait, the several parts of which were marked with a strict attention to nature, and coloured after life, having glass eyes or transparent stones to improve the resemblance. A head was also discovered, which Mr. Salt describes as a respectable specimen of art. Many of the fragments of granite and alabaster sculptures give a higher idea of Egyptian art than has usually prevailed, much attention being shown to the marking of the joints and muscles. In another of these buildings was a sculptured boat of a large size with a square sail, different from any now in

use on the Nile. In the first chamber were bas-reliefs of men, deer, and birds, painted to resemble nature;—the men engaged in different mechanical occupations. In the second apartment there were similar productions—a quarrel between some boat-men, executed with great spirit—men engaged in agricultural pursuits, ploughing, hoeing, sowing the corn in magazines, &c.—vases painted in vivid colours—musicians with a group of dancing women. Another chamber was without embellishment; a fourth had figures and hieroglyphics; and in a fifth were hieroglyphics executed on white plaster, as it would appear, by means of stamps. In all the mausoleums which were opened, fragments of mummy cloth, bitumen, and human bones, were found; but what is perhaps most singular of all, in one apartment or other of all of them was a deep shaft or well. One that was cleared out by Mr. Caviglia was sixty feet deep; and in a subterranean chamber a little to the South, at the bottom of the well, was found without a lid, a plain but highly-finished sarcophagus; and from this it may be inferred, that in each mausoleum such a chamber and sarcophagus may be found at the bottom of the well. Mr. Salt mentions that all the mausoleums consisted of different apartments, some more, some less in number, variously disposed, and similarly decorated, and that the objects in which the artists have best succeeded are animals and birds: the human figures are in general out of proportion, but the action in which they are engaged is intelligible, and, in some instances, energetically expressed. In many of the chambers, the colours retain all their original freshness. The bas-reliefs and colouring after nature, in these early efforts of art, serve, he says, to embody the forms, and to present a species of reality that mere painting can with difficulty produce.

Numerous packages, containing statues and other antiquities from Upper Egypt, collected by the zeal and encouragement of Mr. Salt, were lying at Grand Cairo and at Rosetta, at the end of December, waiting for a vessel to transport them to England.

The English are much respected in Egypt. Many of them have made parties, and gone to Upper Egypt; and never were circumstances more favourable for excursions of this nature, the Pacha affording them every kind of countenance and facility.—The Countess of Belmore, who is with one of these parties, has been further up the Nile than was ever before effected by any European female.

ANCIENT ROME.—A Monk at Rome, in the course of exploring the traces of one of the 12 Monasteries of St. Benedict, has

discovered a large edifice, which is supposed to have been built by Nero. He has opened a length of 260 feet, and found 12 chambers square and circular, besides an aqueduct of 200 paces.

The enterprise formed to draw from the bed of the Tiber the statues and other wrecks of antiquity, which it is supposed are deposited there, appears to obtain success. Already the sum of 60,000 scudi is almost completed. This sum is deposited in the hands of the Papal banker, the Duke of Torlonia. All the objects which it is hoped will be drawn from the bed of the river, by means of a machine invented for the purpose, will be formed into one mass, and valued by *connoisseurs*. The Pope's chamber will receive a sixth, and will also have the right of priority to purchase the rest. A Papal commissioner is appointed to superintend the enterprise. The operation will last two months, and will be terminated before the beginning of September. Should it succeed, the director of the enterprise, M. Varo, promises to each shareholder a premium of 200 scudi, besides the interest of his money. The English display much zeal in subscribing for every enterprise useful to the arts.

The steps before the Temple of Peace are now clearing, and the side of it towards the Golden House, that the world may at length know which way the *Via Sacra* turned.

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.—Sir Humphry Davy has published a *Report on the state of the Manuscripts of Papyrus, found at Herculaneum*. He states that he made some experiments on them, which soon convinced him, that the nature of these manuscripts had been generally misunderstood; that they had not, as is usually supposed, been carbonized by the operation of fire, and that they were in a state analogous to peat, or Bovey coal, the leaves being generally cemented into one mass by a peculiar substance which had formed during the fermentation and chemical change of the vegetable matter composing them, in a long course of years. An examination of the excavations that still remain open at Herculaneum confirmed the opinion that the manuscripts had not been acted on by fire. He found a small fragment of the ceiling of one of the rooms, containing lines of gold leaf and vermilion, in an unaltered state; which could not have happened, if they had been acted upon by any temperature sufficient to convert vegetable matter into charcoal. Moisture, by its action upon vegetable matter, produces decomposition, which may be seen in peat bogs in all its different stages; when air and water act conjointly on leaves or small fibres, they soon become brown, then black; and by a long

long-continued operation of air, even at common temperatures, the charcoal itself is destroyed, and nothing remains but the earths which entered into the constitution of the vegetable substance. The number of Manuscripts and of fragments originally brought to the museum at Portici amounted to 1696; of these 88 have been unrolled, and found in a legible state; 319 more have been operated upon, and more or less unrolled, and found not to be legible; while 24 have been presented to foreign potentates. Amongst the 1265 that remain, and which Sir Humphry examined with attention, by far the greatest number consists of small fragments, or of mutilated or crushed manuscripts, in which the folds are so irregular, as to offer little hopes of separating them so as to form connected leaves; from 80 to 120 are in a state which presents a great probability of success; and of these the greater number is of the kind in which some volatile vegetable matter remains, and to which a chemical process may be applied with the greatest hope of useful results.—Of the 88 manuscripts containing characters, with the exception of a few fragments, in which some lines of Latin poetry have been found, the great body consists of works of Greek philosophers or sophists; 9 are of Epicurus, 32 bear the name of Philodemus, 3 of Demetrius, and one of each of these authors, Colotes, Polystratus, Carneades, and Chrysippus; and the subjects of these works, and the works of which the names of the authors are unknown, are either natural or moral philosophy, medicine, criticism, and general observations on the arts, life, and manners.

ANCIENT VAULT.—In the course of some recent diggings, near Fanagoria, in the Government of Tauris, a vault, in the form of a tomb, was discovered, containing a

human body of prodigious size, in a state of high preservation. It is presumed, that the body has lain there since a remote period of antiquity; for it is well known that Tauris formed one of the colonies of ancient Greece. The head was encircled with a laurel-wreath in gold; on the forehead was a gold medal, with a head, and the initials P. P. (Philip). On each side of the body were vases of silver and porcelain, chains of gold, and ear-rings. On one of the fingers was a gold ring, with a precious stone, on which were engraven two figures, the one male, and the other female, admirably executed.

CELTIC ANTIQUITIES.—A Prussian officer who lately spent some time at Wisbaden, occupied himself in causing excavations to be made, in the hope of rendering his visit to the country of the ancient Celts profitable to science. In the course of his search he discovered a Druidical altar which had been overthrown, and was at first taken for an ordinary tumulus; a vase and a patera for sacrifices, and various arms and rings, all of bronze; a glass vase with a cover; several coloured glass rings; cornelians of various forms; swords and spear-heads of exquisite workmanship; various edge tools of stone, and among them a saw of flint. A vaulted cave was also discovered, containing ashes, calcined bones, and, what is still more curious, several perfect skeletons in Roman dresses: near one of the skeletons was a *concha veneris* entirely petrified.

FIGURE OF THE EARTH.—The French Astronomer, M. Biot, lately made a Report to the Academy of Sciences, on the operations, carried on by himself and his colleague, in conjunction with English Astronomers, to ascertain the figure of the earth. The result of all the measurements is, that the flatness of the earth at the Pole is again ascertained.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

May 1. The Royal Academicians gave their Anniversary Dinner to their Patrons this day, previously to the public exhibition. The company comprehended persons of the highest taste and most liberal feelings towards the English school. Their testimony in favour of the Exhibition was unusually high in its commendation. There are a number of very superior works. Portraits as usual predominate. The absence of our most highly-gifted Painter, Sir T. Lawrence, is to be lamented; but there are a number of truly valuable Portraits, by Sir W. Beechey, Mr. Owen, Mr. Shee, Mr. Howard, Mr. Jackson, &c.—Mr. Calcott has a magnificent Landscape, full of interest and science: it is a scene in Holland. Mr. Turner has three

fine Landscapes, which he has executed with his usual skill for effect, viz. "England;" "Richmond-hill on the Regent's Birth day;" and "The Entrance of the Meuse, with a Vessel going to pieces." Mr. Wilkie has the Picture executed for the Prince Regent, entitled "The Penny Wedding," which abounds in variety of character. Mr. Howard has a beautiful Historical Picture, and we rejoice to observe some admirable efforts of young Artists in this department. "Sir Roger de Coverley surrounded by his Tenants in the Church-yard," by Mr. Leslie, an American Student, is full of interest; and "A Scene at the Door of a Post-office," with the groups receiving and reading their letters, is dexterously managed. Mr. West has a fine sketch of the "Resurrection,"

rection," and another of "Cæsar reading the History of Alexander's Exploits." Mr. Pope presents us with a beautiful Study of "Moss Roses from Nature," contained in a China Bottle. In the department of Sculpture, there are several most excellent busts, by Chantrey, &c.; and of Architecture, a number of very fine specimens, particularly a Cenotaph now erecting to the memory of Mr. Pitt. The Exhibition consists of no less than 1250 performances; the greatest number, we believe, that has ever been exhibited.

METALLIC COMPOSITION.—The Society for encouragement of National Industry in France, has proposed a prize of 3000 francs (125*l.* English) for the discovery of a metal or composition of moderate price, which shall not be hurtful to animal economy, nor oxidizable either by water or by the juice of vegetables, or which shall at least be greatly less so than iron or steel, without imparting any colour or taste to the substances in the preparation of which it is employed.

NEW METAL.—A Doctor Vert, Professor of Chemistry at Gratz, has discovered in the mine of Nikel, which has been opened at Schaldmigg, in Styria, a metal that differs from all hitherto known. One of its principal qualities, which are peculiar to itself, is, that it is incapable of being dissolved, except when combined with arsenic. Its oxydes are white, as are also the salts that are produced from it. The name of *Vertium* has been given to this new metal.

ROCKETS.—A letter from Copenhagen says, that the Danish Captain Schumaker has invented a kind of rockets, far superior in force and precision to the Congreve rockets. They ascend to a prodigious height, and form themselves into a globe of fire, which casts a light so brilliant, that it is visible at the distance of 17 or 18 German miles. It is impossible to have, at a great distance, signals more prompt and visible.

GAS-LIGHT.—An ingenious and economical improvement in the Gas apparatus has been made by Mr. Eames, of Ilminster, Somerset. It consists in fixing an iron barrel in the middle of a common Bath flat; the coal from which the Gas is to be extracted is placed in the barrel, and the fire for culinary purposes being made in the flat in the regular way, the Gas thereupon enters an extensive gasometer; pipes are thence laid to the shop and parlours, and the same are now brilliantly illuminated every evening. It is well known that steam can be conveyed to an immense distance without the diminution of heat, and it is in contemplation to erect a fountain for boiling water at the back of the flat, the steam from which, after giving a rotatory motion to the meat-roasting machinery, is to be con-

veyed in tubes to heat the several apartments.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF GOLD.—Dr. Christien, of Montpellier, has made some experiments on the medicinal properties of gold. He declares that he cured a most obstinate syphilis with very fine filings of pure gold, rubbed upon the tongue in doses of one, two, and two and a half grains.—He further asserts, that the rubbing of four grains of pulverised gold upon the tongue and gums, produces, in some instances, a strong salivation; in others, violent diarrhoea and frequent perspiration.

TELEGRAPHS.—A. M. Veillon has submitted to the French Government a plan for a new organization of Telegraphs, by means of which 3000 dispatches per day may be transmitted to 500 correspondents in different parts of France, and the answers received.

SUBTERRANEAN GARDEN.—A curious account of a subterranean garden formed at the bottom of the Percy Main Pit, Newcastle, by the Furnace Keeper, was communicated to the last General Quarterly Meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, in a letter from Mr. Bald, Coal Engineer of Alloa. The plants are formed in the bottom of the mine by the light and radiant heat of an open fire constantly maintained for the sake of ventilation.—The same letter contained an account of an extensive natural hot-bed near Dudley in Staffordshire, which is heated by means of a slow combustion of the coal at some depth below the surface. From this natural hot-bed a gardener raises annually crops of different kinds of culinary vegetables, which are earlier by some weeks than those in the surrounding gardens where the subterranean heat does not operate.

TRIPHANE.—Triphane has been recently found by Dr. Mac Culloch in the granite of Glen Elg. This mineral has also been observed in Ireland, but not as yet in any other part of the British dominions with which we are acquainted.

PURE NATIVE CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.—This substance has been lately discovered by Mr. James Pierce, on the Western or New Jersey bank of the Hudson, at Hoboken, opposite the city of New York, in horizontal veins of nearly two inches in breadth, and of unknown depth, in precipices of serpentine.

AMIANTHUS.—Mr. Pierce, the gentleman who discovered the carbonate of magnesia, mentioned in the preceding article, has found straw and rose-coloured amianthus of a very fine quality in Staten Island. It is not found in veins, but attached to rocks; breaks up like flax, and in fibres which measure from 12 to 15 inches in length, as soft and flexible as fine human hair; and may be spun and used without the aid of moisture.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

* * * As the policy of the continuance of the Copyright Act is likely again to engage the attention of Parliament (an Act bearing with such peculiar severity on Authors and Publishers), we are desirous of laying before our Readers some of the material points of the Evidence given before the Select Committee in the last Session of Parliament, on which was founded the liberal Report, already inserted in vol. LXXXVIII. Part i. p. 577. We trust the present Parliament will adopt the Resolutions of the Committee; and that the compulsory delivery of Copies may be wholly abandoned.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS,

ON THE COPYRIGHT ACTS,

IN APRIL AND MAY, 1818.

Mr. OWEN REES, called in; and examined.

HAVE the goodness to inform the Committee what sum has the delivery of the eleven copies under the Copyright Act cost your house since July 1811?—I presume you mean from the date of the passing of the Act in 1814: From the nearest calculation we are enabled to make, the actual cost of the books delivered upon the whole, since the passing of the Act, is about 3000*l*.

Is that the sale price, or the actual cost to you?—The actual cost to us, and the incidental expenses.

Do you in this include the expense of books in which you have shares, and are managed by others, or do you mean those published by yourselves?—Only those published by ourselves.

Have you in consequence of the burthen of this delivery declined printing any works which you would otherwise have undertaken?—Yes; we have declined printing some works, particularly a work of Non-descript Plants, by Baron Humboldt, from South America; being obliged to deliver the eleven copies, has always weighed very strongly with us in declining other works.

Have any books been returned to you from the libraries?—None whatever.

Have they demanded all books promiscuously printed, or have they made any selection?—Every book entered at Stationer's Hall has been sent to them. No selection has ever been made; nine copies of all books have been demanded, and eleven of all, with the exception of Novels and Music, which have not been demanded by two of the libraries.

What duty do you pay upon paper?—The duty upon paper used for printing is from 20 to 25 per cent. on the value of the paper.

Are the English Universities exempted from the duties on paper?—They are exempted from that duty on all books printed in Latin, Greek, the Oriental, and in the Northern Languages, as well as Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayers, printed by themselves at the Universities.

Can they therefore undersell you?—They have it in their power by not paying the duty on paper in those instances.

GENT. MAG. May, 1819.

Have

Have you any list of what the delivery of the eleven copies amounts to of any particular work?—I have the list of a few works.

[Witness here handed in the following paper.]

	£.	s.	d.
1 Rees' Cyclopedia, royal.....	145	16	0
10 Ditto, demy.....	810	0	0
11 Daniell's Voyage to India.....	93	0	0
11 Daniell's Coast Views.....	346	10	0
10 } Mort D'Arthur.....	96	18	0
1 }			
10 } Coxe's Duke of Marlborough, 3 vols.....	69	6	0

What would the press-work cost of eleven extra copies of an 8vo. book of thirty sheets, or 480 pages?—A book printed in the usual way, and in the usual style of press-work, would be 7*l*. The press-work alone would be 6*l*. and the paper about 9*0s*.

What would be the selling price?—From 9*s*. to 12*s*.

You mean the retail price?—Yes; the cost would be somewhere about 12*s*. 6*d*. per copy. The retail price would be from 9*s*. to 12*s*. and the cost, adding the paper and printing together, would be about 12*s*. 6*d*. per copy.

Then I understand your statement to be, that the press-work of the eleven copies is the same expense as of 250 copies?—Exactly; for we pay the same in every instance where we require any extra number, however small. The cost of eleven books would be about 12*s*. 6*d*. per copy, according to the mode of calculating the press-work.

Do you require any protection of Copyright for high priced books?—That is hardly necessary, but, in a very few instances; generally speaking, there are very few expensive books of which the Copyright is of any value after the publication.

Was it not usual before the passing of this Act for the public libraries to subscribe to, and frequently to purchase, learned and very expensive works; and did not authors calculate on the Universities as probable purchasers of the work they were about to bring forward?—They certainly have looked to the Universities as subscribers or purchasers of these books; and upon examination, I find it was the custom of some of the libraries who now claim books under the Act, to subscribe to expensive works, and that within fourteen years after the passing of the Act of Anne.

Have not some valuable books been discontinued from want of sufficient subscribers?—Yes, there have been important works which have been abandoned for want of sufficient encouragement:—

Rev. Mr. Boucher's Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial Words.

Dr. Murray's (the Editor of Bruce's Travels) History of Languages.

Translations of Matthew Paris and other Latin Historians. William of Malmesbury only published. One more has been translated, but not published.

An extensive British Biography, arranged in periods. A considerable portion of this work has been written by some of the first writers of the present day.

The collected Works of Sir Isaac Newton.

Hearne's (the Antiquary) Works.

Collections of the Irish Historians.

Bawdwen's Translation of the Doomsday-Book, after the Translation was finished, and one volume and a half printed.

What do you apprehend to be the effect of the delivery of these copies to the public libraries?—The effect I conceive to be, that they interfere with the sale of books from persons, who would otherwise be purchasers, having access to these libraries, and being enabled to borrow the books, some of them being circulating libraries, as is the case with the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and the Aberdeen Library. From Aberdeen I have had complaints from booksellers, that they find their trade considerably injured by such books being in circulation, and that formerly they supplied the King's College with books to a considerable amount; that their accounts at present are a mere trifle, and that some of their books have been sold to a circulating library: I apply that fact more particularly to music.

Would you have preferred abandoning the Copyright to giving the eleven copies?—In most instances of expensive books we would do it, particularly in books of limited numbers.

Can you state in any given period what you have paid for advertising books?—In the last twelve months we paid for advertising in newspapers alone, 4638*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*.

Do you know what proportion of that goes to government?—I should conceive about 1500*l.* of that goes to government.

That is, about one-third?—Yes, about one-third perhaps; rather more than one-third.

Before the Copyright Act of 1814, was it ever understood that reprints of books, which had been first printed prior to the Act of Queen Anne, were ever demanded or demandable?—They were never demanded, and we never considered them as demandable in any way.

At the time the Copyright Act of 1814 passed, did you understand it would include a demand for the reprints of old books?—We certainly did not expect it.

In point of fact, according to the Act in 1814 having been passed, have you not been obliged to deliver some very expensive works of old English Literature, which otherwise would not have been demandable?—We have.

Has not that demand had an effect, among other reasons, of inducing you not to embark in other reprints of the same nature?—It has.

Are not many of those prints verbatim reprints of works already in the respectable libraries, or some of them?—They are.

Can you state the peculiar injury to you in that series of publications in consequence of the delivery of the eleven copies?—I believe not above one of that series of Chronicles was published after the passing of the Act; it would have been very heavy had they been published subsequently to the Act.

Do you consider the tax of the eleven copies a great prevention to future undertakings of such series of ancient English Historians?—I certainly do.

You were concerned in the reprint of Holinshed and other Chronicles of English History?—I had the direction of that publication.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, called in; and examined.

What is it the custom of the trade to charge for printing eleven, or any number of extra copies of a work beyond 250, 500, or any successive numbers?—Whenever we print eleven copies, or any number of extra copies above 250, or 500, or 750, we charge at the same rate as for another 250. I should more properly say, we charge as for 250 copies.

Can this custom of the trade be changed in your opinion?—I do not apprehend that it could without very great inconvenience. For extra copies, above any of the given numbers I have mentioned, we always pay as for 250, and not after the rate of 250.

What would be the price of press work and paper for eleven copies of an 8vo. work of thirty sheets, or 480 pages?—Eleven copies of an 8vo. work of 30 sheets, the press-work and paper only, not including the composition, would cost from 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 27*l.* according to the quality of the paper and of the press-work.

What would be the price of press-work and paper for eleven copies of a 4to. volume of eighty sheets, and what would it sell for, supposing the volume to contain from 500 to 600 pages?—The price of press-work and paper for eleven copies of such a volume, which would contain 640 pages, would be about 36*l.*

From 36*l.* to what?—My calculation is upon an average. In my estimate for the 8vo. I calculated for the most common mode of printing, and the most expensive.

Then you had better give us the price of the 4to. in the same way. You did not print 4tos. in the most common mode?—Sometimes; but the 4tos. are most usually printed in the most expensive way. I should estimate the price of press-work and paper for eleven copies of a 4to. volume at from 20*l.* to 60*l.*

Of your knowledge, has any contract between a man of science and a publisher ever been stopped or broken off from the man of science, or the publisher, objecting to the delivery of the eleven copies? You will recollect, that you are to speak of your own knowledge.—I do not recollect, that I can positively state of my own knowledge, that any negotiation of that sort had been broken off upon that ground alone; but I know a great many instances of valuable works which have been offered to the publishers, and which they have declined undertaking, from a persuasion that the sale would not repay the expense of publication. Now, in a case where a probable sale must be only 100 or 200 copies, it is quite evident, that the loss of eleven copies must turn the scale in expensive works.

What description of books do you apprehend to be principally affected by the delivery of the eleven Copies to the public libraries? state the different kinds of books that you think are most affected by this Law.—I think, that all the most important works which furnish the materials for the advancement of the sciences are those by which the least is gained, or I should say, rather the most is lost, by those who undertake them, such as records of experiments in Chemistry and other branches of Physics, Astronomical Observations. Such works as Bradley's Observations and Dr. Maskelyne's, if they

they had been published at private expense, must have been published at a loss; because the demand for them is very limited, and the expense of printing would be very great. Bradley's *Astronomical Observations* are published, in 2 vols. folio, and Dr. Maskelyne's, in 4 or 5 volumes. I should observe, that all Table and Figure work costs twice as much as common printing, on account of the greater trouble in composing such work. Such works as these furnish all the materials from which the science of Astronomy can be advanced. All these works are of infinite value to science, and cost the authors an immense deal of labour, as they are frequently the result of their observations during a great portion of their lives. Elementary or popular works of Astronomy may be objects of gain to the booksellers; but no bookseller could be induced to publish the *Astronomical Observations* of any gentleman who might have an Observatory of his own, and who might have been making observations for many years. Of *Mathematical works*, the most profound are the least likely to attain a considerable sale. A gentleman whom I have known for many years as one of the most munificent patrons of science, who has expended, perhaps, more than any man in publishing and enabling others to publish valuable *Mathematical Treatises*, I mean Baron Masères, the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, once told me, that the produce of the whole sale of his *Scriptores Logarithmici*; (which is a collection of the most valuable *Mathematical Tracts*, reprinted at his expense) did not pay for the binding of the presentation copies, which he gave away.

That was a two Guinea book?—I do not recollect the price; there are several volumes in 4to. Such a book also as Taylor's *Logarithms*, which is a five guinea book, and which no public library could well be without, I understand has never paid the expense of printing.

Would not the public libraries be the subscribers upon whom you would most naturally depend, if the act of 1814 had not passed?—Certainly, works of that kind, and such other works as I have mentioned, must depend principally upon the public libraries for their sale.

Had you not an ancestor eminent for Biblical learning?—Dr. John Taylor, author of the *Hebrew Concordance*, and I was about to mention, with the leave of the Committee, that to that work, which I believe was published about 1750, almost all these libraries subscribed. I see, among the list of subscribers for that work, the College of Christ Church, Oxford; Exeter College; Caius College; St. John's College; the University Library; St. Peter's; Queen's; Corpus Christi, and Trinity. The very Rev. the Principal of the University of Edinburgh; the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin; and the University of Glasgow; who subscribed to it for the use of their libraries. The University of Glasgow not only did not take a copy of this book without payment, but also sent him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by the hands of the Divinity Professor, who was going to England.

Do you think that the knowledge on the part of the public libraries of the different Colleges of Cambridge and Oxford, that each of them are entitled to a copy of every work; and that, therefore, such works must appear as soon as published, has a tendency in the first instance to prevent the libraries in private Colleges from purchasing these works, knowing that they would be deposited in the University library by the compulsory operation of the law?—I think it has that tendency; and I know a very strong case in point, which was the case of some Tables for determining the value of life annuities, and securities, composed by Mr. George Barrett, who had employed himself for many years in calculating them, and for whom we printed the prospectus. The work was considered as very valuable by persons acquainted with the subject, and it was thought advisable to have it printed, but the expense was so considerable, as scarcely to make it worth while. It would have made two quarto volumes of table work, which is very expensive work, as I have already mentioned. It was a work which he thought it probable he should easily get subscriptions from the University Libraries; because the Colleges having considerable landed property, and having to grant leases for lives, these tables would be very useful to them, and to the agents of all those who had great landed property, which they let on lease. He applied through some friend to those connected with the University Library at Oxford for a subscription; and the answer he received was, "that the University had a right to a copy gratis; and as it was only a book of reference, this one would serve all the colleges."

Mr. JOHN CLARK, called in; and examined.

Have you lately declined the publication of any law books, with the improvement of notes?—I have.

What are they?—One of them was Mr. Anstruther's Reports.

Any others?—Not immediately that I recollect. I have made reprints of law books, without the addition of notes or improvements.

Why did you decline the publication of them with improvements?—Because, if I had added the notes, I should have been necessarily obliged to deliver the eleven copies to the public libraries.

If you merely published the reprint of any book, without additions or improvements, you would not be liable to deliver the copies to the universities?—I should not, having delivered them before.

Should you decline republishing a book with notes for that reason?—I should, in some instances.

Would this be the only ground upon which you would decline the addition of the notes?—Certainly, in small impressions.

Are there any other law books, which the delivery of the eleven copies would deter you from publishing?—Yes, there are others; but I should wish to decline naming them, for being only in embryo, something may turn up at a future period.

But they are works that you should conceive would be injured by the delivery of the eleven copies?—Yes.

How does the delivery of the eleven copies operate upon the smaller editions of your law books?—In a great measure in preventing the reprint of them.

What effect had the delivery of eleven copies upon the printing of Mr. Hatsell's Parliamentary Precedents?—After deducting the expenses attaching to the publication, and if all sold, the balance of 52*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* would be left; the universities have demanded eleven copies which came to 44*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* and that leaves the small profit of 7*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* on the impression.

You mean on the whole impression?—Yes.

Supposing the whole impression sold, the whole impression would have produced 52*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* profit to the proprietor of the work, and the eleven copies to the public libraries would be 44*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* and the difference would be 7*l.* 12*s.*; which would be the net profit resulting to the proprietor upon the whole work?—Yes.

What is the price of paper in France?—The printing demy of a thick quality, sells in France at 17½ francs, or 14*s.* 6*d.* English money per ream, but the price may vary from 11*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

What is the price of similar paper in England?—From 32*s.* to 36*s.* per ream.

MR. ROBERT BALDWIN, called in; and examined.

What do you apprehend to have been the effect of the regulation for the delivery of the eleven copies to the public libraries, upon the bookselling trade in general?—I think it has been a heavy loss to the bookselling trade, and in some instances it has operated to check the publication of books, and particularly to prevent additions and improvements to old editions of books.

Does not literature contribute materially to the revenue of the country, by the duty on paper and advertisements?—Very largely.

Do you think, that the advantage of extending the Copyright of English books over Scotland and Ireland more than compensates the loss occasioned by the delivery of five copies to the former, and two to the latter part of the United Kingdom?—I think, that where Copyright requires to be protected, the penalty is very small; but there are not many cases where the Copyright requires to be protected; a great many protect themselves, by their very nature, on account of the expense of publication. I think Scotland has acquired a very great advantage, much more than England, from the extension of the Copyright over the two countries mutually, and I expect that hereafter Ireland will derive the greatest advantage; if the Copyright Law stood now as before the Act of Aune, the popular works that are now printed in Scotland would necessarily be sold to English publishers, and first published in England, because the greater sale being in England, it would be more essential to them to protect the Copyright here than there. I conceive the Scotch booksellers must acquire a very great advantage by the law, and I hope hereafter that Ireland will gain as much.

In what manner has the obligation to deliver the eleven copies to the public libraries operated upon the republication of scarce and valuable books?—I am not much in the habit of reprinting scarce and valuable books; but I should suppose, that where the calculated number is small, it would frequently operate as a prevention to the reprinting.

Do you think that many valuable works, of which a limited number only would be printed, are abandoned on this account?—I believe they are.

Do you think that the recent edition of the English Chronicles, in quarto, would have been produced, if the booksellers had been liable at the time to the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies?—I rather think the delivery would have operated very strongly against the speculation, and probably they would not have been printed.

What

What is the value of books delivered by your house, since the passing of the Act?—The amount of the books delivered by us to the public libraries exceed 1000*l.* at the lowest trade price.

In the demand made by the public libraries to the bookseller, has any regard been paid either to the utility of the respective books demanded, or to the books previously delivered by the publisher?—None at all; they have been taken indiscriminately. I should suppose, that if a sum of money was allotted to the universities to purchase books, they would not purchase one in ten of what are published, perhaps not one in twenty.

Have the public libraries demanded a reprinted edition of books where there have been only some trifling alterations, and of which the first impressions had been delivered since the passing of the Act?—We ourselves have delivered copies of the second edition of a work, which sold for thirty shillings, within four months after the delivery of the first, though the additions were very trifling. The first edition had a rapid sale, the second had not.

Are you of opinion, that if a proportion of the price of each book was paid by the public libraries, it would abate the grievance?—I think it would. It would induce selection; at present they are taken indiscriminately, as I before observed.

Should you prefer that relief; or that the books of which you do not wish to protect the Copyright, should not be entered?—I should prefer the relief in receiving a small portion of the expense, because the other would alter an established law, and might introduce great inconvenience. A book might fail of being entered by mistake, and the Copyright might become very valuable, and be lost merely from the mistake, and that would be a grievance of which one could hardly foresee the amount.

Do you think the depositing of the eleven copies in these public libraries has any tendency to take away private purchasers?—Certainly, I think it must.

Does it not, in your opinion, supply gratuitously many people who would otherwise be purchasers?—I should think it would.

Do you conceive the evil is to be at all counteracted by any supposed notoriety given to those publications by the depositing of such copies in the public libraries?—Not by any means.

Do you conceive that your publications acquire any advantage by any such supposed notoriety?—We do not consider the supposition of notoriety arising from the depositing of the books to be well founded, or productive of any advantage; if we did, we should send the books to the public libraries without any compulsion.

With regard to the high-priced books, do you not consider that many persons, who, if they had not such access, would be obliged, in their peculiar line of inquiry or literary labour, to purchase such books, decline to purchase them, because they know beforehand that they are there to be found?—No doubt.

Do you conceive that one copy, if deposited in such a public institution, may take away perhaps as many as ten individual purchasers?—In the course of a number of years I should think it might.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, called in; and examined.

Would the addition of 1*s.* to 20*s.* distributed over a number of volumes of the work, deter a single purchaser?—I am confident that it would be a very great hurt to the sale of the whole work; for a guinea is a peculiar sum, which often deters purchasers.

Would the addition of a shilling to the price of a book, supposing it to be 43*s.* 4*d.* or 45*s.* deter a single purchaser?—The committee must be aware that the bookseller naturally puts the highest price upon his book, taking care not to diminish its chance of sale. In an addition of that sort, I should conceive it hurtful to my interest, and would deter purchasers, if I charged more than I thought the book would fairly bear.

In treating with an author for the purchase of Copyright, should you give more for the twenty-eight years now absolutely extended to authors, than you would for his Copyright of fourteen years as formerly?—I do not think that I should, because there are so few books upon the Copyright of which we can calculate for its extending to twenty-eight years. The chance that a book will survive the first fourteen years is so small, that I do not feel that the twenty-eight years certain Copyright in the generality of works would be sufficient to enable me to increase the terms of the author: generally speaking, there are very few books whose reputation extends beyond fourteen years, so as to render them a valuable property after that period.

Did you not publish "The Costumes of various Countries?"—Yes.

Was that an expensive work?—It was very expensive.

Should you now hesitate in the publication of such a work, knowing that you would be compelled to deliver eleven copies to the eleven public libraries?—Certainly I would.

Were you not concerned in the publication of the Harleian Miscellany, Lord Somers' Tracts, and Piers Ploughman's Visions?—Yes.

Would you, knowing that you are compelled to deliver eleven copies of all works, be disposed to engage in the publication of such books?—In the publication of Piers Ploughman's Visions, I think I should not have engaged in it, if I had to deliver the eleven copies; but as to the other two books, it might perhaps be matter of consideration.

But would the delivery of those eleven copies make you hesitate?—Certainly, the number to be printed being so limited even of those, and the expense of the Harleian Miscellany and Lord Somers' Tracts so great, I think I should hesitate.

The wholesale price of these eleven copies would amount to a very large sum?—It would be a very serious object.

What may be the amount of the books which you may have delivered at Stationers' Hall, since the passing of the Act of 1814?—The amount of the sale price to the public is about 1700*l.*; and as those books had a very swift sale, I consider that I am the loser of that sum, deducting 25 per cent. which would be the sum at which the greatest part of those works would have been sold; I would deduct about 420*l.*; the whole loss then would be about 1275*l.*

Do you not consider the compulsory delivery of eleven copies of every book that is published as a very heavy tax on those who speculate in the publication of books, in addition to the very high duty on paper and advertisements?—Very much indeed.

Are the managers of many of the public libraries particularly severe as to the demand of the copies to which they are entitled under the Act, or do they wait your convenience as to the delivery of the books?—The only instance in which I can complain of the severity of the demand, was in the instance of the British Museum. As soon as the Act passed, I directed a particular clerk, without consulting me, to enter every book that I published, and of course to send the eleven copies when demanded; and farther, to shew my good disposition towards the British Museum, I immediately acceded to their request to have all periodical works delivered to them on their publication, instead of delaying till the term allowed by the Act, which would have rendered those works less interesting. Notwithstanding the good disposition thus manifested, I was one day informed that two gentlemen wished to speak to me. I was particularly engaged at that moment, and I requested that they might acquaint me with their business. They said they did not know me, nor I them, but that they wished to speak to me on particular business. I accordingly went down stairs, and being introduced to the persons who asked for me, I was immediately served with a writ. The clerk to whom I confided this business of sending the new publications to the British Museum, was out, but as soon as he returned, I inquired whether he had obeyed my instructions, and being informed that he had, I caused him to take an affidavit, and declare upon oath all that I have now stated, that every individual book published by me had been entered as soon as published, according to my desire, except four books which had come out whilst he was unwell; and that his illness having extended to a fever, he was prevented from entering those particular books. I mention this circumstance, not vindictively; but as one which makes the operation of the Act still more irksome.

Was any note sent to you to inquire why those books were not delivered before you was served with a writ? I have not the least knowledge of any such notice, if it had been sent to me.

Do you recollect what those books were? They were Ellis's "Account of the Embassy to China," and M'Leod's "Account of China," Mr. Davis on "Poor Laws," and Sir Thomas Bernard's "Duties upon Salt."

In making the demand, do the libraries omit the reprints of such works as they may already have in their libraries, or is their demand a sweeping one of every book entered at Stationers' Hall, whether it be a reprint, or an entirely new book?—According to my observation, they make a sweeping demand of every book.

Did you not publish Mr. Duppa's Life of Michael Angelo?—Yes.

Was not that a work in which the delivery of the eleven copies would have been a great injury and inconvenience to you?—Yes.

You also published D'Israeli's Character of James the First?—Yes.

What number of that book did you publish?—I published 250.

After

After the sale of the whole of that edition, were you not obliged to buy up or collect some copies of that work, to make up the eleven to be delivered to the public libraries?—I was.

Upon the whole, you consider the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies to the public libraries as a great grievance?—Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM DANIEL, called in; and examined.

Has the Act, directing the delivery of eleven copies to the public libraries, had any effect upon any publications which you have made, or which you had intended to make?—Checking many.

Will you be so good as to state what effect it had upon you individually?—It has prevented the continuation of a large folio work, intitled "Oriental Scenery." It has prevented also a reduced edition of an African work; another of Ceylon, "A series of Scenes and Figures illustrative of the Customs of India, and of Persons and Animals peculiar to that Country." I believe those are the chief works which the Act has checked me in proceeding with.

What do you apprehend to be the actual expense of the eleven copies which you have delivered to the public libraries?—There are two publications which have been published since the Act of 1814, the one intitled "The Coast of Great Britain," of which the cost of the eleven copies amounted to seventy-seven guineas; the other a reduced edition from the large "Oriental Scenery," the cost of the eleven copies amounted to 218*l.*; those are the two chief works that I have published since the Act, of which the eleven copies have been demanded.

Have you any specimens of those works here?—Yes; I have a specimen of the large work, which I shall be happy to show to the Committee, to which I should have proceeded to add very materially, but for the Act.

Previous to the passing of the Act, it answered your purpose to go on with the publication, but since you have discontinued it?—Yes, I have.

Each copy, after the paper and the plate have been prepared, before it is in that state, which the public libraries would have required of you upon each volume, would come to a great deal of money?—It would come to from 10*l.* to 15*l.*

And that is specifically and exclusively for each copy?—Yes, out of my own pocket. In the specimens before the Committee, there are twenty-four, I think I may say, very highly-finished prints.

Have you understood that you are liable to deliver copies of works of this description under the Act?—Yes; I have understood so, in consequence of the letter-press.

Mr. WILLIAM BERNARD COOKE, called in; and examined.

The Committee understand you are an engraver and publisher?—I am.

Are you not publishing a work upon the Ruins of Pompeii?—I am.

What would be the price of a complete copy of that work?—A complete copy would be sixteen guineas, and the price of the copies upon India paper thirty-two guineas.

Is that the retail price?—Yes; the retail price to the public.

Then what will be the amount of eleven copies at the retail price?—201*l.* 12*s.*; because the finest copies are claimed by the British Museum.

What would be the amount of eleven copies at the trade price?—161*l.* 4*s.*

Which of those prices would you lose by delivery of the eleven copies?—As publisher, I should lose the 201*l.* 12*s.* the full price.

If the Act of 1814 had not passed, should you have expected any of the libraries to have been subscribers to the work?—I certainly should; because the British Museum had purchased the first edition of the Thames, and have discontinued purchasing any other work since.

What other works of this sort do you mean to publish?—I am also publishing a work called the Thames, and the work of the Southern Coast of England, from drawings, by Turner.

How will the delivery affect you upon them?—The loss sustained by delivering the Thames will be 88*l.* 4*s.*; that of the Southern Coast 134*l.*

Has the delivery of the eleven copies in your opinion operated to discourage such publications?—Most certainly.

Had you any hesitation in undertaking the work of Pompeii?—I certainly had, in consequence of those eleven copies.

The liability of the demand of the eleven copies seriously entered into your mind, when you made the calculation, whether you should or should not undertake that work?—It certainly did.

Do you think that the delivery of eleven copies of a very expensive work, of which a small number will be printed, would operate as a prohibition to the undertaking of such a work?—That is my decided opinion; I have perfected two great works, which are now put by on that account, having even engraved a few of the plates, which is a great loss to me.

Mr. JOSEPH HARDING, called in; and examined.

Are you a bookseller?—Yes.

And a partner in the house of Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor, and Jones, in Finsbury Square?—Yes.

Are you at present engaged in the publication of any works of considerable expense?—Yes.

What works are you publishing of that description?—We are publishing an edition of Dugdale's *Monasticum Anglicanum*, in four or five folio volumes; Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*; *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, in two folio volumes, with 190 *Portraits and Memoirs*; Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*; Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, in six volumes, quarto; they are the principal works we are publishing at this time.

What will the delivery of eleven copies of these works amount to?—The delivery of eleven copies of these works will amount to 2198*l.* 14*s.*

Have you a list of them, stating the amount of each separately?—Eleven copies of Dugdale's *Monasticum Anglicanum*, will be an absolute loss of 819*l.*; the loss upon Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's Cathedral* will be 189*l.*; the loss upon the *Portraits of the Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, will be 630*l.*; the loss upon Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, will be 283*l.* 10*s.* These four sums amount to 1921*l.* 10*s.*; and the loss upon Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, will be 277*l.* 4*s.*

What loss was sustained by the delivery of eleven extra copies of Mr. Ruding's *History of Coinage*?—The loss upon eleven copies of Ruding's *History of Coinage*, amounted to 154*l.*; it was an actual loss of that sum, because within six months after the publication of the book, every copy was sold at 14*l.* a copy; and if he had had those eleven copies to sell, he would have had 154*l.* more to receive.

Can you state the comparative prices of English books printed in London, and the same works printed abroad?—I have the prices of some English books printed on the Continent, which may throw light upon that question:—Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*, with his *Memoirs*, printed at Basle in seven volumes octavo, are sold retail for twenty-five francs, which in English money amounts to about a guinea; the price of the London edition of the same book, in five volumes octavo, is 3*l.* 5*s.* Hume's *History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688*, published in twelve volumes octavo, is sold at 45 francs retail price, which is about 38*s.*; the price in London is 3*l.* 12*s.* small paper, and 5*l.* 12*s.* if printed on large paper. Robertson's *History of Scotland*, published in three octavo volumes, is printed and sells for 12 francs, about 10*s.*; the price of the London edition, in three octavo volumes, is 1*l.* 1*s.* Roscoe's *History of the Medici Family*, published in four volumes octavo, is sold for 16 francs, about 13*s.* 4*d.*; the London price is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Pope's *Works*, with notes, by Warton, published in nine octavo volumes, are sold for 25 francs, about a guinea; the London price, in ten volumes octavo, is five guineas. The price of Johnson and Steevens's *Shakspeare*, published in twenty-three volumes octavo, with sixty plates, is 60 francs, about 2*l.* 10*s.*; the London edition, published in twenty-one volumes octavo, without any plates at all, is sold at twelve guineas on small paper, and on large paper for eighteen guineas.

What is the price of Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, taking with you that the book belongs to the university of Oxford, and cannot be printed by any other than the university printer?—The London price of the only edition which the Clarendon Press has printed for the market amounts to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* small, and fifteen guineas large. There is not a small edition of the work to sell, though greatly demanded. The price of an octavo edition consisting of twelve volumes, printed on the Continent, sells abroad for thirty-six francs, or about 12*l.* 10*s.*

Have you declined publishing any works from the pressure of delivering eleven copies, besides Mr. Ruding's "*History of the Coinage*?"—Yes, we have.

Is there any inconvenience in stating what they are?—We have declined republishing Alexander Barolay's "Ship of Fools," a folio volume of great rarity and high price. Our probable demand would not have been more than for 100 copies at the price of twelve guineas each. The delivery of eleven copies to the public libraries decided us against entering into the speculation. There is another work which we have declined printing, materially from the pressure of the eleven copies, which is a work of great value: it is "A Series of Views relating to the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," by Mr. Cotman, of Yarmouth; it is a work peculiarly interesting to antiquaries and to architects, but to few other classes of society; it relates to the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

Do you think, from your experience as a bookseller, that a considerable number of purchasers of that class of books, sufficient, if they had continued in the market, to have supported that branch of publication, have been taken out of the market by this gratuitous supply of books to the public libraries?—Very materially: I think so.

The Committee understand that you were the undertakers of the reprint of that very important old work of English poetry, called "The Mirror for Magistrates," which was printed in three volumes quarto?—Yes, we were.

Was not the loss of eleven copies upon that work a very considerable loss?—It was a loss of 110 guineas; and we should not have been able to have supplied the copies to the public libraries if the work had not been five or six years printing, in consequence of which some of the subscribers had declined.

Do you not think that the supply to the public libraries of these eleven copies materially damps the curiosity and wish to purchase of private purchasers?—Yes.

The Committee would wish to ask you this question, namely, Whether, in treating for a reprint of any work, you would not refuse considerable improvements for the purpose of preventing the delivery of the eleven copies to the public libraries?—I would.

For instance, if a law book was offered to you for reprinting in a new edition, in which much important new matter might be introduced, and many additional references cited in various parts of the book, would you say to the author, "I cannot allow that; I cannot take the book upon these terms; for, in that case, I shall be liable to deliver the eleven copies"?—I should.

Then, in that respect, you think the existing act operates materially to prevent the improvement of books in successive editions?—It would so.

Do you know any thing about Mr. Dibdin's Decameron? Do you know whether the whole impression has been sold?—If they are not sold, they are so nearly sold, that they are difficult to be got.

Do you consider that Mr. Dibdin has lost the full benefit of the value of the eleven copies delivered to the libraries?—Yes.

Do you recollect the price of the book?—Nine guineas.

What did he sell it to the trade for?—At different prices, eight, nine, and ten guineas, I believe.

Might it be taken safely at an average of eight guineas?—I think so.

Then he lost eighty-eight guineas?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN MARTIN, called in; and examined.

Are you not engaged in the publication of Mr. Dodwell's *Scenes and Monuments of Greece*?—We are.

What would be the price of a complete copy of that work?—About thirty guineas.

What will the engraving of the plates and the colouring of them cost you?—About 3,000*l*.

What would be the amount of the eleven copies of that work to be supplied to the public libraries at the selling prices?—The selling price would be 330 guineas.

And what would be the trade price?—The trade price will be about 275*l*.

If the copies were to go directly from the publisher to the subscriber, or the public, what price would the publisher get for each copy?—Those copies which we ourselves receive subscriptions for, produce us the full price; for such as are taken by other publishers, we of course have only the trade price.

Should you expect any of the eleven libraries to be subscribers to this work, if the copies were not delivered in pursuance of this legal obligation?—I should expect they would. I see by a reference to a book on the same subject, Mr. Mills's "*Magna Græcia*," that there are entered amongst the subscribers the University Libraries of Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, and several other Colleges.

Does the placing eleven copies in these eleven libraries, in your opinion, benefit or injure the sale of the work?—I should conceive that any work so expensive as this would be materially injured by such delivery. It would have an injurious tendency.

If the law which requires the delivery of eleven copies to the public libraries continues, do you propose to publish the work without letter-press?—If that provision for the delivery continues, we shall publish it without letter-press.

Was any, and what application made to you on the part of the French Government to have this work to publish at Paris?—The proposition was made to the author when he was in Paris: and on his return home, the work was shown at the request of the French Institute to the French Princes, to the Officers of the French Government, and a great many others, and by them an offer was made on the part of the French Government to publish the plates in four volumes folio, each volume to contain a hundred plates, with accompanying letter-press; but the author wishing it to be published in this country, declined the proposition.

Would it have been more beneficial to the author to have published at Paris?—I should conceive it would certainly.

Is the proposed letter-press considerable in extent?—It will make, as near as we can tell, about a large folio leaf of two pages to each plate.

What would be the least possible cost of eleven copies of this work, if only the paper and working, and colouring of the plates, be considered?—The lowest price would be 144*l.* the actual cost, not including the engraving.

That sum would not include any proportion of the engraving?—No.

From your experience in the trade, what is your opinion as to the delivery of these eleven copies? What effect would the delivery of these copies produce?—It would be extremely injurious.

The class of books that you publish are mostly of the expensive kind?—At present they have been.

And very much adorned with plates?—They are; and we are undertaking, at this moment, several others of the same kind.

In all these works, do you not consider the delivery of the eleven copies a very serious load?—I do.

Mr. CHARLES STOTHARD, called in; and examined.

You are publishing the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain?—Yes.

The price is twenty-eight guineas the large paper, and twenty guineas the small?—Yes.

Do you publish the work on your own account?—Certainly.

Do you conceive that the delivery of the eleven copies to the public libraries is a great grievance?—A very great one indeed; for I believe, that if I had known it when I commenced the work, I should not have begun it.

Do you conceive, that subject to the delivery of the eleven copies that work could have been published by a bookseller?—No, certainly not, nor at its present price. Indeed at its present price it is impossible, when the work is completed, that I can sell it at that price. In order to sell it, I must raise it one quarter above its present price.

You are employed at present by the Society of Antiquaries, in making a correct copy of the Bayeux Tapestry?—Yes.

Do you consider that that work of your's could ever be published by any private individual, subject to the delivery of the eleven copies?—I think no one would undertake it.

There are letter-press observations accompanying the work?—Yes, and the letter-press is more expensive, perhaps, than the plates, from its decorations.

Is it decorated with wood-cuts?—No, with vignettes on copper-plate. Indeed the letter-press is illuminated, that is to say, it is painted and gilt.

And in that painted gilt state are the copies delivered to the Universities?—They have never been demanded yet, but I expect it. The work is nothing without it—it cannot go out of my hands without it is so done.

You have stated that the delivery of eleven copies would have deterred you from undertaking the Monumental Effigies; would the delivery of five copies have deterred you?—I should think it a very great tax upon me. I should think it no protection from price.

Should it have deterred you from beginning the publication of them?—I should think it would. I should have taken it into consideration, because, though many copies may remain some years on my hands, I know the whole must eventually sell.

SAMUEL

SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq., called in ; and examined.

For twenty-five years I have been preparing for publication an extensive work of the Roman Antiquities of England, entitled "*Reliquiæ Britannicæ Romanæ*," consisting of more than one hundred and sixty plates in folio, many of them forty inches by twenty-three, on which work I have already expended 6,000*l.* From the nature of this work, which requires that the greater part of the plates should be coloured, to render them intelligible, it is not probable that more than a hundred copies will ever be completed ; and if the whole of that number should be sold, at fifty guineas a copy, I should not be reimbursed my expences. In the two first volumes of this work already published, I have given a short letter-press description of the plates ; but finding that under the last Act of Parliament for the encouragement of learning, my continuing to give such printed explanations would subject me to the heavy tax of eleven copies of my work for the public libraries, and deprive me of several of my purchasers, some of those libraries having bought my two first volumes, I have determined to omit any letter-press, and have engraved my title pages and list of plates. I am convinced that few books of antiquities or natural history, consisting chiefly of plates which are attended with a very heavy expence, and especially those which require to be coloured, can be published in this country with letter-press, if the editors are thereby liable to be taxed with the delivery of the eleven copies for the public libraries, and that the publishers will be under the necessity either of omitting any printed description, or having them printed on the Continent, where much would be saved in the article of paper alone, the price of the larger sorts of which in this country is extremely high in consequence of the heavy duty on them. I give twelve guineas per ream for the smallest paper which I use for this work, and seventeen guineas for the larger, which I am obliged to employ on account of the size of some of the plates. (The witness here exhibited some plates for the inspection of the committee.) I produce these prints for the purpose of showing that they could not be explained without colours ; I now exhibit one of the title pages, which the committee will observe is engraved, for it is necessary in order to evade the present Act that every thing should be engraved. These plates represent Mosaic pavements discovered in this country, and are extremely laborious. I have given seven or eight shillings for printing a single print, and colouring it. If I could sell twenty-five copies of this work in England, I should be satisfied.

Has the delay, hitherto, of publishing any of these plates since the passing of the Act of 1814, been occasioned by that Act?—Certainly, for I have been preparing to adapt my work according to the provisions of that Act ; and to avoid the obligation of delivering the eleven copies I have been obliged to have the subsequent plates published without any letter-press, and simply to give an engraved list of the plates, so as to prevent the claim on the part of the libraries.

You had intended to give descriptions of the plates in letter-press?—Yes.

But you have been obliged to alter that intention, in consequence of the late Act?—Certainly.

The volume that was published prior to the Act was accompanied by letter-press to each plate?—Yes.

What proportion of letter-press was there to each plate?—To one, there were two leaves ; and to another, the Antiquities of Woodchester, there were many, I think there were twenty or more pages.

The discovery of these Roman Antiquities has cost you many years labour and attention?—A period of twenty-five years.

The committee would presume that you feel it to be impossible that any thing like the same interest would attach to these plates without the explanation of letter-press to each plate?—Certainly not ; I intend hereafter to print some letter-press, probably on the Continent, and import it.

Which letter-press you would otherwise have printed in this country?—Yes, with the work.

You are keeper of the Records of the Tower of London, and greatly acquainted with works of English history in every department ; do you consider that the eleven copies, demandable by the public libraries, are a great discouragement to such persons as would otherwise adventure the publication of ancient English documents?—I can hardly venture an opinion upon that ; generally speaking, it is a very great discouragement to literature ; to books of a certain expence, or to books of which very many large impressions are printed, and that are likely to have an extensive sale, it might be of very little importance ; but certainly in large quarto volumes, attended with heavy expences, and which take many years before their expences are repaid, the giving up eleven copies in the first instance is certainly a heavy taxation.

Do

Do you not think that the publication of these larger collections is of great national importance?—Unquestionably.

Are not the authors or compilers of such publications very inadequately paid?—I believe they are.

And therefore does not the demand of eleven copies press upon them with peculiar hardship?—I should suppose it does, certainly.

THOMAS PLATT, Esq. called in; and examined.

Are you one of the trustees under Dr. Sibthorpe's will?—One of the executors.

Are there any instructions in his will relative to the publication of the *Flora Græca*?—There are as to the mode in which the work was to be published. He devised an estate to the University of Oxford, upon trust, that the rents should be applied, first, in the publication of two works, to be intitled "*Flora Græca*," and "*Prodromus Flora Græcia*;" the *Flora Græca* to consist of ten folio volumes, each volume to consist of 100 coloured plates, to be coloured from a collection of drawings which he had caused to be made for the purpose, and which he afterwards gives to the University of Oxford; and, these two works being completed and published, he directs the rents to be applied in the establishment of a Professorship of Rural Economy, 200*l.* of the rents to be paid annually to the professor for his salary, and the remainder to purchase books for the professor's library.

In what manner does the provision, in the Copyright Act, for the delivery of eleven copies, operate upon this work?—I never yet have been called upon myself for any copy. I understand that the British Museum lately intimated a claim to Messrs. Payne and Foss, who deliver the work merely as agents, who referred to me; but no application has since been made to me. The work does not go into the hands of a bookseller in the common way; I pay for every thing as it is done, and send the work to the bookseller, who has only a commission for the delivery, otherwise the subscribers would be loaded with an additional and unnecessary expense. The fact is, that I cannot deliver any copy except to purchasers. If this work was to come under the provisions of the Copyright Act, it could not go on at the rate at which I have hitherto paid for each copy, as far as it has gone, including the copper-plates; and taking the number prepared at 50 copies, the whole work, when complete in 10 volumes, will actually cost above 300*l.*, each copy, exclusive of the editing; including the editing, it would cost 350*l.* each copy. The rents of the estate, which I have hitherto received from the University, have very little exceeded 200*l.* a year, which are dedicated to defray part of the expenses of publication. The number of copies prepared have been 50, all of which are not yet sold.

You colour them as there is a demand for them?—We coloured 50 copies, presuming we should sell so many, from the number of subscribers we had, and we have sold about 40. We have coloured some additional plates since, in order to make some parts on hand complete, certain of the subscribers having died, or retired from the country, or refused to continue their subscriptions. It is so expensive, that it can of course fall into the hands of very few. As the estate has hitherto produced not more than 200*l.* a year, the expense of eleven copies of the work would amount to sixteen years' rent of the estate; and of course the giving eleven copies be an insurmountable difficulty. I could not, as executor, pursue it; I should throw it upon the hands of the University.

According to your experience in the publication of this work of Dr. Sibthorpe, do you not conceive that the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies would render any work of that magnitude entirely impossible to be published by any individual, with expectation of covering his expenses?—Yes, I do verily believe it; a work of half that value I should consider it impossible to publish; the right of exacting eleven copies appears to me an extinguisher upon splendid and expensive works.

The same rule applies, in a less degree, to other works of the same nature, but less expensive?—Beyond all doubt it does; it is apparent that there are several of the bodies to whom we might justly look for subscriptions for this work; few private individuals can be expected to purchase it, but it must find its way to great and public libraries.

MR. THOMAS FISHER, called in; and examined.

You have a work in hand of which a certain limited number were subscribed for, concerning some ancient paintings and charters at Stratford-upon-Avon?—I have.

The price being twelve and eight guineas?—Yes.

You

You have been seven years employed in the execution of that work?—The drawings were made in the year 1804; they were executed in polyautographic (a mode of printing from tablets of stone), between that and in 1807, when the first part was published, consisting of a title, and eight coloured prints from ancient paintings; the second part came out above two years afterwards, consisting of seven prints from paintings, and two copper plates; the third part was published in 1812, consisting of one double plate of a painting, and other plates (copper) to the amount of fourteen, with one sheet of letter-press. The whole of the paintings were coloured by my own hand, excepting a few impressions of one, in which I endeavoured to avail myself of the assistance of colourers; but I found their work unsatisfactory to me, and discontinued the employment of them.

Was this work, so commenced by you, discontinued in consequence of the decision subjecting you to the delivery of eleven copies?—Yes; printing any work of the polyautographic press, conceiving that mode of printing to be but little understood, may I be at liberty to explain it to the honourable committee. Instead of copper plates or types, a tablet of stone is produced by the polyautographic printer, with steel pens and a prepared ink; a drawing is made upon the stone which he takes away, and has a method of fixing the drawing, so as to produce or strike off any number of copies. The number upon which I determined for my work was 120; the stone was then cleaned and brought again, and I proceeded with the second, and so on through the series of plates; my fixed number was 120 impressions.

You were, therefore, unable to continue your work to your subscribers, in consequence of being liable to this demand?—In consequence of but having 120 copies of each polyautographic print, when I found by a decision in the Court of King's Bench, that I was liable to eleven actions at law for the recovery of eleven copies, by eleven privileged libraries, I conceived it would be impossible for me to comply with that demand, and I discontinued the work.

Mr. SAMUEL BROOKE, called in; and examined.

What is your line of business?—Printing and publishing.

In what peculiar line?—Particularly in the law line.

Have you experienced any inconvenience or injury from the provisions of the Copyright Act?—I am very much aggrieved by the necessity of delivering eleven copies of the works which I publish, principally law works, on which it falls very hard.

In what manner do you conceive law works are particularly affected by the delivery of the eleven copies?—The temporary nature of their matter makes it necessary to confine their editions to a comparatively small number of copies, and the expenses of printing and editing are so great, that the deduction of eleven copies is a very serious evil, as attaching to every new edition.

Mr. ROBERT HARDING EVANS, called in; and examined.

In very expensive works, particularly of scientific illustration, can you speak to the operation of the Act of 1814?—I conceive it to be a very heavy and very grievous imposition upon the bookseller, and such as is not levied by any other country in Europe.

Have you found from your own experience, that that Act has operated to the discouragement of any literary production of the description to which you refer?—Certainly.

But can you specify any instance in which this Act has effected this discouragement of which you are speaking; has it, in your opinion, operated to prevent the publication of any literary work which would be useful to the public?—Certainly, it has prevented the printing and publishing of several editions of the Classics, which were about to be printed at the time the Act passed, but which were laid aside by the bookseller in consequence.

Specify a few of those books to which you allude, that happened to be within your recollection? For instance, Damm's "Lexicon to Homer and Pindar," and a reprint of "Brotier Tacitus." These were laid aside.

Do you happen to recollect any other instance in which a classical work had been projected, but laid aside in consequence of this Act?—I cannot immediately call to memory the names of particular books, as the order to attend the committee was not served upon me until yesterday evening, and I have not had an opportunity of referring to my lists. I know this, that the two Universities have not entered any copy of the Classics since the passing of this Act, which shows, I think, that they have felt it to be a grievance.

In making a contract with the author of a book, would the eleven copies that are to be delivered to the public libraries, be taken into the account and charged against the author. Suppose you were to reprint an old book, such as "*Corpus Rerum Anglicarum*," should you take the eleven copies into account, and charge them against the author?—Certainly, I should take it into the account; and I should conceive that literature would be injured by the operation of this obligation, because the author must participate in that loss.

Do not you think that as far as the author is concerned, the increase value of the commodity from the prolongation of the Copy-right from fourteen to twenty-eight years certain, is much more than an equivalent to the diminution of your profit upon the publication by the delivery of eleven copies, as the law at present stands?—We may divide the question into two branches; first, as to whether a book is likely to be productive; and secondly, whether it is not likely to be productive; or, perhaps, the question ought to be put whether it was or was not likely to be reprinted. We will take for instance, Dr. Whitaker's "*History of Yorkshire*," publishing in eight folio volumes. No bookseller would give him a shilling more on account of the prolongation of the Copy-right; because, in all human probability, it would never be reprinted; and, therefore, the loss might be considered as so much as whatever the amount of the eleven copies might be. But, if I was speaking of a more popular publication, I should certainly say, that the prolongation of Copy-right would be a very material boon.

Do you think that the same principle would hold if the work was likely to have a considerable sale?—In a work of considerable sale, I should certainly think, that the extension of Copy-right was a valuable acquisition, and it appears to me, that very material relief should be given to the booksellers, considering the risks they run, and the prospect of a limited sale. There are, however, books printed where no Copy-right would be necessary, or where, if there was a Copy-right, the book would be more valuable on that account. The Committee cannot fail to observe, that in fact, we give copies to Public Libraries, in cases where the legislature gives no Copy-right at all. The Committee speak of the extension of Copy-right for twenty-eight years certain; but it will be recollected, that where we printed a copy of "*Cicero*," at the Clarendon press, there was no Copy-right given to us; in that case, we were obliged to give copies of reprints, though the books are in the public libraries already. Neither the editor nor the bookseller, nor the persons who take the copies, derive benefit from the delivery of these works, unless the Committee suppose them to sell them again, which I suppose, is a supposition not in the contemplation of the question put to me.

Is it not a Copy-right in that work so annotated upon; and can any body reprint that book with these notes?—No; but still we are obliged to give the eleven copies to the public libraries, where an old book is reprinted, even though there be no addition in the shape of notes or observations; suppose, for instance, I were to reprint the *Universal History*, although, I believe, that every one of the persons now entitled to claim it, have a copy in their possession, yet, though I might print it without an iota of addition, I must give eleven copies to the Public Libraries, notwithstanding they were, in fact, only duplicates of those already in their possession. With the exception of one of the Scotch Universities, the Public Libraries have universally exacted even Novels; that University, to which I allude, certainly does not take Novels.

In those reprints, had the law stood as it now does, would you have conceived the demanded eleven copies as a great grievance?—Certainly; I myself printed a copy of *Hackluyt's Voyages*, and we only printed 250 copies, and I certainly conceived, that the Public Libraries were likely to be purchasers of that, and had I been asked before I went to press with the work, whether I should have printed it if I had the eleven copies to deliver, most probably I should not have printed it, nor published it.

What is the price of that book?—Fifteen Guineas; and the eleven copies were demanded just prior to the Act.

What was the price of the 250 copies?—3750*l*.

What was the price of the eleven copies?—The price of the eleven copies were 165 Guineas.

SELECT POETRY.

AN ADDRESS*

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND,
At Freemasons' Hall, May 6, 1819.

Written and recited by

WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

SHEATHED is BRITANNIA'S Sword, her
Banners furl'd,
Her work complete—A RENOVATED WORLD!
A World indebted to her mighty arm,
For all in life that has the power to charm!
Her sons triumphant are returned once
more

To wear their laurels on their native shore :
Long may they live those honours to sus-
tain,

So nobly gather'd on the Land and Main!
Yet, with all Glory to the PATRIOT BRAVE,
BRITANNIA'S happiest Triumpher to save!—

'Twas that pure Cause which call'd her to
the Field, [Shield!

Pointed her Spear, and rais'd her awful
Tho' Shouts exulting cease to rend the
skies, [and Wise?

Has PEACE no Triumphs for the GOOD
May not the PEN and PRESS assist Man-
kind [Mind,

To make a bloodless Conquest of the
Reforming Morals, and subduing Crime?
And thus obtain a triumph most sublime!
A Triumph free from helpless Orphans'
cries, [rents' sighs!—

From Widows' tears, and Childless Pa-
Illustrious NATION! still decreed by
Fate,

In Arms, in Arts, in Virtue to be great!
Wide as thy influence, boundless as thy
Fame, [NAME!

Transmit the RECORD OF THE ALMIGHTY'S
'Till the poor INDIAN shall, with blushes,
see, [Knee;

And spurn the Log to which he bent the
While close surrounded by attentive YOUTH,
He reads the VOLUME OF ETERNAL TRUTH;
And in those Groves, so late by Error trod,
Kneels in the TEMPLE OF THE LIVING GOD!
These are the Triumphs white-robed PEACE
displays,

Achievements worthy of a SERAPH'S lays!
When wide-spread Knowledge shall en-
lighten Men, [the Pen!

HEAVEN will inspire, and ANGELS guide
Poets will rise to sublimate their art,
To calm the Passions, and improve the
Heart;

'Till Powers of Venge-^{MENTAL TRUTHS}
record, [LOUD!
And all the EARTH adore ONE COMMON
O'er human actions Bards had ever
pow'r,

From earliest Ages to the present hour;
In Times remote they almost ruled the
STATE, [GREAT!

Lo'd by the BRAVE, and honour'd by the
From ruthless hands they snatch'd the
mur'drous steel, [feel!

And taught the rude Barbarian how to
When SCANDINAVIAN KINGS to Battle came,
They brought their SCALDS † to memorize
their fame;

Their drooping Bands to animate with
Song,

Recall the Routed, and the Fight prolong!
Amid the Battle's rage, the Muse's sway
Has often changed the Fortunes of the
Day;

Such Thirst for Glory could the BARDS in-
spire, [Lyre!

And such the Mighty Influence of their
But no mean Flattery could those Chiefs
expect;

A recreant Deed was Passport to Neglect—
For well they knew such Poets would refuse,
At any price, to prostitute their Muse!

At the same Board did BARD and MONARCH
sit, [WIK!

'Till Power was burnish'd by the rays of
While Lords of Lineage and of wide cou-
troul,

Felt the Superior Scepter of the Soul;
Felt that, when weighed with such high-
gitted Men, [PEE:

The SWORD must yield full homage to THE
Though coarse their Manners, and their
Bosoms hard, [BARD!

Such Honours Runic VALOUR paid THE
A SCANDINAVIAN ISLAND, waste and bare,
Is still the Region of THE MUSE'S care;

ICELAND, amidst her desolated Plains,
A POET, of no common worth, contains;
Taught by this Bard, the Northern Youths
rehearse

The strains of MILTON, in Icelandic Verse:
Though chilling Poverty his Home invade,
And Fortune casts him in her dreariest
shade,

Within his Breast Immortal GENIUS glows,
Like HECLA burning in Eternal Snows! ‡
Soon as his Talents, and his Wants were
known, [your own:

You made the ICELAND MILTON'S cause

* Being the Twenty-third Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this Society. † Bards.

‡ The Rev. John Thorlakson, the celebrated Poet of Iceland, and the Translator of MILTON. (Vide Dr. Henderson's Journal of a Residence in Iceland in 1814 and 1815). The whole Income of this distinguished Bard, and excellent man, does not exceed 30 Rix Dollars (about six pounds five shillings sterling!); yet in the midst of every pri-

By you commissioned, I the Bard address'd
 In these few Lines, congenial to my
 To make your freewill Offering understood—
 The lines are humble, but the Cause was
 "Each Poet should feel the Distress of
 another, [of a Brother;
 Like the Claims of a Friend, or the Wants
 For THE FUND OF BENEVOLENCE is not confined
 To our own Native Soil—it belongs to Man—
 Where impartial relief to the STRANGER is
 given, [from Heaven!
 Like the MANNA that fell, in the Desert,
 And MILTON'S TRANSLATOR shall find ENGLAND'S
 care [there;
 To ICELAND can follow, and succour him
 For Genius and Virtue should never be
 lost, [of Frost!"
 Whether born near the Sun, or in Regions
 Such are the Acts by which your Bounty
 saves
 The Mose's Victims from untimely Graves;
 Such the Protection care-worn Scholars
 find Mind!
 From cold Neglect—that Winter of the
 Which checks the Progress of young
 Fancy's flight, [Night!
 And ardent Genius dooms to cheerless
 That Good the FOUNDER'S noble plan begun
 Is now completed by our MONARCH'S Son.
 Secured by Chartered Rights, The FUND*
 shall stand,
 A Work that's worthy of the Royal HAND!
 And proves how well Our PATRON can
 maintain, [REIGN—
 In Arts, as well as Arms, his FATHER'S
 "Time-honoured" MONARCH!—in Affliction's
 Years, [our tears!
 Loved in our Hearts! and hallow'd with
 May wings of Angels lull him to repose
 In sweet Oblivion of all human Woes!
 And Visions of Celestial Comforts rise,
 By HEAVEN directed to his Mental Eyes!
 Whose Moral Life can never be forgot,
 Almost an Age!—unsullied with a blot!
 Who in our Annals will be thus express'd,
 OF ALL OUR KINGS, THE OLDEST AND THE
 BEST!

HYMN FOR SPRING.

By the Author of "The Path of Duty," &c. †
 YE vernal showers! ye gentle gales!
 Which fertilize the flowery vales;
 Which bid the little hills rejoice,
 And Nature's songsters lift their voice;

vation this venerable Poet had the spirit to undertake, and the ability to accomplish, the Translation of PARADISE LOST! Mr. Fitz-Gerald felt so much interested with the account, that he applied to the LITERARY FUND in favour of the ICELAND MILTON, when a sum of money was immediately voted, which has been transmitted to Mr. Thorlakson, through the prompt and polite attention of his Danish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the British Court, to whom Mr. Fitz-Gerald stated the case.

* The Literary Fund is now incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER.

† See our Review Department, p. 426.

GENY. MAG. May, 1819.

Which with the glad return of Spring
 Fresh earnest of Heaven's bounty bring,
 Scattering around with liberal hand,
 Unnumber'd blessings thro' the land,
 Witness the strain I now would raise,
 To celebrate the Almighty's praise.
 Oh! may succeeding seasons find
 My heart to gratitude inclin'd,
 Prompting anew my cheerful lay,
 His tender mercies to display.
 That when the Summer shall appear,
 And Autumn crown the circling year
 With the rich produce of the soil,
 To recompense the labourer's toil,
 With the bright theme, my thoughts may
 rise,
 Like fragrant incense to the skies;
 And kindling with celestial fire,
 To more exalted scenes aspire,
 Where blessings of superior worth
 To all the good dispens'd on earth:
 Blessings which ever shall endure,
 Nor only permanent, but pure,
 Thro' countless ages shall prolong,
 The boundless subject of my song.

April.

M. CHAMBERLIN.

ADDRESS

To the Author of "THE ANGLER," a Poem,
 who invites the Fair Sex to partake of his
 favourite Amusement, &c.

WHAT strains are those that float across
 the mead?
 Who tunes to social unison the reed?
 Ah! 'tis the Angler's lyre—he tempts the
 Fair [share;
 To join his pastimes—and his pleasures
 Let's listen, and if we approve his lay,
 To glades and rills and streams let's haste
 away.
 "Sweet are the Angler's sports—believe,
 ye fair, [and care;
 Remote from dust, and smoke, and noise,
 Here Contemplation soothes the lab'ring
 mind,
 And for all griefs a speedy cure ye'll find:
 Serenity will give your eyes new fires,
 New life, new spirits, all that love inspires;
 While air and exercise will cause a glow
 Brighter than bloom Circassian can bestow.
 Too long has Man, by foolish custom
 sway'd,
 Unsocial thro' the fragrant meadow stray'd;
 In solitary haunts his hours employ'd,
 Which better with the Fair had been en-
 joy'd.
 Woman the social circle we proscribe,
 The soul of harmony—of wit the tide;

Curtail the pleasures Heaven would bestow,
 [should flow.
 And stop the source from which our bliss
 Man, own thy error—ev'ry art employ
 T' entice thy Fair one to partake thy joy."
 Well sung, brave Bard! the Fair Ones
 hear thy strains, [pains;
 And their applause rewards thee for thy
 They'll join the Angler's sports—their
 toast shall be— [three.
 "To Jolly Anglers all!"—with three times
Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. M. W.

A FAREWELL TO BRIGHTON.

THE sea was calm, the sky serene,
 And not a cloud the moon between
 And Brighton's sea-beat cliff;
 While on its marge I careless stray,
 Now watch the boats that lightly play,
 And scarce provoke the water's spray,
 And now the distant skiff,
 Where hardy fishers hoist the sail,
 And gladly court the rising gale
 That bears them from thy shore,
 To where some more prolific sea
 Shall yield their nets an easy prey,
 And then return, sweet town, to thee,
 But I, perhaps—no more.
 For ere bright Sol shall gild yon hill,
 Or drink the sweets the dews distil;
 My recreant feet shall flee
 Thy hills, and dales, by Nature dight;
 Were circling skies and seas unite;
 Thou scene of ever new delight—
 Delight so new to me.
 Alas! no more my feet shall stray
 Across thy chalks, a slipp'ry way
 At water's lowest ebb:
 No more my B—gentle hand
 Shall lead where many a scatter'd band,
 Or ply their nets, or strive with dextrous
 hand
 To seize the advent'ring crab.
 No more with thee, in childish guise,
 Teach the swift sling to sweep the skies,
 Or pierce with upward force:
 Or watch the sea-gull seize its prey,
 Or view the heavy porpoise play
 In shoals that darken half the sea,
 Or singly mark their course.
 Nor when the Moon shall chase away
 Usurping twilight's mantling grey,
 And re-assume her reign,
 Shall I her votary be seen
 Attendant on the favor'd Steyne,
 While music sweetly floats the scene,
 Or bursts in martial strain.
 No more shall tempt the swelling wave,
 Or in its briny bosom lave,
 And hail the grateful glow—
 No more the zephyr's cooling breeze,
 Mild harbinger of health and ease,
 (So fortune dictates, and so fate decrees)
 O'er me its fresh'ning breeze no more shall
 blow.

Then farewell all, sweet town, and skies,
 and seas,
 Since seas, and skies, and town, no more
 shall please,
 With all their varied charms.
 And hail to thee! majestic flowing Thames,
 And thou the fairest city of the stream,
 Where golden commerce sheds its bright-
 est beam, [arms
 And pours her choicest riches in thy
 Here midst the hurry, toil, and strife,
 That marks the checquer'd walk of life,
 Where thickest ills are sown:
 E'en here shall sweet remembrance rise,
 And bring past pleasures present to my
 eyes:
 Eager as Tantalus I grasp the prize,
 And find, like him, the yielding air alone.
 JUNIUS.

LINES

*Written at Sea, immediately after quitting
 the Island of Ascension; where the Ship,
 on board which the Writer was, had touch-
 ed, for the purpose of taking in Turtle.*

SEE Phœbus, dress'd in brilliant suit,
 The wide expanse adorn,
 And sky, and ocean, man, and brute,
 Proclaim the festive morn.
 The coops, 'tis true, in order rang'd,
 Our future feasts foretel,
 And still the geese abast proclaim
 That they're alive, and well;
 Still grunt the hogs, still bleat the sheep,
 The lockers * well are stor'd;
 And gay we plough the briny deep,
 With three months' stock on board.
 Now, let us with religious care
 Record th' auspicious day,
 When such good things but trash appear,
 Unworthy of my lay.
 For lo! the turtle's cloven mail
 Shall richer cates afford,
 And with ecstatic joy we hail
 Ascension's † bulky lord.
 He comes! he comes! your knives full
 keen,
 And keener stomachs bring;
 See hills of fat, and vales of lean,
 A treasure for a king!
 Ye adepts, with sagacious peep,
 Each verdant mine explore,
 Let out your reefs, and silence keep,
 'Till you can gorge no more.
 How various is the turtle's lot!
 Alive, he swam in brine;
 When dead, in gravy, piping hot—
 Now, let him swim in wine.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

* Receptacles for liquor.

† The largest turtle, weighing about
 300lbs. was facetiously styled, Governor
 of Ascension.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 16.*

Sir *C. Burrell* brought in a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in the borough of Penryn. It was read the first time.

Lord *Castlereagh* laid on the table a copy of the recent Convention with the United States.

Mr. *Hume* moved for the production of various papers relative to the administration of justice in India.

On the motion of the *Attorney General*, after some discussion, in which Mr. *Waithman*, Mr. *Abercromby*, and Mr. *Hurst*, took a part, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the state of the law relative to the discharge of insolvent debtors, the Acts of the 53d and 56th of the King, and to report to the House their opinion as to the means for rendering those Acts more effectual.

Sir *G. Warrender* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for further regulating the qualification of Members of Parliament; his object is to enable persons possessing landed qualifications in Scotland to represent boroughs in England.

Sir *Alexander Hope* made his proposed motion for retaining six equerries on the establishment of his Majesty: his sole argument was, the probability of his Majesty's recovery; and that he might, in so fortunate an event, find himself surrounded by all those to whom he had been accustomed.—Mr. *Perceval* (son of the lamented Minister) supported the motion in a maiden speech. It was, however, negatived by 259 to 66.

March 17.

Dr. *Phillimore* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate suits to set aside marriages contracted by persons under age—the parent or guardian to be limited to the time when the minority ceases; and the suit of the minor to commence within one year after he comes of age. Parties marrying by banns to have a complete residence of one fortnight in the parish where the banns are published.

March 18.

Mr. *Calcraft*, after an address on the subject of the Salt Laws, moved for an account of the quantity of salt delivered duty free, in England, for the year 1818, distinguishing the purposes for which it had been delivered.

Mr. *Smith* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Bankrupt Laws.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* addressed the House at great length on the subject of the Board of Admiralty, repeating the argu-

ments urged on a former occasion for reducing the two lay lords. He concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he might be graciously pleased, in consideration of the present state of the Country, and from a due regard to the principles of economy, to give directions that the Commissioners of the Board of Admiralty may be reduced to such number as the exigencies of the public service require in a time of profound peace.

Sir *G. Cockburn* opposed the motion, and contended, that by the reduction of 12 Admirals on different stations, the business of the Board was considerably increased in time of peace, as all communications relative to the naval improvements, astronomical inventions, &c. were addressed directly to the Board. He had himself been so occupied, that he sometimes had not half an hour's walk for ten days in succession. If there were not lay lords to attend to the duties of a civil nature, he could not have given this attention to professional matters.

Sir *J. Coffin* thought the lay lords a useless incumbrance. They were young men who spent their time in riding in the Parks while their naval colleagues were engaged in the business of the office.

In the sequel of the discussion the motion was supported by Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *Graham*, and Lord *John Russell*, and opposed by Mr. *Cumming* and Mr. *W. Pole*; and, on a division, it was negatived by 245 to 164.

March 19.

Mr. *Lushington*, in reply to a question from Mr. Alderman *Waithman*, said that a Bill to suppress mock auctions, free from the objectionable clauses contained in that of last year, would receive the support of his Majesty's Ministers.

Several petitions having been presented on the subject of the coal duties, Mr. *Vansittart* wished it to be understood, as the opinion of Ministers, that an alteration in these duties, at the present time, would be neither desirable nor beneficial to the publick.

The Report of the Committee of Supply on the civil contingencies deficiency having been taken into consideration, Mr. *C. Hutchinson* objected to several charges as most extravagant, and moved a resolution, that the sum of 22,500*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for presents to foreign ministers was extravagant, and ought not to be again incurred.

Lord *Castlereagh* assured the House, that

that so far as he was personally concerned with any of the items in the account, every thing had been conducted with the utmost attention to economy. The account for snuff-boxes, it should be observed, was for two years and a half, and did not exceed those of former periods. Such presents had long been customary on the exchange of Treaties. Out of 22 presents of this kind from foreign Courts, in the last two years, only five had come to his share, and they should certainly be transmitted to his heirs, as memorials of the transactions wherein he had been engaged.

Sir *M. W. Ridley*, in objecting to several of the charges, gave the Noble Lord credit for having, on one occasion, considerably lessened the expence of presents, by exchanging one only in the lieu of many.

Mr. *Canning* said the circumstance alluded to occurred at Vienna, when the Noble Lord had made an arrangement that only one present should be exchanged instead of 45.

Mr. *C. Hutchinson's* resolution was negatived without a division.

March 22.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* brought up the Report of the Committee on the petition from Mary-le-bonne against the Water Companies. He said, as those Companies had evaded all former statutes, he hoped one would now be so framed as to compel them to supply the metropolis with water at a moderate rate.

Mr. *Lambton* presented a petition from the London booksellers, for a repeal of the Copy Right Act. He stated during the four last years Messrs. Longman and Co. had lost upwards of 3000*l.* and Mr. *Murray* 1275*l.* by the delivery of the eleven copies required by the Act.

Mr. *J. Smith* brought up a Bill to alter and amend the Bankrupt Laws, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the proceedings at the Penryn election, was agreed to; and, on the motion of Mr. *A. Wright*, it was ordered that the Attorney General should prosecute Mr. *Swann*, for various acts of bribery, and John *Goodyer*, Henry *Dunford*, and Abraham *Winn*, for corrupt practices during the said election.

In a Committee of Supply, various sums were voted for making good various deficiencies in the votes of last year for the contingent expences of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, the Privy Council, and the Lord Chamberlain's departments. On a Resolution being proposed for 60,000*l.* towards the completion of the Penitentiary at Millbank, Mr. *Alderman Wood* objected to the expence charged

for a steam engine, and to the general scale of the expenditure, and moved to reduce the grant to 40,000*l.*; but, after a long and general conversation, he withdrew the amendment, and the original resolution was agreed to.

The sum of 5000*l.* for completing the Caledonian Canal was also voted, after some opposition from Lord *Carhampton*.

On the question for the third reading of the Bill for repealing the Trial by Battle and the right of appeal, Sir *R. Wilm* opposed it, as removing a great bulwark against the introduction of a military government, and consummating the infringement made on the constitution by the Riot Act.

Alderman Wood also opposed it. On a division, the question was carried in the affirmative by 64 to 2, and the Bill was passed.

House of Lords, March 23.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Aliens and Denizens' Bill, the Steam Vessel's Tonnage Bill, the Plate Glass Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and a number of private Bills.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Brougham* presented two petitions complaining of improper conduct on the part of Governor *M'Quarrie*, of New South Wales. After a long conversation, in the course of which several Members spoke highly of the character of Governor *M'Quarrie*, the petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

A motion by Sir *J. Newport*, for an Address to the Regent, praying that an enquiry be made into the power assumed by the Lords of Session in Scotland to declare statutes, or parts of statutes, to be obsolete, or in desuetude, was, after some discussion, negatived by 33 to 15.

March 24.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the inhabitants of Mary-le-bone to contract with whatever water companies they may think proper, for a regular supply of water.

Sir *J. Graham* addressed the House on the case of the London Clergy. Though their petition had been declared unfounded by a Committee, he had ascertained its accuracy as to the claim which, but for the passing of the Fire Act, they had under an Act of Henry VIII. and a decree of the Court of Chancery. The augmentation which they had received in 1804 was not sufficient to support them in that rank of life in which it was their lot to move. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 44th year of his present Majesty.

jesty, entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Incumbents of Livings in the City of London."

Mr. *D. W. Harvey* contended, that the Committee had come to a proper decision. The Act of Henry VIII. was inoperative, the decree given under it not having been enrolled in the terms of the Act; and it had been foisted into the petition for no other purpose than to serve as a screen for the rapacity of the clergy, whose object was, by degrees, to exact one sixth of the rack rental of the city of London.

After a considerable discussion, in which Mr. *Dent*, Mr. *Alderman Wood*, and Mr. *Alderman Walthman*, opposed the motion, and Mr. *Wrottesley*, Sir *W. Curtis*, Mr. *Gipps*, Sir *T. Baring*, Mr. *Williams Wynn*, Mr. *Peel*, Mr. *Plunkett*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, gave it their support; the motion was agreed to.

March 25.

Mr. *S. Bourne*, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the settlement of the poor, stated the hardships to which the poor were, in several cases, subjected by the present law of settlement, and the expence to which parishes were put by the litigations arising out of it. He should propose that a settlement should be gained by a three years residence; but, if others were for five years, he should not object to it. The period of absence to defeat a settlement, he would fix at 90 days.

After some observations from Mr. *Atkins*, Mr. *Wright*, Mr. *Curwen*, and Mr. *Western*, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *S. Bourne*, after some further conversation, also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the misapplication of the poor's rates, by giving, as practised at present in several places, parochial relief in part payment of wages to labourers,

March 26.

Mr. *J. Smith* presented a petition from Messrs. *Lackington and Co.* against the Copyright Act. (See p. 272.)

Sir *J. Mackintosh* presented a petition for reform in the Scotch burghs. The whole population of those burghs, he said, amounted to 480,000, of whom 410,000 had already petitioned for this reform.

Lord *Althorp* complained that William Stinton, a private in the first regiment of guards, whilst in attendance on the Committee on the Worcester election, had been arrested in the lobby of the House, and tried by a court martial, for absence from parade, occasioned by his attendance on the said Committee. After a long discussion, it was ordered that Stinton, and the serjeant who arrested him, should be forthwith brought to the bar of the House.—This case, at a subsequent period of the evening, occupied the atten-

tion of the House, when the parties attended, and the matter was at length satisfactorily explained.

March 29.

Sir *J. Graham* moved for the second reading of the London Clergy Bill.

Mr. *Bennett*, Mr. *F. Douglas*, and Mr. *Walthman* objected to the step as too precipitate, as numerous petitions were about to be presented against the measure.

Sir *W. Curtis* repeated his assertion, that the Clergyman who held the living of St. Peter's, Cornhill, only received 300*l.* a year, and not 600*l.* as had been stated on a former evening. He hoped that some Hon. Gentlemen who spoke on the previous night had repented of the character they then gave the City clergy.

Mr. *Alderman Wood* said the stipend was 200*l.* and the glebe was worth 432*l.* a year.

After several other Members had spoken in favour of postponement,

Sir *J. Graham* insisted, that the fullest notice had been given: as to the amount of stipends, he should himself vote against any increase, unless the clergymen resided and performed the duties of the several parishes; he had told them so, and that he would not support any extravagant proposition. The motion for reading the Bill a second time was carried by 82 to 34.

Mr. *Walthman* presented a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. Michael, Bassishaw, in the City of London, against the claims of the Clergy of the City. The Honourable Alderman said that he did not see that the condition of the London clergy alone ought to be ameliorated. If no other member would undertake the task, he would bring the situation of the whole of the Clergy in the kingdom under the consideration of Parliament.

On the motion of Sir *Robert Wilson*, the matter of complaint against Mr. *Quin* was gone into. Mr. *Quin* then rose, and gave a detail of the transactions between himself and Mr. *Grady*. In conclusion, he declared he had never intended to act corruptly or immorally; if he had in the course of the transaction acted wrong, he hoped it would be attributed to an error of his judgment. He should throw himself with confidence on the candour of the House, and retire.

Sir *Robert Wilson*, having commented at some length upon the examinations taken at the bar, moved several Resolutions, which went to declare that Mr. *Quin* had violated the purity of election, the privileges of Parliament, and the duties of *Custos Rotulorum*.

Mr. *Boote Wilbraham* moved counter Resolutions, tending to negative every thing criminative in those of Sir *R. Wilson*: they

they were to the effect that though Mr. Quin had promised 200*l.* a-year to the petitioner out of the receipts of the office, it was unconnected with any condition for political support—that that demand was first made by Mr. Carew Smyth in September, but withdrawn on the 11th of October following. That House could not pass over the existence of such an intention, or the demand of such support, without expressing its disapprobation; and that if the demand had been persisted in, an offence would have been committed, which that House would not fail to have visited with the severest reprobation.

Mr. F. Douglas remarked, that the disposition or resolution of Mr. Quin to commit this offence was, through the minute adduced by Mr. Carew Smyth, as clearly established as any fact could be where only two parties were concerned.

Sir James Mackintosh contrasted the evidence of Mr. Carew Smyth with that given by Mr. Goold. The former had delivered his statement in so clear and satisfactory a manner, as to produce in his behalf the most favourable impression. Whereas that of the latter, whether wilful or unintentional, was so extremely defective, that it must be struck out altogether.

Messrs. Plunkett and Grattan endeavoured to exculpate Mr. Quin. The speech of the former produced an extraordinary impression on the House.

Messrs. John Smith, Brougham, Wynn, and Sir J. Newport, spoke in favour of Sir R. Wilson's motion.

The first three Resolutions of Sir R. Wilson were then agreed to. On the fourth, Mr. Wilbraham's amendment was carried by 162 to 73.

Mr. Lambton then moved that Mr. Goold, having prevaricated in his evidence, be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr. Brougham attributed that gentleman's contradictory statement to a lapse of memory.

Lord Nugent thought Mr. Goold guilty of deliberate falsehood.

On a division, this motion was negatived by 134 to 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 30.

The Bill regulating the Windsor Establishment went through a Committee. The Grant of 10,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of York as *Custos*, caused some discussion. Earl Grey, Lord Darley, Lord King, and the Marquis of Lansdown, warmly opposed it.

The Earl of Lauderdale spoke in favour of the Grant, not on the ground of its being a salary, but as a remuneration for the extraordinary expences to which the acceptance of such a trust exposed the Duke of York. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Eldon followed on the same side.

The Grant was agreed to without a division, and the Bill passed through a Committee.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. A. Taylor, after some observations on the number of causes in arrear in the Courts of Equity, and the propriety of separating the cognizance of questions of Bankruptcy from the jurisdiction of the Great Seal, moved for "an account of the money of suitors in the Court of Chancery, lying in the Bank of England in the name of the Accountant General, in the year 1750, at the end of every ten years subsequently, and in the year 1818."

The motion, after some observations from the Solicitor General, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 31.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund Produce Bill, the Exchequer Bills in Aid Bill, the Husbandry Horses' Bill, the Neerland Slave Trade Bill, and several other Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Alderman Waitman, who had on a former night presented a petition from one William Weaver, now stated, that upon inquiry he found Weaver was not the immaculate character he had represented himself, and, moved for an account of the expences incurred, and the amount of penalties received.

Mr. Lushington observed, that Weaver was a notorious offender; he had been twice convicted under the Excise laws, thrice convicted at the Thames Police-office, and twice at Shadwell-office, for smuggling offences. Smuggled tobacco was found in his house within a few days of the presentation of his petition. The papers were ordered.

April 1.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, after noticing the flagrant abuses which prevailed in the Burghs in Scotland, moved for some papers tending to prove the corruption of the Burgh of Aberdeen, in the election of its magistrates in 1818.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland and Lord Castlereagh warmly opposed the motion.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 110 to 105. The announcement of the numbers was greeted by loud cheers from the opposition; and Lord A. Hamilton, anticipating a future triumph from the high number of the minority, gave notice, that after the holidays, he should move for other papers upon the subject.

April 2.

Mr. Bennet presented a petition from the rector and churchwardens of Ilchester. It stated, that the Proprietor of the borough thought a small number of con-

stituents more advantageous; and to accomplish this object he had pulled down a number of houses, by which about 100 families had been driven from their homes, and were received into a temporary poor-house, where they were sheltered for a time, yet only 18 or 20 of them had been paupers, the rest maintaining themselves by honest industry. Notice, however, was given, in consequence of prevailing political dissensions, that these unhappy families would be deprived even of that shelter; the parish resisted, and an ejection being brought, they were turned out: thus 163 men, women, and children, had been driven into the open streets in the most inclement season; some had screened themselves from the cold with straw and hurdles; some had taken refuge in open stalls, or in the neighbouring fields, and a considerable number of old and young of both sexes, decrepid old people, with helpless infants, and women in the last stage of pregnancy, had been huddled together in the Town-hall without distinction.

Mr. *Merest* and Mr. *Dickinson* confirmed the statement of the petitioners.

Mr. *Wynn* did not see how the House could interfere between a landlord and his tenants.

Lord *Castlereagh* recommended that the petition should be withdrawn, with which suggestion, after a few words from Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *Bennet* complied.

Mr. *Lambton* presented a petition from Gen. *Gourgaud*, complaining of his having been seized and sent out of the country, without being allowed an appeal to the Privy Council.

Lord *Castlereagh* would not oppose the reception of the petition, but he should be ready to justify the General's arrest, and to show that the officers had not acted in the brutal manner alleged by the petitioner.

After some observations from Mr. *H. Clive*, Sir *R. Wilson*, Mr. *T. Douglas*, Mr. *Bennet*, Sir *G. Cockburn*, and others, the petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Lord *Clive* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of bribery and corruption in the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of *Bainstaple*.

On the motion of Mr. *Wynn*, it was ordered that the Attorney General should prosecute Sir *M. M. Lopez* for bribery.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 5.

The Earl of *Harrowby* presented a Report from the Committee, on Bank affairs, to the same purport as that noticed in the Commons.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Peel* appeared at the bar with a special

Report from the Committee of Secrecy, appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank.

Mr. *Peel* asked leave to bring in a Bill, the object of which was to restrain the Bank from issuing gold for certain notes under 5*l.* On the 1st of September 1817, the governors of the Bank had given notice that cash would be issued for all their notes for sums under 5*l.* and dated previously to the 1st of January, 1817. In consequence of this notice, a considerable decrease of specie had taken place. The issues from January 1817, till January 1819, amounted to 4,500,000*l.*; and since the latter period 700,000*l.* had been issued; so that the whole drain of specie amounted to 5,200,000*l.* The issue of that treasure, he conceived, had been productive of no good effect whatever. It appeared that the sum of 121,000,000 francs had been coined in France; and the Committee had reason to believe, that three-fourths of that sum, amounting to 5,000,000*l.* sterling, were derived from coin exported from England. The reasons for which he introduced the Bill were these:—It was evident that, whenever the period arrived which might be fixed on for the final removal of the restrictions, it would be necessary for the Bank to be possessed of a considerable quantity of bullion; and that that quantity would exceed the sum which they at present possessed.

The motion having been put from the chair, Mr. *Peel* added, that it was necessary the Bill should pass through its several stages with as little delay as possible.

Sir *John Newport* never entertained a stronger conviction of the necessity of any measure than of that before the House.

Messrs. *Brougham*, Lord *Hamilton*, *Calcraft*, *Manning*, *Vansittart*, *Ellice*, *Canning*, *Huskisson*, *Grenfell*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, shortly spoke. The Bill was read a first and second time, and then committed. After a short interval it was read a third time and passed.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, it was his intention to postpone the third reading of the Bill for the claims on France until after the holidays, that all might make themselves masters of its contents. The whole number of claimants was 1046, and the gross amount of the demands about eight millions sterling; to satisfy these demands, the French government had appropriated one hundred and thirty-three millions of livres, or two-thirds of the whole amount; half of this sum had already been disposed of upon claims adjudicated, these claims being 311 out of 1046.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 6.

The Bill for restraining the Bank from paying in specie the notes under 5*l.* issued previously

previously to the first of January, 1817, was read the first, second, and third time. The Royal assent was subsequently given to it, along with other Bills.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. G. Lamb presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westminster, praying for the removal of the present Haymarket to some part near Portland-road.

Messrs. Byng and Holme Sumner opposed the petition, notice not having been given to the parties concerned; besides, the Haymarket, which had been established many years, was a public convenience. The petition was received by 97 to 91.

April 7.

Mr. Bennet rose to move an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would issue an order to stay the sailing of the female convict transports. The object of all punishments should be, to produce a salutary example; and no one could say that this was effected by transportation. From 1787 to 1818, no fewer than 2987 female convicts had been transported. They were generally unable to provide means to return home, and could obtain a passage only by prostituting their persons. The present, he said, was not the time to send out a fresh cargo of women to New South Wales, where so much vice and immorality prevailed, and where the character of the sex had become so shockingly contaminated. Even the hospital at Paramatta contained only two wards—the one for males, the other for females. It was open, night and day, to persons of the most infamous character. He objected to the sailing of the female convicts who were now about to be conveyed to New South Wales, because it was now evident that when these persons had arrived there, they had neither home, food, nor clothing.

Messrs. Wilberforce and Buxton spoke in support of the motion.

Messrs. Bathurst, Goulburn, and Sir Byam Martin, opposed it. Ultimately it was negatived without a division.

John Chapman and John Evelyn were put to the bar, when the *Speaker* addressed them as follows:—"John Chapman and John Evelyn, you were reported by the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Camelford, as having given false evidence;—for this you were both of you committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, and afterwards, by this House, committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate. You now petition the House to be discharged from farther imprisonment, expressing your deep regret for your misconduct.

Much as it is to be lamented, that the feelings with which you now state yourselves to be impressed had not at an earlier period suggested something more of consideration for the fairness of your own characters,—and something more of respect for the sacred obligation of that oath by which you were sworn to speak the truth. You, John Chapman, plead in excuse of your misconduct the inexperience of youth, and your ignorance of the forms of this House;—and you, John Evelyn, offer in explanation something of misapprehension of the purport of the question that was asked of you by the Committee;—but these are circumstances which can in no way account for or extenuate the misconduct of either of you.—If, however, your repentance and contrition be sincere, your own reflections will be your bitterest punishment: they will remind you of the disgrace and infamy with which you have branded your own characters,—and, at the same time that they mark the striking contrast between the lenity of this House and the enormity of your offence, they will teach you, what I hope you will never forget, that truth and honesty are the only means by which this stain can be removed, and your credit be re-established. I am now to acquaint you, that this House, taking into consideration the petitions that have been received from both of you, has ordered your discharge; and you are both discharged, upon payment of your fees."

April 22.

Sir J. Newport called the attention of the House to the union of parishes, and residence of the clergy in Ireland. He read a letter, which stated, that many parishes were never visited by their clergy, except for collecting the tithes. Some dioceses did their duty in enforcing residence, and it is but justice to mention the name of the Abp. of Cashel in their number. In many parts of Ireland, however, 10 or 11 vicarages had been formed into one; and there were benefices which comprehended a space of 20 miles square. He concluded with moving, "That as humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to direct an enquiry to be made into the state of the Church of Ireland, in communication with the Archbishops and Bishops, similar in its details to the enquiry instituted in 1806, and of which a report was presented to the House in July 1807, in order that, by a comparison of their results, it might be seen how far the recommendations of the former report had been carried into effect, and the benevolent intentions of his Majesty realized, for securing to the people of Ireland the benefits of public worship and a resident clergy."

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Paris Papers of Saturday the 15th inst. contain the termination, on the preceding day, of the trial of Marinet and Cantillon, accused of having attempted the life of the Duke of Wellington. The proceedings of the 5th and last day commenced with the summing up of the case by the President of the Court. The Jury remained in deliberation an hour, and declared the Prisoners Not Guilty. They were then set at liberty; and the Advocate-General, addressing them by name, first informed Cantillon that he was acquitted, and that there was no further charge against him. He then congratulated Marinet on his acquittal, both as regarded himself and the French nation. Alluding to the supposition that a safe conduct had been given to Marinet, he denied this to be founded in fact; but added, "The French Government is honourable in this affair, and will afford a proof of it. Here are two passports; they are at your disposal; one is for all Europe; the other will enable you to proceed to Dijon, to clear yourself of your condemnation *par contumace*, if you deem it proper." To this Marinet replied, "I am penetrated with gratitude for this noble proceeding. I should desire a passport for Switzerland." The Advocate-General, "This is for all Europe." The Foreman of the Jury apprised the Court that the decision was unanimous. The Court resounded with the applauses of the multitude on learning the decision. There certainly was not sufficient evidence to convict either of them, and the whole of the business remains involved in mystery. It was not proved on the trial, though an explosion was heard, that any ball was fired at the Duke of Wellington.

It is with pleasure we perceive in the *Moniteur* of the 16th, an article respecting the trial of Cantillon and Marinet, the object of which is, to do public justice to the character of the Duke of Wellington; and to show, in fact, that the Government does not participate in the coarse and illiberal feelings of those who so malignantly aspersed the character of the Duke during the progress of the cause.

The Editors of several papers are under prosecution in Paris, for libelling the Swiss Guards attached to the Royal Household. This foreign corps has, ever since the restoration of the House of Bourbon, been more or less noxious to the French people. A Swiss soldier has been recently killed in a duel by a soldier of the Royal Guard, and under unfair circumstances. The survivor has been ordered for trial by court-martial.

GENT. MAG. May, 1819.

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The King of France has sent to the Persian Ambassador, to be transmitted as a present to his Sovereign, a chest of fire-arms and sabres of splendid workmanship from the Royal Manufactory at Versailles.

The French *Moniteur* of the 17th of April, contains an ordinance for carrying into effect a law by which Stock Exchanges have been opened in every part of France.

A tumult took place on the 26th of April, at Charonne, near Paris, in which great violence was offered to a Clergyman, while engaged in performing the burial service. The clergyman was obliged to shut himself up in the vestry-room, and there to listen to the cries of his assailants. The shouts of *à bas la culotte! à la lanterne!* were uttered, as during the worst days of the Revolution. Had it not been for the presence of mind and judicious firmness of the Mayor's assistant, the rioters would have proceeded to every excess. It was not without considerable difficulty that this worthy Magistrate succeeded in restraining and dispersing them.

A Commission, composed of some of the principal Bishops of France, is said to have been appointed, charged to revise the form of an oath taken by the French Kings at their Coronation; and to introduce some modifications, so as to make its tenor in unison with the existing institutions of the Country. This, no doubt, is preparatory to the Coronation of his present Majesty.

An effort is making by the French Government to naturalize in France the Thibet goat, which yields that hair or wool of extraordinary fineness whence Cachemire shawls are fabricated: a vessel has arrived at Marseilles with a flock of them, sent by M. Jaubert from the Crimea. It consisted originally of 568, of which 160 died; but this loss is said to be nearly compensated by the number of young ones brought forth during the passage.

The *Sieur Fretin*, a poor Frenchman resident at Nogent-sur-Seine, is declared the right and sole heir of the rich M. Courtois, late of London.

NETHERLANDS.

The Assize Court of Brussels has passed sentence on the persons found guilty of conspiring to seize the Emperor Alexander in November, 1818. They were all adjudged to be imprisoned for different terms, and to pay costs.

SPAIN.

By letters and papers from Cadiz to the 21st, and from Madrid to the 27th April, it seems that the Spanish Government had made great exertions to forward the departure of the expedition; and, in consequence of instructions from Madrid, a considerable number of troops had been put

put on board several of the ships of the line; and it was expected at Cadiz that these would have sailed for South America before the smaller vessels. An order had, however, unexpectedly reached Cadiz, directing that the soldiers who had been embarked should be disembarked. This circumstance had excited considerable sensation, and numerous were the conjectures as to the cause of this sudden alteration of the determination of the Government.

Spain has refused to submit the disputes between herself and her American colonies to the arbitration of the Duke of Wellington, as proposed by the Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle.

GERMANY.

It is stated, in a Vienna article, that the two Princesses, twin daughters of the King of Sardinia, Maria Theresa and Maria Anne (born at Rome the 19th of September, 1803,) are to be married; one to the King of Spain, and the other to the son of the Duchess of Lucca, ci-devant Queen of Etruria.

The King of Prussia has ordered to leave Jena (the university to which the assassin of Kotzebue latterly belonged) such of his subjects as were there prosecuting their studies.

It is said, the Commission sent by the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar to Jena, for the purpose of making inquiry whether the assassin of Kotzebue acted in concert with others, has returned to Weimar, and reported, that they could discover no persons in league with the murderer. On the contrary, however, the Vienna papers assert, that Sandt's plot had extensive ramifications. A Ragusan physician, and at the same time the agent for a prince possessing great estates in Bohemia, is considered by them as the original of the affair. He was arrested and sent away from Prague for correspondences exhibiting the same doctrines, and breathing the same spirit, with those of Sandt.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

A fire broke out in the timber-yards of the principal merchants at Christiana, in Norway, on the 4th inst. and burnt property to the amount of 250,000*l.* sterling. The fire lasted four days; and, but for calm weather during the time, the whole of the town must have been destroyed. The fire having broken out in four different places at the same time, it is doubtless the work of incendiaries.

Accounts from Stockholm, of the 29th of April, shew that there exists a very constant intercourse, by messengers, between that Court and the Court of St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

The nobility of the Russian Government of the *Duna* have resolved on the emancipation of the peasants their vassals.

Mr. Henderstrom has discovered, in New Siberia, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him they had frequently, in their hunting excursions, met with skeletons, and even feathers, of this bird, the quills of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. This is a strong fact in support of the tradition that the earth was formerly inhabited by giants; for men not exceeding ourselves in stature would have been helpless against birds of prey of this magnitude. Captain Cook mentions having seen a monstrous bird's-nest in New Holland, on a low sandy island in Endeavour River, with trees upon it, and an incredible number of sea-fowl; he found also an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed, and the nest of some other bird, of a most enormous size: it was built with large sticks upon the ground, and was no less than six and twenty feet in circumference, and two feet eight inches high.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that great difficulties still exist in the execution of the treaties between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Immorality is described as having arrived at a dreadful pitch in the Turkish capital. Crimes and disorders have greatly increased; and this is attributed partly to the dearth of the necessaries of life, partly to the excessive influx of Europeans, since the Peace, to "satisfy their curiosity;" and partly to the depreciation of the gold and silver currency, and the quantity of counterfeited money in circulation. A gang of robbers have been apprehended, and two Jews hanged at Adrianople, for being engaged in that infamous business.

ASIA.

We lament to state, that the Queen Charlotte East-India ship has been lost in a hurricane, off Madras, with all on board. The *Lady Castlereagh* and *Cornwall* were dismantled; the *Georgiana* and *Harriet* were disabled; and the *Barkworth* blown out to sea, so as not to have been heard of since.

AFRICA.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope state, that some British troops in the interior had been surprised and slaughtered by the Caffres.

The Viceroy of Egypt, abandoning the Turkish doctrine of fatalism, has resolved to adopt the European practice of quarantine and lazarettoes, to prevent the spreading of the plague.

AMERICA.

A new steam-vessel, called the *Savannah* packet, of 300 tons burden, has been built at New York, for the express purpose of conveying passengers across the Atlantic. She sailed for Liverpool direct on the 5th of April.

It is calculated that there are 1700 taverns in the City of New York ; that is, one to every 14 houses. A motion was made, at a meeting of the Corporation, to reduce the number of licenses to 1500 ; but the interest of the tavern-keepers prevailed over those of morality and sobriety, and the motion was lost.

It is stated in the *New Providence Gazette*, that the inhabitants of that island and Jamaica have transmitted strong memorials to Government, praying that New Providence may be made a depot for

a trade between the British West-India colonies and the United States.

The Americans are fitting out, for the first time, an expedition round the world. The Congress frigate, Captain Henley, has been selected for the purpose ; and, by the last advices, was lying at Norfolk, nearly ready for sea. She takes out with her from 20 to 30 midshipmen, and will be absent about two years.

The United States now contain a population of near eleven millions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Prince Regent has purchased the Palace at *Newmarket*, which is to undergo a complete renovation, under the directions of Mr. Nash. The occasional residence of his Royal Highness there would, no doubt, infuse new life into the town and its amusements.

The inhabitants of *Beaconsfield* have presented their late Curate, the Rev. William Musage Bradford, A.M. with a handsome piece of plate, as a token of the high sense they entertain of his exemplary conduct during fourteen years, as Curate of the Parish.

At the late *Hants* County Sessions an appeal cause occupied the Court several hours, the result of which ought to be extensively known. It was instituted by the Rev. Henry Wake, Rector of Over Wallop, against the accounts of the overseers of that parish, who had been in the habit of eking out the poor labourers' wages by allowance from the poor rates. One of the witnesses examined was a man with a wife and five children, who in the summer received 6s. in the winter 9s. sometimes 10s. per week. He could not subsist on this, and on going to the Overseers they made it up to 12s. 6d. This practice was so commonly understood by the farmers, that they made engagements with their labourers accordingly, and the men were induced to accept almost any wages from those who hired them. The Noble Chairman (the Earl of Carnarvon) said, the payment of a portion of labourer's wages out of the poor rates was illegal, and should be disallowed ; that it was alike unjust in principle and practice, and pressed heavily on the small farmer, on the shopkeeper, and on other persons in the parish, who contributed a larger proportion towards the poor rates than the more extensive occupiers of land. The overseers were accordingly directed to refund 25l. to the Rev. H. Wake, and discontinue the practice.

The farmers of the parishes of *Cliddesden* and *Farleigh*, in Hampshire, have supplied every cottager with a portion of land for the cultivation of potatoes, the produce of which is considered to be equal to the yearly consumption of each family ; and the rector gives potatoes for seed.

We lament to hear, that the great establishment of Jesuits at *Stonyhurst* has alarmed numbers of the most enlightened and liberal men ; because they think they observe in their conduct a spirit of meddling, of encroachment, and proselytism, highly prejudicial, not only to the established Church, but to the purity of all religion, which derives its best support from light and knowledge. The practice of this growing and open establishment in the centre of the kingdom by no means enjoys the approbation of the Catholic Body in general.

A beautiful specimen of the art of cutlery was manufactured by Joseph Rogers and Sons, *Sheffield*, in the month of January last. It is an elegant knife in miniature, containing thirty instruments, moving on eleven springs and fourteen joints of the most exquisite workmanship ; it employed the workman 28 days of close application to complete it : does not exceed five eighths of an inch in length, and weighs only one quarter of an ounce.

Government is expediting the new dockyard and arsenal at *Pater*: the whole navy of Europe might ride in Milford Haven, if once safely in—it is so deep and landlocked. A light-house is now building on Lundy Island, to serve as a pharos for the Bristol Channel and *Milford Haven*, as the Edystone does for the English Channel and Plymouth Sound. A portion of the Plymouth-yard business is to be removed to Milford. Being situated in the neighbourhood of iron-mines and collieries, a great saving is calculated on both as to fuel and all sorts of iron materials.

A tunnel under ground is now cutting from the *River Medway*, at Rochester, to *Higham*. When this great work is completed,

pleted, it is thought that a steam-boat can be employed from Maidstone to the Capital.

W. M. Pitt, esq. M.P. for *Dorsetshire*, finding that the terms on which some of his tenants renewed their leases were now too high, lately abated the rental so considerably, that at their last audit, instead of having half a year's rent to pay, they had a considerable sum to take home with them.

The *Leeds* papers notice the alarming decrease of upwards of 240,000 yards of cloth in the manufacture of this year, as compared with last.

On the 13th of April was killed, at Old Bewick Farm, in the parish of *Eglington*, a cow, three years old, the property of Mr. Henderson, of the Bell Inn, Belford. About seventeen months ago, she broke one of her hinder legs, and amputation was deemed necessary, by which the poor animal was reduced to a skeleton. The defect was at length supplied with a *wooden leg*, with which she walked about and grazed, and became the astonishment of all who beheld her. There is also in the possession of Mr. Hayes, a butcher, of Southampton, a pig, with a *wooden leg*, on the off side before; and it appears to walk with little lameness or inconvenience.

A tree in the Episcopal garden at *Wells* at this time exhibits the singular appearance of fine apples of last year's growth hanging upon its branches, while blossoms of the present spring are bursting forth around their matured companions.

A short time since, 21 goslings, the property of Stephen Hammond, and Jonathan Stacey, were stolen from *Wymondham*. The proprietors offered a reward of five pounds to any person who would discover the offender. A man named William Doubleday was suspected, who, it was ascertained, was gone to Epping to sell goslings. The goose, from which the goslings were stolen, was procured; and a person proceeded to Epping, where Doubleday was found, with a number of goslings in his possession. The goose was set down, and the 21 goslings immediately left the rest, and came about her. Doubleday was, in consequence, taken into custody, and is committed to *Chelmsford* gaol to take his trial at the next Assizes.

April 17. Several of the *Hartlepool* Fishing-cobles were overtaken when at sea, by a violent gale which blew from the E. S. E. and it was with the greatest difficulty they succeeded in ultimately reaching the shore, after many of them had been several times filled with water by the heavy seas which broke over them. On the first discovery of the alarming situation of the cobles, the life-boats were launched with the most praiseworthy alacrity, and immediately proceeded to their assist-

ance. Her approach gave fresh energy to the fishermen, who now redoubled their exertions, and most of them regained the shore without her aid: but one coble, in which were three very young men (Michael and Richard Coulson, and Joan Shepherd) was left at a considerable distance, and the weather being thick, and the approach to the harbour dangerous, they considered their fate inevitable; they were, however, fortunately discovered by the crew of the life-boat, and rescued from their perilous situation. Another coble containing three young men (Robert and William Pounder, and James Harrison) was upset, the boat sunk, and the crew supported themselves in the water, by clinging to the loose mast, till another coble came to their assistance, when, by the active and praiseworthy exertions of Joshua Hastings, a powerful and clever seaman, they were taken on board his coble, and brought safe to land. On the Sunday following, the fishermen, with nearly the whole of their families and relatives, attended Divine service at *Hartlepool* Church, and offered up public thanks to the Almighty for their unexpected preservation.

April 24. A lad named James Bigmore, started from *Sudbury* with the *Phenomena* coach at half past twelve at noon, and ran eleven miles in the first hour. On stopping at the different stages he took no rest, but assisted in putting in the horses, and again set off with alacrity. In this manner he kept up with the coach the whole way to *Norwich*, a distance of nearly sixty miles, where he arrived five minutes before seven; nor did he seem at all distressed, but walked about to view the city. He has a very sickly and emaciated appearance, and is rather of short stature.

April 25. At the *Downpatrick* assizes, H. Mulholland was found guilty of having fraudulently received bank-notes to the amount of 4*l.* the property of B. S. Young. The prosecutor and a constable proved that his daughter, Margaret Young, was enticed away from him in December last, and took with her some money, and several articles, the property of her father. She was found in the house of Mulholland a methodist, to whose sect she had turned. The Judge observed in his Charge, "This is a case of great enormity; the prosecutor's daughter is carried away from him by night, under the influence of a set of ignorant hypocrites, who, at their class meetings, and by letters (such as one read at the trial) attack the weak mind of an innocent girl, not 19 years of age—a letter subversive of religion, perverting the gospel, and making it destructive of the happiness of families. Suppose any of you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to have a daughter carried away, as the prosecutor's daughter was, what would be your feel-

ings? a daughter whom he had instructed in the principles of his own religion. It appeared that the prosecutor was a Presbyterian: for his part, he rejoiced that in this free country all religious persuasions were tolerated; but a set of fanatics were not satisfied with professing their own religion, but must go about to make proselytes to a religion exemplified in the letter just read—a religion whose professors always had Jesus in their mouths to forward their designs on the weak and the unwary.¹¹ Mulholland was then sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

May 12. In consequence of a manufacturer of *Carlisle* having lowered the price of weaving gingham 2s. per cut, a considerable number of weavers assembled in a tumultuous manner this afternoon, broke some of his windows, and exhibited other tokens of their displeasure. They also held a meeting on the sands, at which they resolved to petition the Prince Regent to send them all to America!

May 14. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia Matilda having announced their intention of visiting the University of *Cambridge*, at the ensuing Commencement, it has been proposed, as a proper mark of respect to the daughter and niece of our venerable Sovereign, to invite them to a public breakfast to be given by the University in the gardens of Christ's College. A grace has passed the Senate for carrying into effect the above proposition.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 1. The Duke of York held a Council upon the state of the King in Windsor Palace. The following Bulletin was the result of its meeting:—

"*Windsor Castle, May 1.* His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, and he is generally in cheerful spirits, but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished."

From the Appendix to the Bank Report, we learn that on February 11, 1819, the one and two pound notes in circulation amounted together to the sum of 7,445,108*l.*

The Importation of Grain into England amounted in value in 1818, to the enormous sum of 13,271,629*l.* whilst those of 1815 were only 2,192,685*l.*

The late wars are calculated to have cost England two thousand and forty millions; equal at 5*l.* per ounce, to 11,400 tons of gold.

Never since India was laid open to British commerce, has there been so great an import of India raw material in general, and of cotton in particular, as at present. This redundant import has had various operations; it has proved ruinous to the parties engaged, but has increased the re-

venue, and in some degree has occasioned the scarcity of gold coin. Cotton imported at nine pence the pound free of duty, is selling at 5*d.* and 5½*d.* and will probably be reduced still lower, by the approaching sale at the East India House, when near 100,000 bales will be brought to the hammer. The export of British produce to India has also been extensive beyond all example, and the consequent fall in the price almost incredible; shoes, hats, clothes, and goods of all descriptions, being offered at prices below the journeymen's wages who manufactured them. This strange state of things has been produced by opening the trade to Liverpool, Hull, and other ports. The consequence to the merchants has been disastrous in the extreme; but the probability is, that, in a general view, the result will be beneficial to the nation at large; as the very inundation of English goods into the East Indies will teach even the bigoted natives new wants.

The late Rev. John Wesley used to assert, that six hours sleep was sufficient for a man, seven hours for a woman, eight hours for a child, and nine hours for a pig.

It appears from official documents, that London within the Walls contained in 1701, 139,300 inhabitants; in 1750, 87,000; in 1801, 78,000; and in 1811, only 57,000.—It also appears, that in 1813, London within the Walls contained 97 parishes, having 67 churches, and a population of only 55,484 persons; while Westminster and its Liberties, Southwark, and 12 out parishes of the Metropolis, contain 27 parishes, 27 churches, and a population of 686,655 persons!

Firth, Tate, Hodgetts, Bigours, Law, Brook, and Taylor, were convicted at the last Sittings, before the Chief Justice, at Guildhall, of a conspiracy to sue out a fraudulent commission of bankruptcy against a person named Smith, and with intent to defraud his just creditors. The defendants being brought up for judgment, the Court sentenced Firth to 18 months' imprisonment, Tate and Hodgetts to 15, Bigours to 12, and Law, Brook, and Taylor to nine months, all in Cold-bath-fields prison.

By virtue of the Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 13, the reduced rates of duties on Husbandry Horses are continued for two years longer: and such horses may be used in the following manner, without subjecting them to the guinea duty as heretofore, viz. they may be lent or let for purposes of agriculture—for the making or repairing of roads—for drawing coal, wood, peat, or turf, for fuel in private houses, but not for sale.—Butchers may use a second riding horse in their trade for one guinea.—Ponies for riding or drawing carriages, not exceeding

exceeding 13 hands high, to pay only two guineas, whatever number may be kept; which will be a great accommodation to persons with families; for, suppose a person to keep one horse chargeable at 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, he can for the use of his family keep a pony for 2*l.* 2*s.* making together 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* instead of 9*l.* 9*s.* as heretofore.—Mares solely kept for breeding are wholly exempt.—Bailiffs' horses to pay only 2*l.* 10*s.* each.—Tenants coming into the occupation of their farms at or after Midsummer, who never used their horses before that time, may appeal and be discharged for the moiety of the duties on such horses.

Tuesday, April 27.

The Persian Ambassador and the fair Circassian and suite, arrived this afternoon, about five o'clock, at their house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Monday, May 3.

Lord Donoughmore and Col. Bagwell fought a duel on the Uxbridge road—Col. Bagwell fired and missed—Lord Donoughmore missed fire—the duel was then settled through the interference of the seconds—the cause was a political quarrel.

Friday, May 14.

Kinnear, Levy, and Woolf, convicted lately at Guildhall of setting up a fictitious firm, and thereby obtaining goods to the immense amount of 35,000*l.* were brought up from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, and received sentence as follows: Moses Woolf, two years' confinement in the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, and to pay a fine of 10,000*l.*—Lewis Levy, the same period in Gloucester Jail, and to pay a fine of 5,000*l.*—John Kinnear two years in Ilchester Jail.—Woolf and Levy to be farther imprisoned till the fines be paid.

Saturday, May 15.

A tremendous explosion took place in one of Messrs. Grueber and Harvey's gunpowder mills on Hounslow Heath. Two men at work were literally blown to atoms.

Sunday, May 16.

This morning, shortly after six o'clock, a young man about 18, the son of Mr. Atkins, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head, in the area in front of the house. A dreadful spectacle presented itself to the view, in consequence of the bursting of the pistol, which was doubly charged, and which had scattered his brains in a most shocking manner upon the wall and stones of the area.

Monday, May 17.

A banker's parcel was stolen this morning from the Margate coach: it contained 1280*l.* in 5*l.* notes of the Dover, Deal, Margate, and Ramsgate Banks, besides *naïe* Prussian bonds of 50*l.* each.

Wednesday, May 19.

An inquest was held before T. Stirling, esq. at the Black Horse, Bayswater, on the body of an elegantly dressed female, about 24 years of age, who was found drowned in Kensington Gardens the day before.—Cries of "Murder" being distinctly heard in the gardens that evening, strong suspicion was excited that it was not her own act.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned; but by what means the deceased came into the water, the jurors have no means of ascertaining."

Thursday, May 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a levee at Carlton House. The Persian Ambassador went to Court in grand state, and procession, escorted by the Royal Horse Guards. His Excellency was received by the Lords in waiting, and conducted with the usual ceremonies to the Royal presence, when he tendered the presents from his Royal Master to the Prince Regent; which, as well as his Excellency, were most graciously received.—The Algerine Envoy also proceeded to Court in state, and had a closet audience with the Prince Regent.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 29. *A Rowland for an Oliver*, a Farce, adapted to the English stage, from the French, by Mr. Morton. The publick have not, for a long period, been presented with a farce so free from gross extravagance, so pleasant in dialogue, and so laughably ludicrous in situation.

May 12. *Fredolpho*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Maturin (author of *Bertram*). Disapproved of, and withdrawn after the first performance.

May 19. *Swedish Patriotism; or, The Signal Fire*, a Melo Drama; well received.

May 22. *Cozening; or, Half an Hour in France*, an Interlude, or Dramatic Sketch, in one Act. The sole object of this piece appears to have been, to exhibit the imitative powers of a Mr. Yates; who gave most felicitous imitations (in voice, look, and manner) of Messrs. Young, Kean, Matthews, &c. &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

May 3. *Wanted, a Wife; or, A Checque on my Banker*; a Comedy, by Mr. Moncrief. The principal performers were engaged in this piece, which met with approbation; though we think it might be reduced to an Afterpiece with advantage.

May 11. *The Jew of Lubec; or, The Heart of a Father*, a Melo Drama; well received.

May 13. *The Carib Chief*, a Tragedy, by Horace Twiss, esq.; received with great applause.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

May 15. The Prince Regent has appointed T. Gregory, esq. Judge; E. Fitzgerald, esq. Arbitrator; and D. M. Hamilton, esq. Registrar, to the English and Dutch Commission, at Sierra Leone; and C. E. Lefroy, esq. Judge, and T. S. Wale, esq. Arbitrator, to the Mixed Commission at Surinam, under the Treaty for the Prevention of the Slave Trade.

Also, the Prince Regent has issued a Conge d'Elire for the election of a successor to the see of Llandaff to the late Bishop, who has been translated to that of Peterborough; and that the Rev. Dr. William Van Mildert has been recommended to the vacant See.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

April 24. *Tipperary*—The Hon. F. A. Prittie, v. Hon. Montagu Mathew, dec.

Camelford—J. Stewart and L. Allsopp, esqrs. dec.; the late election being void.

May 4. *Westbury*—W. L. Maberly, esq. v. R. Franco, esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

May 15. *Oakhampton*—Lord Dunalley, v. C. Savile; esq. deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Arthur Edward Howman, vicar of Shiplake, to be Master of St. Nicholas's Hospital, near Salisbury.

Rev. Thomas Hurford Siely, M. A. of Caius College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to the British Embassy at Lisbon.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Richard Henry Gretton, M. A. Nampwich R. Cheshire.

Rev. John Bishop, B. A. a Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. Henry Faulkner, North Piddle R. co. Worcester.

Rev. Henry Charles Hobart, M. A. Bishop's prebendary in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Robert Roberts, M. A. (vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk) Little Thurlow R. in the same county.

Rev. Mr. Worsley. (of Gatcombe.) R. Kingston V. Isle of Wight.

Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. preacher at the Foundling Hospital, London, Hilgay R. Norfolk; the said rectory being legally void, and come to the Crown, by reason of simony.

Rev. R. Hewitt, M. A. (vicar of Lever, in Lancashire) Westhorpe R. Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. Gauntlett, Warden of New College, and vicar of Portsea, to a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Harby, B. D. and fellow of Lincoln College, Leighs Magna R. co. Essex.

Rev. Henry Charles Morgan, M. A. Winstone R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. R. Knight, jun. Newton Nottage R. Glamorganshire.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has appointed the Rev. E. Davies, and Master of the Free Grammar School, Dorsetshire, one of his domestic chaplains.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Caleb Rockett, M. A. one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the living of Weston Zoyland, with that of East Brent, co. Somerset.

BIRTHS.

May 24. At Kensington Palace, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, of a Princess.—There were present, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Vansittart.

April 24. In Nottingham-place, Viscountess Newport, of a son and heir.—26. At Copenhagen, the wife of Augustus John Foster, esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark, of a son.—27. At the Rectory House, Manningford Abbots,

Wiltshire, the wife of the Rev. Francis B. Astley, of a son.

May 1. The wife of Thomas Roby, jun. esq. of Bole Hall, near Tamworth, a dau.—8. In Cleveland-row, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Lambton, the lady of J. G. Lambton, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Manor House, Wandsworth, the wife of Alderman Magnay, a son.—9. Lady Charles Bentinck, a son.—10. In Conduit-street, the Right Hon. Lady James Stuart, a daughter.

Latel. At Oxford House, Grosvenor-place, Lady Milton, a dau. her Ladyship's seventh child.

MARRIAGES.

1818. Oct. 19. At Bombay, Lieut.-col. Baker, Commissary General, to Matilda, youngest dau. of T. Norris, esq. of Bombay.

24. At Trichinopoly, Capt. Edward Jas.

Foote, of the 7th Madras Native Infantry, and Quarter-master of brigade, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Peter Begbie, esq. of the Stamp Office, London.

1819. March 26. At Paris, Col. Arthur Onslow,

Onslow, nephew to Earl Onslow, to Miss Wetherall, dau. of — Wetherall, esq. and grand-daughter of Mr. Serjeant Runnington.

30. At Barbadoes, Rich. Cobham, esq. Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, to Katherine Anne Hinds, surviving dau. of Rich. Skinner, esq. of that island.

April 8. Robert Hedger, esq. of West-square, to Isabella Rebecca, seventh dau. of the late Timothy Davis, esq.

12. At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. E. Wingfield, second son of the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, to Louisa Joan, third dau. of the late Hon. Geo. Jocelyn, and niece to the Earl of Roden.

15. At Naples, the Infant of Spain, Don Francis Paul, to Princess Charlotta Louisa of Naples.

19. Rob. Smirke, jun. esq. of Albany, Piccadilly, to Laura, fifth dau. of the Rev. A. Freston.

20. Edw. T. D. Hulkes, esq. of Rochester, to Jane, second dau. of Richard Forman, esq. of Chatham.

22. Sandford Graham, esq. M. P. only son of Sir Jas. Graham, bart. to Caroline, third daughter of the late John Langston, esq. of Sarsden House, Oxfordshire.

Hugh Rich. Hoare, esq. to Anne Tyrwhitt, second dau. of the late Thos. Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloves, Buckinghamshire.

The Rev. Wm. Booty, Vicar of Chadleworth, Berks, to Mrs. Garrett, of Wantage, Berks.

26. At Paris, the Comte de Savatte, of the regiment commanded by the Comte La Roche Jaqueline, of the Garde Royale, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Brakspear, of Henley.

27. Capt. Wm. Redman Ord, of the Royal Engineers, third son of Craven Ord, esq. of Greensted Hall, to Eliza Dore Latham, second dau. of the late Dr. Latham, of Bexley.

Lately. Lieut.-col. T. G. Fitzgerald, of Thurlough (Mayo), to Elizabeth, only child of James Crowther, M. D. and grand-dau. and heiress of Henry Hemingway, esq. of Boldshay, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

May 3. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Glover, of Keppell-street, Russell-square.

5. At Paris, H. F. Lockyer, esq. of Plymouth, Devon, to Ellis Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Curry, esq. of Southampton.

At Dusseldorf, Germany, Lieut.-gen. Baron Hompesch, of the British service, to the Countess Isabella, of Nesselrode Ershoven.

6. Major W. L. Wood, of the 4th (or King's Own) regiment of Foot, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Johnson, esq. of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

8. M. D. D. Dalison, esq. of Hamptons, to Anna Maria, dau. of Sir John Shaw, bart. of Kenward, both in Kent.

R. H. Sparks, esq. of Tottenham, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Roberts, vicar of the same place.

11. W. E. Snow, esq. surgeon, of Mile End, to Priscilla, youngest dau. of Charles Derrick, esq. of Islington.

John Scott, esq. of Islington, to Miss Ley, of Stoke Newington.

12. Jasper Atkinson, jun. esq. of the Royal Mint, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Capt. and Lady Harriet Gill.

13. Earl Temple, M. P. eldest son of the Marquis of Buckingham, to Lady Mary Campbell, second dau. of the Earl of Breadalbane.

The Hon. Richard Neville (son of Lord Braybrook) to Lady Jane Cornwallis, dau. of the Marquis Cornwallis. The Marquis of Buckingham was present at both weddings.

Edward Walker, esq. of Blackbeath, & Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Fawcett, rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire.

Thomas, only son of John Wadham esq. of Frenchay, near Bristol, to Eliza beth, younger dau. of the late Wm. Cook esq. of Grove-street, Hackney.

John, second son of the late Jos. Mas fen, esq. of Cannock, Staffordshire, & Anna Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Georg Bellasis, D. D. rector of Yatenden, as Vicar of Basilden and Ashampstead, Berks.

The Rev. John Peter Chambers, rector of Hedenham, Norfolk, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of J. P. Maxwell, esq. of Harley-street.

The Rev. John Ramsden Wollaston, to Mary Amelia, youngest dau. of Col. Gledstanns.

15. Capt. Buchanan, R. N. to Matilda, second dau. of Jas. Dalbiac, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Edward Barnard, esq. of Froome, Somersetshire.

F. Morgan, esq. of Midlington Place, Hampshire, to Louisa Grenfell, second dau. of the late Wm. G. Lobb, esq. Commissioner R. N.

G. M. Tarleton, esq. of the 6th Foot, to Louisa, dau. of the late Geo. Best, esq. of Chilston Park, Kent.

18. Henry Sorby, esq. of Hall Carr, second son of J. Sorby, esq. of Orgrave Hall, near Sheffield, to Amelia, second dau. of the late William Lambert, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The Rev. H. G. Phillips, rector of Great Welnetham, and vicar of Mildenhall, Suffolk, to Frances, fourth dau. of Capt. Thomas, of Dover-place, Kent-road.

19. Wm. Fitch Arnold, esq. to Elizabeth Cecilia, only dau. of the late Alex. Ruddach, esq. of the island of Tobago.

OBITUARY.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.
 Obituary for last March we announced the death of the Right Reverend Prelate, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, which had occurred at Oxford on the 29th of that month. We have now a few particulars of this distinguished Prelate.

He was born in the parish of St. Aldate, on the 6th of July, 1761, and, at a very early age, was placed in the school belonging to the Cathedral, from which he was removed to that of Magdalen

College, where he was admitted on the 26th of June, 1777, and elected a scholar on the 30th of November, 1780, he remained till November 19, 1785, when he became Fellow of Balliol College. On the presentation to the Society, he was instituted, in the livings of All-Saints and St. Andrew, in Colchester. He retained these livings, but a short time: for, on the 10th of November 1798, he was chosen Chancellor of Balliol. On the 29th of December, 1807, he was admitted to the office of Chancellor, which he held till 1810.

For more than eleven years of unintermitted attention to the good government of the College and of the University at Oxford, he was promoted to the Deanery of Exeter. As this preferment was unsolid, it did not satisfy all his desires of advancement and emolument. But he was permitted to experience the spontaneous patronage of the Crown. On the 12th of January, 1813, he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, an event joyfully received by the friends of the Establishment. How amply his subsequent labours realized their most sanguine expectations was manifested by the grief which the intelligence of his decease occasioned in the Metropolis. Statesmen as well as Prelates, men of rank and power, however differing from each other in political opinions, did willingly justify his almost unerring judgment, his patriotic zeal, and his inflexible integrity. In Oxford the day of his death was a day of mourning. The Deacons of the Clarendon Press, who were assembled, did not separate without expressing their grateful sense of his services as a member of that Board. The Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, after having expressed a wish to pay a fitting tribute of their respect and affection by following his remains to the tomb, this offer was gratefully declined, and the funeral was performed by the Bishop's constant Chaplain, Mr. Mac. May, 1819.

disapprobation of all unnecessary display. He was buried in Balliol College Chapel, the funeral being attended only by his near relations and a few intimate friends.

This excellent man left an afflicted widow, but no children. Of his many admirable sermons, one preached before the House of Commons on the Fast-Day, March 20, 1811, was printed by order of the House. Another preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was published by them in 1818.

The following are the dates of his Academical Degrees: B. A. June 27, 1782; M. A. December 17, 1785; B. D. April 24, 1799; D. D. April 30, 1799.

JOHN GIFFARD, Esq.

That firm attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, which renders the Gentleman's Magazine so dear to every loyal and religious Briton, will justify the hope I entertain, that Mr. Urban will not be reluctant to spare a few lines to the memory of a man who during a long and eventful life, encountered fearlessly the enemies of both.

The state of Ireland for the last thirty years has called for the constant exercise of vigilant patriotism in support of every thing to be loved and revered, against the associated violence of reformers and Roman Catholics; how far the vacillating policy of fluctuating administrations may have tended to render all vigilance and patriotism vain and powerless, is not an inquiry for this moment, though a fearful calculation might be made, without entering very far into the subject of the impending probability that the *forfeited lands*, the settled property of English and Irish Protestants for the last century and a half, will not long be the concealed object of demand.

But these speculations are possibly worse than useless; they may excite alarm, without offering the means of security: indeed ministerial influence, and opposition rage, British indifference, and Irish violence are fast reducing the supporters of the connexion of the two countries into insignificance, and the Minister may find hereafter, that like the wise whig in Hogarth's print, he has, in his blind zeal, been sawing away the prop that supported the Protestant Establishment and himself.

At such a time have we to deplore the loss of a man, who, highly gifted with natural talents, enlightened by various and extensive learning, steady in his principles, and

and not to be deterred by violence, or seduced by influence from his purpose, has for the last thirty years maintained the defence of the Constitution in Church and State in the City of Dublin—JOHN GIFFARD.

The feelings of friends and enemies have been expressed in various newspapers; the amiable Editor of the Sun has given a sketch of Mr. Giffard, which, with a slight correction, is worthy of record, and the most angry of the opposition papers of Ireland has been scarcely less honourable in its testimony to his merits.

"The Corporation of Dublin has lost one of its most valuable Members, and the Protestant cause one of its firmest props, in the death of this gentleman, which happened on Wednesday last in that City. Mr. Giffard was originally designed for the Medical profession, but relinquished it and obtained a lucrative post, which he discharged with the utmost fidelity, but was displaced by a former Lord Lieutenant upon political grounds. His conduct, however, appeared to be so proper in the estimation of Government, that though he was not restored to his former situation, he obtained another of adequate value. A more intelligent man, a more resolute champion for the Protestant Church, a more zealous friend to his King, the Constitution, and the interests of the British Empire, never existed. There was a determined vigorous spirit in all he uttered, and his heart was ready to support the dictates of his enlightened understanding. He was attached to the Muses, and conversant with the Poets of antiquity, retentive in memory, and apt in quotation. One of his sons fell a victim to the fury of Irish Rebels*. His eldest surviving son, the Honourable Hardinge Giffard, is now Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon. He is a gentleman of great talents and knowledge, and has distinguished himself by poetical and other literary works of considerable merit. He inherits the loyalty and resolute firmness of his father, whose worth we honoured, and whose memory we revere."—*Sun*, May 11.

To this account, I would add, that Mr. Giffard was the son of John Giffard, originally of Great Torrington, in Devonshire, the *disinherited* grandson of John Giffard, esq. of Brightley, in that county, and Frances Fane, grand-daughter of Francis, the first Earl of Westmoreland, of that name.

Had the regular course of succession proceeded, Mr. Giffard's father (disinherited at 12 years of age) would have possessed the ample estates of Brightley and Halsbury, the latter of which had been in

the name and family from the reign of Edward the First.

But his son, born in Ireland, left an orphan before he was two years old, and deprived of his mother (a daughter of the ancient and once regal family of Mac Morrough (or Murphy) of Olatliagh, in the county of Wexford) had in his outset to contend with the impediments of poverty and depression, which a powerful mind, stored by early application with deep and various learning, enabled him at length to overcome.

Deriving nothing from his once opulent family, but the consciousness of those high feelings, which had actuated his forefathers, and the Fanes, the Windhams, and the Granvilles, his ancestors by intermarriages, his adherence to the constitution was founded as well upon hereditary attachment as sound principle; and his conduct through life fulfilled the injunction of his loyal ancestor, "to cling to the Crown even though it hung upon a bush."

With a power of eloquence not rivalled even in Ireland, he was from his entry into public life the leading member of the Corporation of Dublin, and for nearly five and twenty years had to contend against the wild, and too popular tenets of Napper Tandy, until time and perseverance opposed the traitorous purposes of that firebrand, and he was driven into exile. During the American war, Mr. Giffard was the firm, but temperate supporter of the Legislature. When danger threatened Ireland from a projected French invasion, he was amongst the very earliest of that glorious association (so little yet understood in England) the Volunteers of Ireland; it was at a meeting of a few friends at his house that the first company of Dublin Volunteers was formed in 1778, and he continued an active member of that body until by the introduction of Roman Catholics into the Volunteer ranks, contrary to their original constitution, mutual confidence was shaken, and happily the peace of 1780, rendered their longer existence unnecessary.

In that year the Government of Ireland, directed by Earl Temple (the late Marquis of Buckingham) testified its approbation of Mr. Giffard's conduct by giving him a lucrative office in the Irish customs.

When the wild schemes of reform, which seem to spring necessarily out of the first repose of peace, like mushrooms when the thunder has passed away, began to agitate Ireland in 1784, Mr. Giffard was distinguished by the manly eloquence with which, in the most violent popular meetings, he exposed the desperate projects of the agitators of the day, and supported

* See Gentleman's Magazine for June 1798, p. 535.

ported, often singly, the true principles of the Constitution.

It was upon an occasion of this sort that the present Marquis Wellesley first offered himself to public notice at an assembly of Freeholders in Meath, where he had the gratification of breaking his maiden lance successfully against Napper Tandy, and an infuriate mission of Dublin demagogues.

The strong ground upon which Mr. Giffard always stood in these contests, was the intimate connection of the Church and State; and by shewing that all these attempts at innovation had for their real object the overthrow of the Protestant Establishment, he succeeded in detaching a very great proportion of the Protestants of Ireland from the support of the agitators.

To this attachment he adhered to the last hour of his life; the petition sent to Parliament by the City of Dublin in the course of the last month concluded a series of such petitions which he had moved for the last seven and twenty years, whenever the claims of the Roman Catholics had been brought forward.

In 1793, on the breaking out of the war, his loyal zeal induced him (at no inconsiderable loss of emolument) to enter into the City of Dublin Militia, of which he continued a Captain until the peace of 1802, having served throughout the dreadful period of the rebellion in 1798 in the most disturbed parts of Ireland.

In 1798 the fury of rebellion fell most calamitously upon Mr. Giffard; his third son, William, to whom Lord Westmoreland (his distant kinsman) had given a lieutenancy in the 82d regiment, was seized as he was travelling in a mail-coach, by a band of traitors, and required by them to lead them against a neighbouring post occupied by the King's troops; on his refusal, and that refusal being aggravated by his being known as the son of Mr. Giffard, he was savagely murdered on the spot.

Mr. Giffard's nephew by marriage, the gallant Capt. Ryan, was assassinated by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whom he had arrested for high treason, with a dagger, which that wretched enthusiast kept concealed about his person; and John Martin, esq. of Ballinaculash in the county of Wexford, Mr. Giffard's brother-in-law, died of the hardships he endured while a prisoner to the Rebels in the gaol of Wexford.

A mind bold, vigorous, and uncompromising, like Mr. Giffard's, was not likely to be conciliated by outrages like these; the tone of his feelings towards rebels and traitors, was, on the contrary, and not unnaturally, exasperated against every tendency to sedition and disturbance: the vacillating and temporizing policy of the Irish Government excited his warmest indignation; and while he was acknow-

ledged to be amongst the steadiest and most sincere supporters of the Constitution, it was deplored, with apparent concern, that he was so very *imprudent* and *intractable*.

But for this unbending spirit, the talents of Mr. Giffard would have placed him in the Irish Parliament, in the expectation that his support would be valuable to Administration; but there was a want of pliancy in his principles, which could not be overlooked; and he was totally unfitted by the same principles, from becoming the object of a merely popular election.

He had, however, opportunity of supporting these principles powerfully by his writings; the Dublin Journal, under his management, was for many years the oracle of the Loyal Protestants of Ireland.

A conviction that Ireland could never expect tranquillity under a separate Parliament, and a strong persuasion, which twenty years have fully justified, that the Protestant Establishment would be best preserved by an Imperial Legislature, enlisted him amongst the earliest supporters of the Union—a measure so obnoxious, from local feelings principally, to the Corporation of Dublin, that Mr. Giffard stood single in support of it; yet he had the courage, in a paper written with great strength of argument and no small political foresight, to record his sentiments upon the subject, and place them by way of protest upon the Journals of the Corporate Assembly.

In 1803, on the breaking out of the war, he resigned his Militia commission, and applied for permission to raise a corps of yeomanry in the neighbourhood of his residence in the county of Dublin; the permission was refused, until Lord Hardwicke's Government, astonished at the insurrection of the 25d July, under Emmet, sent its letter the very next morning to Mr. Giffard, who exerted himself with such energy, that on the 4th of August following, he marched three companies of Volunteers (150 men) fully armed and accoutred, and respectfully disciplined, to a general review, which took place before his Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, in the Phoenix Park.

In 1805, the Roman Catholics having once more advanced their claims to Parliament, Mr. Giffard moved the petition he had been accustomed to propose against the measure, which was agreed to by the Corporation; and on the next day Mr. Giffard received notice that he was dismissed from the office in the Customs which he had held for twenty-two years.

This attack upon the right to petition Parliament, had it been made upon the humblest retainer of opposition, would have excited a wild storm of patriotic indignation

dignation against lord Hardwicke, whose act it was. But his Lordship had then lately changed his opinions; and was, from a zealous supporter of the Establishment, become what he has ever since been, an advocate for the Roman Catholics. The Corporation of Dublin, indeed, with dignity and firmness, pronounced this to be an act of oppression; and the Protestant gentlemen of Ireland remonstrated to Mr. Pitt against the Lord Lieutenant's proceedings. A Prince of the Blood, distinguished for his manly conduct and high talents, took up Mr. Giffard's cause as that of the loyal Protestants of Ireland; and the British Minister avowed his determination to repair the injury which he had suffered.

But Mr. Pitt's death, and the succession of Mr. Fox to power, overthrew all hope of redress for the present; and Mr. Giffard, nothing shaken in his principles, continued his even course of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution.

In 1807, upon the change of Administration, Mr. Giffard was appointed by the Duke of Richmond and his secretary (now the Duke of Wellington) to the very respectable situation of Accountant-General of the Irish Customs, as a compensation for that which he had lost.

It would hardly be believed, in former times, that the restoration to office of a man who had been dismissed for the exercise of a constitutional right to petition Parliament, would have been impeached by persons calling themselves *Whigs*. Yet true it is, that Sir John Newport, Mr. Grattan, and the whole party of Roman Catholic Whigs, or Whig Roman Catholics, attacked Sir Arthur Wellesley in parliament for this act of justice, and fortunately for Mr. Giffard, gave to his young and eloquent friend Mr. Croker (now Secretary of the Admiralty) an opportunity of stating his services and his injuries to the House of Commons.

In a few years after, Mr. Giffard became by law entitled to retire upon a salary of superannuation, which he enjoyed to his death.

In private life Mr. Giffard was warm-hearted and affectionate, quick in his feelings, and ardent in his pursuits. Though early conversant with poverty, he was incapable of meanness; and when his exertions had rendered him independent, he was liberal of his assistance to others.

His powers of memory were astonishing. His favourite studies were the Scriptures, Shakspeare, and Milton; and from any of these he could recite any passage which could be called for: and after once hearing a Speech or a Sermon, he could, with an exactness and facility truly surprising, furnish an accurate transcript.

He died on the 5th of May, of a stricture in the urethra, which had affected him

about two years. He was born in Dublin, Feb. 14, 1745-6, and was consequently in his 74th year. He has left a widow, two sons, and two daughters; the eldest son, the Hon. Hardinge Giffard, is Chief Justice of Ceylon; the second, Lees Stanley Giffard, a barrister resident in London; Harriet, his eldest daughter, was married to the gallant Major George King, of the 7th Fusiliers, killed in the unfortunate attack on New Orleans; and Mary, his second daughter, married the Rev. Richard Ryan, a gentleman who has in Ireland attained to considerable Literary distinction. NORMANNUS.

REV. DURAND RHUDE, D. D.

May 6. At East Bergholt Parsonage, co. Suffolk, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Durand Rhudde, D. D. rector of Branham with East Bergholt, and of Great Wenham, Suffolk, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. He was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1756, A.M. 1759, and S.T.P. 1789. He was for many years Lecturer of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street. In 1760 he married Miss Shergold, daughter of ——— Shergold, esq. of London, by whom he had issue a son and two daughters; she died March 19, 1811, aged 73. In 1763, he was vicar of St. Thomas, Southwark; and in 1782 was presented by Joseph Chapin Hankey, esq. to Branham with East Bergholt; and in 1786, became rector of Great Wenham. Dr. Rhudde was a zealous and conscientious Divine, and throughout the long period of his existence lived much respected and esteemed. The rectory of Branham with East Bergholt was purchased many years since by the Rev. Joseph Rowley, the brother of Admiral Rowley, who it is expected will succeed to it.

JOHN HERRICK, Esq.

May 14. At Beaumanor Park Hall, Leicestershire, (the ancient family-residence of his brother), in his 70th year, John Herrick, esq. a gentleman whose unaffected goodness of heart, and courteous manners, secured to him universal esteem. His father, William Herrick, esq. died Sept. 27, 1773, at the advanced age of 84, leaving three sons; 1. William, the present worthy representative of the family; 2. John, the subject of this article; 3. Thomas-Bainbridge Herrick, esq. who has been long respectably seated at Meridale in Staffordshire; and three daughters, all since dead.

HENRY PENRUDDOCKE WYNDHAM, Esq.

Lately. At Salisbury, in his 83d year, Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, M.P. for Wiltshire from 1795 to 1812. This respectable

spectable gentleman was an ornament of Wadham College, Oxford; created M. A. May 22, 1759; was elected F. A. S. in 1777, and F. R. S. in 1783. He published 1. "A Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales," 1775, 8vo. This was enlarged into a quarto volume, 1781.—2. "The Diary of the late George Bubb Dodding-ton, Baron of Melcombe Regis, with an Appendix of Interesting and Curious Papers," 1784. A fourth edition of this very entertaining and authentic Memoir appeared in 1812, 8vo.—3. "Wiltshire, extracted from the Domesday Book; to which is added, a Translation of the original Latin into English, with an Index, in which are adapted the modern Names to the antient; and with a Preface, in which is included a Plan for a General History of the County," 1788, 8vo.—4. "Picture of the Isle of Wight," 1794, 8vo.

COL. HERRIES.

The remains of Col. Herries, (see p. 381.) who for 25 years had the honour of commanding the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, were on April 17th deposited with Military honours in Westminster Abbey. A correspondence took place between Lieut.-col. Bosanquet, Lord Sidmouth, and Sir H. Torrens, on the melancholy occasion; in which the most flattering testimony was borne to the character and conduct of Col. Herries, during his connection with the regiment. The Prince Regent and the Duke of York also expressed their condolence upon being informed of the circumstance.

Order of the Procession: on foot, in two ranks (except the advanced and rear-guard); advance-guard (mounted); Firing party; Trumpeters sounding the Dead March; the Horse of the Deceased, covered with black cloth, Boots and Spurs reversed, led by the riding-masters.

THE CORPSE,

supported, on either side, by Field-officers of other Regiments, and Pall-bearers; Helmet, Sword, Pistols, and Sash, on the Coffin.

CHIEF MOURNER,

John Charles Herries, Esq. Son of the Deceased; the Regimental Chaplain; Medical Staff; Officers according to Rank, the Juniors leading; Non-commissioned Officers and Privates; Honorary Members of the Regiment; friends of the Deceased; Rear-guard (mounted); carriages of Light Horse Volunteers; of the Friends of the Deceased.

At a quarter before two o'clock the procession entered the Abbey. It was there met by the Dean and Clergy. The Dean then read the Burial service till it came to "I heard a voice from Heaven," which was solemnly sung.

At the conclusion of the service, three volleys were fired, one in the grave, and

two in the air; after which the whole party separated. The Abbey was crowded at an early hour by persons of respectability.

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Dinapore, Bengal, aged 50, Oct. 13. Capt. Peter Young, 12th reg. Native Infantry.

Nov. 21, near Bombay, aged 23, Lieut. T. Arrow, H. M. 67th reg. He fell ill when crossing the Peninsula of India with his regiment, in March 1818; and after struggling through the whole rainy season in the field, finally sunk under its effects.

Dec. 15. At Calcutta, aged 63, Alex. Colvin, esq. senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Bazett, and Co.

1819, Feb. 16. At St. Kitt's, aged 36, Cornelia-Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Harper, esq. Secretary of that Colony.

Feb. 19. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Capt. E. Coleman, R.N. of Norwich. He fell a victim, after five days illness, to the fever of the climate; having a fortnight before been appointed by Rear-Admiral Popham to the Beaver sloop.

March 5. Jane, wife of J. Roberts, esq. of the Royal Monmouth and Brecon regt.

March 25. Aged 84, Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Drummond, widow of Henry Drummond, esq. of the Grainge, Hants, and daughter of George, fourth Earl of Northampton.

March 28. Aged 65, Lieut. col. John Wardell, on half-pay of 66th reg.

April 2. At Rome, aged 22, Charles, eldest son of Charles Duncombe, esq. M.P.

April 4. Aged 88, Edward Copping, gent. of Hardwick, Norfolk, chief constable of Depwade Hundred upwards of 56 years.

April 5. Aged 67, Mr. John Aldis, who served the office of Sheriff for the city of Norwich in 1813. He has bequeathed 50*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 50*l.* to the Baptist Chapel in St. Mary's.

April 7. Aged 38, Elizabeth Stantiall, wife of Mr. Gill, of Reading, eldest dau. of Mr. Stiff, of New-street, Covent-garden.

April 8. At Avranches, Lieut.-general Quesnel.

April 9. At Heligoland, Major Cumming, of 31st reg.

Aged 75, Mr. Craih, coal-merchant, of Store-street, Bedford-square.

April 10. In Store-street, Bedford-sq. in his 50th year, Richard Calcraft, esq. of the Audit office.

In Dominick-street, Limerick, J. M'Alister Taverner, esq. one of the Sheriffs of that City.

April 12. At Hill House, Springfield, Essex, in her 22d year, Ann Wood, wife of Mr. James Steele, of Great Surrey-st. and third dau. of the late Mr. A. Smith, of Chelmsford.

April

April 13. John Leadbeater, of Sheffield, of hydrophobia, after two days of indescribable and even unimaginable sufferings. There is a secrecy about the access, the latency, the action, and the issue of this destroyer, almost as impenetrable as the realities of the invisible world, which we know to exist, without the possibility of apprehending their mode of existence by any of our senses. The escapes from its visitation, under circumstances when there appears every probability that the infection has been directly communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, are as unaccountable as the exhibition of it in the system of those who have no recollection that they could have been inoculated with the venom, through any means beyond touching what may be touched with impunity by any body. The latter was the case of the deceased. He had, at the utmost, carelessly handled a dog that died of what is vulgarly called "the distemper;" and through some imperceptible puncture of the skin, the contagion entered as quietly as a ray of light falls upon the eye, and was undistinguished among the millions of momentary sensations that form the links of that chain of conscious existence which is felt in the whole; while the parts are too minute and evanescent to be detected and separated by the most exquisite scrutiny. During the progress of his agonies, the deceased possessed perfect presence of mind; and, except under the highest paroxysms of involuntary exasperation, manifested the most gentle, considerate, and compliant disposition. Towards his wife he showed a tenderness most affecting to the beholders; and, indeed, the horrors of his situation were softened beyond any thing that they had ever heard of persons so agonized, by the amiable and generous feelings of an unsophisticated heart, frequently bursting forth with passionate expressions of gratitude, attachment, and good will. He seemed to die by too rapid a combustion of life; as if the flame that, in the course of nature, might have cheered existence for forty years to come, had all been condensed and expanded in the space of two days; sensibility being so quickened, that a drop of liquid was as difficult to swallow as the ocean, and a breath of air as terrible as a blast of the Simoon.

April 14. At his apartments in Somerset-street, in the 40th year of his age, Lieut.-col. Francis Warden, of the Bombay Establishment. The immediate cause of his death was an enlargement of the heart, though he had been, for several years, in a state of very delicate and declining health, occasioned by the fatigues of professional service in a hot climate. In him a numerous and respectable circle

of acquaintance have lost a most amiable and engaging companion, and his brothers and sisters, who looked up to him as to a kind parent, the affectionate guide of their orphaned youth, and their dearest friend. Col. Warden went out to Bombay at the early age of 16; and in the whole course both of his military duties, and of his private life, the highest sense of honour, and the strictest integrity, always governed his conduct. When in Bombay, he always resided with his relation and brother-in-law, of the same name, a gentleman high in office there, as well as in character; and whoever has been in that settlement needs not to be informed how greatly the name of Warden is there esteemed. Col. Warden died as he had lived, in the sincere belief and profession of the Christian religion. He was never married, and was to have returned to his regiment in Bombay, had his life been spared, in the following winter.

April 14. At Paris, aged 60, Mrs. Mary Bowler Beaumont, late of Carmarthen.

At Weymouth, aged 82, R. Bayard, esq. of Bath, late of Stutlington-house, Haots. He is supposed to be the last surviving officer who fought under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, and was near him when he fell.

April 15. At Peckham, after a short illness, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Blackwood, relict of Shovel Blackwood, esq. of Pitreavie, near Edinburgh, and Crayford in Kent, and late of Camberwell, Surrey. In alluding to the exemplary character and many distinguished virtues of this estimable woman, it is scarcely possible that those who had the delight of her affection, and who daily enjoyed her society, should be led into unqualified praise; and were it not for the assurance that the justice of the following eulogy would be acknowledged by the impartial observer, the writer of this memoir,—dearly as he loved her, and deeply as he deplores her death—would not have bestowed it.—Possessing a strong natural understanding, which was duly cultivated by extensive reading and observation—gifted with a quick and lively perception, and graced by an excellent temper and elegant manners—she was a most instructive, entertaining, and cheerful companion. In the several domestic characters she shone with peculiar lustre; and as a wife, mother, grandmother, friend, and mistress, exhibited numerous instances of the most disinterested affection and kindness. Nor was her goodness confined within the circle of her family and friends, as she was blessed with a disposition teeming with universal benevolence; she was ever ready to assist the wants, and alleviate the afflictions, of her poorer neighbours, to the utmost of her ability; and

if she were sometimes compelled to reject cases that required extensive aid, the frequent tear that fell sacred to those sufferings she could not relieve, fully attested her charity, and will form a distinguished jewel in the diadem of celestial glory, with which, it is trusted, she is now crowned. As a Christian, she was devout, pious, and sincere,—duly impressed with a sense of religion, strictly observant of its duties; and that which had been her study and comfort through life, became her surest succour in death, as, in her last moments, she was not only serene, but cheerful, and awaited her departure from this world with patience, resignation, and submission.—Thus, happy in the retrospect of a life spent in active virtue—and unappalled by the approach of the king of terrors—this amiable woman closed her mortal career, after having expressed her devout but humble hope of a resurrection to immortal bliss through the merits of her Redeemer. She was buried by the side of her husband in the family vault in Crayford Church, whither several relatives attended her, all anxious to testify the sincerest respect for departed worth.

The wife of Mr. Beckwith, of the Royal Mint, Tower Hill.

April 16. In Baker-street, in her 71st year, Mrs. Cary Fonnereau.

Harvey Goodwin, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

Thomas Jackson, eldest son of Oliver Hatch, esq. of Ely-place.

April 17. In his 36th year, Mr. George E. Ebenezer Williams. This gentleman received his musical education in St. Paul's Choir under Mr. Richard Bellamy. After he left the school he officiated for some years at Westminster Abbey as Dr. Arnold's deputy; he was appointed organist of the Philanthropic on the opening of the Chapel, and of Westminster on the death of Mr. Cooke in 1814. At the Philanthropic he is succeeded by his pupil, Mr. James Turle; and by Mr. Greatorex, as organist and music-master of Westminster Abbey.

In Gray's Inn Place, aged 78, Edward Clarke, esq. one of the Cashiers to the Treasurer of Navy.

In Baker-street, Sarah Manadier, dau. of Richard Rush, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.

In her 69th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. N. Phené, of Southgate, Middlesex.

At Paris, the Lady of the Rev. I. Vause.

At Lincoln, Sam. Pepperdine. He being one of the Society of Ringers, a dumb peal was rung after his funeral at St. Peter's at Arches.

At Sydenham, in his 67th year, Richard Shute, esq. an eminent silkman in Ivy-lane. The melancholy accident at Chepstow, which deprived this gentleman of his

wife and two daughters will be in the recollection of our readers. See vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 386. The beautiful epitaph on these unfortunate ladies, by the Author of "The Pleasures of Hope," is inserted in vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 157.

The Rev. Jas. Bentley Gordon, rector of Killeghy, in the diocese of Ferns, county of Wexford, and of Canaway, in that of Cork. He published "Terraquea; or, a New System of Geography and History," 2 vols. 8vo. 1791-3. "History of the Rebellion in Ireland, in 1798," 8vo. 1801. "History of Ireland, from the earliest period to the Union with Great Britain," 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

At Pentonville, aged 66, John Norwood, esq. many years a flour factor in London.

At Paris, the Hon. Charlotte Frances Lady Webb, wife of Sir Thomas Webb, bart. of Odstock, Wilts, sister of Viscount Dutton, and niece to the Earl of Mulgrave.

In Orford-row, Kent-road, suddenly, aged 66, Mr. Jonathan Smith.

April 18. Aged 75, the widow of Dan. Minet, esq. of Grosvenor-street.

At Somers Town, aged 83, Rev. Bennet Allen. He was of Wadham College, Oxford; M. A. 1760.

John Pollard, esq. of Coleman-street.

Mr. John Thomas, of Throgmorton-st. many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

At Prae Mill, near St. Albans aged 66, Mary, wife of Mr. Rich. Simons, formerly of Wood-street, London.

Clement, eldest son of the late General Debbieg.

In her 36th year, Rebecca, wife of Isaac Cohen, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-sq. and eldest daughter of Dr. J. M. Myers.

In Duke-street, Liverpool, in his 64th year, Richard Dawson, esq.

In Nottingham place, the wife of Wm. Webber, esq. late of Vanbrugh House, Kent.

April 19. Aged 48, Mr. J. Moxsy, of Hart-street, Crutched Friars; and on the 21st, aged 41, Mr. Francis Moxsy, of Whitechapel-road, brother to the above.

Suddenly, John Gilliat, esq. of Clapham Terrace.

The wife of Mr. I. R. Pizey, of Laurence Pountney-lane.

At Eaton-street, Pimlico, in his 68th year, Henry Lewer, esq.

At Winchester, in the 22d year of his age, Lieut. Henry M'Dermott, of the 9th regt. of foot; second son of Lieut.-col. M'Dermott, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks. His early death will be long and deeply deplored by his numerous friends and affectionate brother officers with whom he served in America and on the Continent, and whose heart-felt regret was so conspicuously evinced at the lamentable necessity of leaving him behind

behind at Winchester, from which city the regiment recently marched to embark for the West Indies; his remains were interred in the Cathedral Church-yard with military honours.

In Queen-street, Edinburgh, the wife of J. H. Fergusson, esq. of Trochraigne (Ayr), eldest daughter of J. Petrie, esq. formerly of Gatton-park, Surrey, and niece of the late Wm. Petrie, esq. Governor of Prince of Wales Island.

At Buckland House, near Barnstaple, aged 86, Philip Rogers Webber, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 42, Lord Webb John Seymour, only brother of the Duke of Somerset.

April 20. At Ealing, Middlesex, aged 14, Maria Margaret Dickason, second daughter of Rear-Admiral Stephens.

At Darlington, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Colling, father of Mr. William Colling, of Mark-lane.

Aged 61, Edward M'Culloch, esq. of Charles-street, Westminster.

Henry Vonholte, esq. of Kingland-green.

April 21. At Little Bounds, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 52, Stephen John Winthrop, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1788, A. M. 1791, M. D. 1798.

In Great Portland-street, in his 39th year, Robert Martin Hearne, esq. of the Commissariat Department, Treasury.

At Kentish Town, Jane, the wife of Edward Coxwell, esq. of the Royal Artillery; and the same day, their infant daughter.

At Peckham, in his 71st year, Henry Turner Latham, esq. formerly of Lower Thames-street, salt merchant.

April 22. In his 49th year, Mr. Wm. Piper, of St. James's-street, Clerkenwell.

Aged 62, John Fuller, esq. of Paradise-terrace, Islington.

At Bath, in his 77th year, Isaac Todd, esq. late of Montreal, Canada.

Aged 62, Mrs. Barker, late of Croydon.

At Upper East Sheen, in her 86th year, the widow of the late Jeremiah Hawkes, esq. of Cecil-street.

April 23. In Poland-street, aged 87, the Rev. W. Strickland, head of the ancient family of Strickland, of Sizer, Westmoreland. He made over, at an early age, to his younger brother (grandfather to the present representative of the family, Charles Strickland Standish, esq.) the whole of his patrimonial inheritance, reserving only a small annuity, and retired to the English Jesuits' College at St. Omers, where he embraced the ecclesiastical state as a member of that society. After the suppression of the Order in France, in the year 1765, he followed his community to Bruges, in Flanders, and was one of the Professors in their new

College in that city; and afterwards, on their further removal to Liege, was several years President of their College in that Bishoprick. He lived to witness at length the successive ruin of each of these establishments, and, returning to his native land about 30 years since, dedicated himself entirely to the duties of the Ministry, until an apoplectic attack nearly deprived him, about six years since, of his mental powers.

In George-street, Bryanstone-square, Ellis, wife of Bartholomew Barnewell, esq.

In Hans' Place, in his 81st year, Christopher Savile, esq. M. P. for Oakhampton.

At Carlisle, aged 24, James, second son of Thomas Hodgson, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

Suddenly, Mr. Colclough, solicitor, of Sandbach, Staffordshire.

April 24. At his lodgings in Gloucester, in his 83d year, E. Probyn, esq. of Newland, one of the Verderers of his Majesty's forest of Dean.—The philanthropy and amiable manners of this gentleman had raised his character so high, that he was universally styled "the Father of the Forest;" and, in allusion to his electioneering influence, it was said, that "when Probyn moved, the Forest moved."

At Chimney Mills, near Newcastle, aged 47, Mr. John Mitchell, proprietor of "The Tyne Mercury." The interment took place on the 27th, at his own desire, at the foot of his garden. The procession was conducted in the usual manner, and a numerous assemblage of friends attended the body to the grave.

In St. James's-square, Bath, the widow of the late Sir Lucius O'Brien; surviving her daughter, Mrs. Fitzgerald, only three weeks.

At Hackney, in her 14th year, Georgiana, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Paroissien, curate of that parish.

At Twickenham, aged 86, Jonathan Fryer, esq.

At Walthamstow, Richard, ninth son of Sir Robert Wigram, bart. Mr. Richard and Mr. Ely Wigram, two sons of Sir Robert, were riding in a gig near Epping Forest; they had a fine spirited young horse, which became unmanageable, and ran away. The young gentlemen used their utmost endeavours to stop him; but to no purpose: at length the reins broke, and the vehicle was dashed to pieces, and both gentlemen were thrown out. Mr. R. Wigram received a dreadful wound in the back part of his head, which fractured his skull, and we lament to say, he died, at the age of 19. Mr. Ely Wigram was very much cut in the face and bruised, but is in a fair way of recovery.

At Ipswich, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Kirby, esq. of that town.

At Lambeth, aged 87, Mary, widow of the late Capt. George Talbot, R.N.

At Ospringe, aged 39, Capt. T. C. Gra-
vener, in the Hon. East India Company's
Bombay Military Establishment.

In his 65th year, Thomas Jones, esq.
of Bashley Lodge, near Lymington, Hants.

At Denmark Hill, King-mill, second son
of John Key, esq.

April 25. In Norton-street, Mary-le-
bone, aged 54, Anne, wife of John Davies,
esq. of Machyulieth, sheriff of Montgo-
meryshire.

In Goodge-street, aged 68, Mr. Jones,
grocer.

In her 73d year, Anne, wife of the Rev.
J. C. Biuthen, Minister of the Hambro'
Church.

In her 94th year, Mrs. Mary Lynch, of
Gosport.

In the Circus, Bath, Anne, sister of the
late Peter Calvert, L.L.D. Dean of the
Arches, &c.

In Charges-street, in her 69th year,
Charlotte, Countess Onslow. Her lady-
ship was the daughter of — Hale, esq.
of Hertfordshire; married, 1st. to Tho-
mas Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Park,
Yorkshire; and, 2ndly, in February 1783,
to the present Earl Onslow.

Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. George French,
of Church-court, Walbrook.

Maria, wife of T. H. Budd, esq. of Bed-
ford-row.

Mary, the wife of John Dalton, esq. of
Thornham, Lancashire, and sister of the
late Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hengrave-
hall, near Bury St. Edmunds.

April 26. In Fenchurch-street, in her
83d year, Mrs. Brown, of the house of
Brown, Wilkison, and Crosthwaite, after
a long illness, borne with the greatest pa-
tience and resignation, who, for urbanity
and suavity was equalled by few, and ex-
celled by none. She will be regretted by
a very extensive acquaintance in more
quarters of the globe than one.

In her 32d year, Sarah, wife of Mr. A.
P. Driver, jun. of Walcot-place, Lam-
beth.

In St. James's-place, St. James's-street,
in her 87th year, Mary, Countess Dowager
Poulett. She was the daughter of Richard
Butt, of Arlingham. co. Gloucester, esq.;
was married to Vere, third Earl Poulett, in
1754; and by him had John, fourth Earl
Poulett, (recently deceased), and the Hon.
Vere Poulett, a lieutenant-general in the
army.

At Muddiford, Hants, Sophia Isabella,
fifth daughter of the Dean of Salisbury,
and Lady Elizabeth Talbot.

April 27. Aged 62, Mrs. Grove, of
Watling-street.

Sarah, wife of George Vansittart, esq.
of Bisham Abbey, Berks, daughter of the
late Sir Jas. Stonehouse, bart.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1819.

April 28. At Wells, next the Sea, in
his 62d year, John Hill, esq. of Gresen-
hall, Hall, Norfolk.

At Landillo, Monmouthshire, Mary,
wife of John Bernard Bosanquet, esq. ser-
jeant at law.

Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robert Jenks,
of High Wycombe, Bucks, and of Fleet-
street.

April 29. At Stoke next Guildford, in
his 68th year, Bernard Cobbe, esq. late
of the Audit Office, Somerset place.

In his 104th year, Mr. Goodacre, an
oyster dredger, of Saltfleet, Lincolnshire.
He retained all his faculties to the last,
and walked, about 10 days since, to Louth
(14 miles), and returned the next day.

April 30. In his 70th year, John Puc-
kle, esq. of Camberwell-green.

In Rathbone-place, in her 72d year,
Frances, the widow of the late William
Isaacson, esq. solicitor, of Mildenhall,
Suffolk.

At Maldon, Essex, aged 28, Mrs. Jane
Bennet Hurrell.

Lately.—In the King's-road, aged 46,
Mr. Thos. Hargrave, late a Surveyor of
Taxes.

At Edmonton, in his 69th year, James
Hore, esq. of Red Lion-square.

At Tottenham-green, aged 77, Mary,
widow of the late Mr. Joseph Harris, of
High-street, Borough, silk mercer.

Bedfordshire — At Greenfield, near
Amphill, aged 90, Wm. Burridge, la-
bourer; a rare instance of pedestrian ser-
vitute; having regularly, and punctual
to his time, for 32 years, walked from his
cottage to his circle of work, in Amphill
Park, averaging about seven miles a day,
nearly 70,000 miles; which is almost
three times the circumference of the globe.

Devonshire — At Tiverton, Mr. J. Park-
house, printer and bookseller. For many
years he had been engaged in preparing
for the press an English Talmudic Lexi-
con; but illness obliged him for some time
past to relinquish his literary pursuits: he
was a member of the Methodist Society,
and a man of singular industry and un-
blemished reputation.

Gloucestershire — At Tewkesbury, in dis-
tressed circumstances, Mr. Thomas Mor-
gan, long known in the gaming circles at
Brighton, and other fashionable places.—
Previous to his death, he requested all his
gambling apparatus to be brought to him,
and burnt in his presence; observing,
that as they had been the ruin of him, he
would prevent them injuring any one
hereafter.

Lincolnshire — In her 99th year, Mrs.
Eleanor Spencer, widow, of Lincoln.

Somersetshire — Rev. Anthony Pyne,
rector of Pitney, and Kingsweston.

AN.

At Shepton Mallet, the Rev. Charles Brown.

Sussex—At Brighton, aged 39, Mr. Edward Sheel.—For several years, the deceased drove the Times Coach from London to Brighton, and was highly respected on the road. His funeral was attended by the principal part of the Prince Regent's domestics, among whom he was much esteemed.

At East Grinstead, in her 68th year, Mrs. Sarah Burt.

WALES—Rev. Hector Bowen, rector of Llanmadoek, Glamorganshire, and vicar of Llandyssl, Cardiganshire.

At the Rectory House, at Aber, the Rev. Richard Griffith, D. D. of Jesus college, Oxford, M. A. 1759, B. and D. D. 1809, rector of Beaumaris for more than 30 years, and since of Aber, in the county of Carnarvon.

SCOTLAND—Sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. M. P. for the district of Burghs of Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark. He married, in 1805, Lady Frances, sister of the present Earl Romney.

At the seat of his brother-in-law, Mr. Craige, of Glendoick (where he had stopped for a day or two, on his road to open the Circuit at Perth), suddenly, Lord Reston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice of Scotland.—His Lordship was a near relative of the great Dr. Adam Smith. He entered the Bar in 1791, was for some years Sheriff of the county of Berwick, and succeeded Lord Craig as a Judge of the Court of Session, in 1813, and Lord Meadowbank, as a Lord of Justiciary, in 1816.

IRELAND—In Dawson-street, Dublin, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Eaton Stannard, esq. many years Recorder of Dublin, and afterwards Prime Serjeant.

In Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin, Peter Edward M'Loughlin, esq. M. D.

At Dundrum, Dublin, Pet. Molyneux Lyons, esq.

In Bagot-street, Dublin, Alderman Mathew Hone, Magistrate of Merrion-square Division of Police.

ABROAD—In Paris, aged 74, the Abbé O'Connor. In him, the French papers observe, Religion has lost one of its most worthy ministers. Descended from one of those illustrious families, which, in ancient times, gave Monarchs to Ireland, he consecrated to the Church of France a holy life, which Providence crowned with a holy death. Formerly the Almoner of the Irish Brigade, he discharged its duties in a spirit of love for the God of fathers, and of fidelity to the King of his adoption.

M. the Abbé Grandbrois, aged 75, formerly Almoner to Madame, and residing at Paris. This ecclesiastic enjoyed a revenue of 500 francs. His health was

good, and he lived retired with an old housekeeper. He attempted, a week previous to his death, to suffocate himself with charcoal; but it produced only a slight indisposition. In the morning the housekeeper, on entering her master's chamber, was much terrified, and began to utter piercing cries; when M. Grandbrois said to her, with great tranquillity,—“Don't weep. I have left you in my will 2000 francs for your good services, and a yearly allowance of 200 francs more.” From this time, however, the housekeeper watched her master, endeavouring to prevent him from procuring more charcoal; but, in spite of her cares, he at length succeeded in cutting his throat with a knife, and died in the greatest agony.

At Havre, in his 63d year, Lieutenant-colonel David Roberts, formerly of the Life Guards, but last of the 51st regiment of infantry. At Lugo, while under the command of Sir John Moore, Col. Roberts, then acting as Brigade Major to Gen. Leith, was wounded in the right hand, which it was found necessary to have amputated. On his recovery, he trod the path of glory under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at most of the serious affairs in the Peninsula. At the battle of the Bidassoa he was unfortunately struck in the back by a musket-ball, which, lodging beneath the shoulder-blade, remained unextracted to the hour of his death! It is not generally known that he was the writer of the very popular little poem of “Johnny Newcome in the Army,” illustrated by a series of humorous designs, etched by the justly-celebrated Rowlandson. The lovers of genuine humour applied to the minute exhibition of military manners and habits, will be glad to hear, that a second part of this work had received the last touches from the hand of the Colonel but a few days before his death.

At Poisseux, near Pointoise, aged 74, the Marchioness de Girardin, the widow of the friend of Rousseau.

In France, Sir Humphrey May, bart. of May-Park, co. Waterford, many years Port and Excise Collector of Waterford.

At Rotterdam, aged 68, the Sieur Gen. Crawford, formerly English Envoy at the Court of France, for the negotiation of a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce. This gentleman was cited with the editor of a Journal on the 28th of April last, before the Royal Court of Brussels, but was acquitted.

At Rome, Annabella, wife of Lieutenant. Hay, late Adjutant-general of the forces in Ireland.

At his seat, near Florence, aged 65, Prince Charles Barberini.

In Spain, of a defluxion in the chest, caused

caused by his endeavour to attend in the Palace on the death of the late Queen, while labouring under a fever, the Marquis of St. Simon, a Grandee of the first class, and Colonel of the Walloon Guards, to which situation he succeeded last year, on the death of Viscount de Gand. They were both French emigrants.

At Teres de la Frontera, in Andalusia, Lieut. G. Majoribanks, R. N.

In the middle of April, at Lisbon (where his Grace had been advised to go for the recovery of his health), Charles Wm. Montagu Scott, Duke of Buccleugh. — His Grace was Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Edinburgh and Dumfries; and was a Knight of the Thistle. He was born May 24, 1772; married, in 1795, the youngest daughter of Viscount Sydney; and by her, who died in 1814, had three sons and four daughters. — His Lordship was summoned to the House of Peers, April 11, 1807, by the title of Baron Tynedale, of Tynedale, in Northumberland. — The family had lately had great accessions of property from the Montagu and Queensberry estates.

At Oporto, at a very advanced age, Donna Anna Correa E Lancastro; a lady who will long be remembered with grateful respect by most of the British officers who had occasion to visit the Northern part of Portugal, for her partiality to the British Nation, and her elegant attentions, as far as her fortune permitted.

In Hungary, aged 123, Gregory Szinevier.

At Stockholm, in his 55th year, the brave Lieut.-gen. Baron Von Vegesack, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword. He received nine severe wounds in nine campaigns. The Army loses in him one of its best Generals.

In India, aged 34, Capt. A. Cassels, of the country service, and recently appointed Commander of the ship *Orient*.

At Mirzapore, Capt. A. O'Shea, 8th reg. Native Infantry.

At Juggernaut, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Busby, many years collector of the taxes on the pilgrims who assemble to partake in the infernal rites of the idol Juggernaut.

In India, John Deane, esq., many years one of the Commissioners for the ceded and conquered provinces; to whose mental and personal exertions the East India Company are much indebted, for an immense increase of revenue, and for the organization of their most valuable possessions in Hindostan.

Whilst on a survey with a reconnoitering party of the fort of Chandah, and its defences, Mr. A. Anderson, assistant surgeon on the Bengal establishment. He was shot through the heart by the last gun that was fired.

In camp before Chandah, Mr. William

Hastie, assistant surgeon on the Bengal establishment, and lately attached to the corps of artillery now before that fortress. He met his death by the explosion of his rifle, whilst in the act of loading it.

At Calcutta, Henry Pearson, esq. While walking in his garden, he was bitten by a snake, which had twined round his thigh; and although every medical assistance was resorted to, he only survived twelve hours.

At Bombay, aged 78, George Wick, esq. formerly Governor of that presidency.

On board the British vessel *Angelica*, which lately foundered on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, John James Armstrong, esq. late American Consul at Tenerife, and his family, consisting of his wife, seven children, two nephews, and servants.

At Cape Coast Castle, in his 27th year, Henry Tedlie, esq. of Newry in Ireland, who accompanied the recent embassy to the kingdom of Ashantee as surgeon. Throughout this arduous mission he indulged the feelings of the natives in his professional capacity with a patience few could have exerted, whether labouring under sickness himself, being early afflicted with an intermitting dysentery, or disturbed in the moments of a scanty rest; he awed and conciliated the people by the importance of his cures, and thus contributed to the success of the expedition.

At Dominica, Lieut. W. Hewitt, R. N. This young officer often gallantly distinguished himself against the French on the shores of Egypt.

On his voyage home from Quebec, Capt. A. Moore, of Seabank, Rothsay, Scotland. — It is understood that his ship was wrecked in the river St. Lawrence, and that all on board perished.

Major-gen. St. Clair. In him the American Confederation has lost one of the early supporters of its independence. He died nearly in a state of indigence; and in vain solicited from the American government even the sums it owed him.

At Aleppo, the Rev. Christopher Burckhardt, a Swiss clergyman. His death is thus mentioned by Mr. Naodi, who is now at Malta: — "After his persevering travels from the distribution of the Holy Scriptures in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, he had scarcely arrived at Aleppo, when a fatal fever, then raging in the neighbourhood, put an end to his most valuable life. He left Malta in a Greek vessel, with six large cases of Bibles and Testaments, in various languages, without any of those fears which had deterred others, and courageously distributed them in Alexandria, where he openly conversed with peasants, strangers, and merchants; and where so many seamen applied to him, that he said, "The Greek Testament which he had

had dispersed would only be like so many drops thrown into the sea.' He thence departed for Grand Cairo, where Jews, Turks, Syrians, Copts, Christians, and Pagans, visited him; and where he could have dispersed a far greater number of copies if he had possessed them. From Cairo he went to Jerusalem, where he visited all the convents and public places, and furnished them every where with copies. Leaving Jerusalem, going by Syria, and visiting the places on the road, he came to the great commercial city of Aleppo, in the neighbourhood of which the fever attacked him, and closed his life and labours."—The personal exertion and fatigue of such a journey may readily be conceived; but the incessant labour of speaking, and recommending with urgency the great work in which he had embarked, on every step of his journey, and to every party to whom he was introduced, may scarcely be imagined; and of him it may now be said, that he rests from his labours and his works do follow him.

In his 21st year, Mr. Charles Benwell, youngest son of the late Mr. Benwell, of Oxford. It appears, that the vessel was lying off Buenos Ayres, and it is supposed that he had gone ashore for the purpose of arranging some repairs. On his return with the crew, consisting of ten men, by some accident the boat was upset, and he, although an excellent swimmer, was the only person lost. He was buried at Buenos Ayres.—This melancholy event must have happened at the end of January, as a letter has been received from a passenger on board the ship, dated the 27th of that month, in which he is spoken of in the highest terms, for his talents, activity, and kindness of heart, which had caused the strongest attachment to him on the part of the whole of the sailors.

May 1. In Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 43, George Brown, esq. late a member of Government at Bombay.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 21, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Solomon Knobel.

At Knightsbridge, John Crace, esq.

In her 15th year, Augusta, daughter of B. Pead, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Goff's Oak, near Cheshunt, Herts, William Hen. Anderson, esq.

May 2. Much respected by all her acquaintance, at her house in Upper Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Lloyd, late Miss Moser; by which name she was best known to the public, as a very eminent artist in flower painting. She had the singular honour of being elected a Member of the Royal Academy; an honour which was never conferred on any other female, Angelica Kauffman only excepted.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Kingston, co.

Hereford, aged 42. He was returning from London by the Worcester coach; stopped at the Red Lion Inn, High Wycombe, for refreshment; and while taking a cup of tea, fell from the chair in which he was seated, and immediately expired.

At Hackney, aged 55, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Isaac Tomes, an eminent dissenting minister, of Hadleigh.

In Gloucester-place, in his 59th year, R. Clay, esq.

In Red Lion-square, Dr. Philip Werner, late of Gibraltar.

Martha, wife of James Compson, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire.

May 3. At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Henry Murray, esq. major in the East Suffolk Militia. In early life he served in the Army in various parts of the world; he was actively engaged during the whole of the American war, particularly under the gallant General Wolfe at Quebec, and was in the battle of Bunker's Hill.

Aged 24, Samuel, fourth son of Thos. Cundy, architect, of Pimlico.

At Brighton, aged 61, Mr. John Irwin, of Oxford-street.

In St. James's Place, Richard Lyster, esq. of Rowton Castle, Shropshire. M.P. for Shrewsbury.

May 4. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the widow of the late Nath. Taylor, esq. surgeon, of Ampthill.

At Sydenham, in his 78th year, John Yeatherd, esq.

In his 76th year, Zachariah Crabb, gent. of Wattisfield, co. Suffolk. He has left a widow and seven adult children to deplore their loss.

At his house at Dalston, Mr. John Stephen Grigg, of Mark-lane, in the 5th year of his age.

May 5. In Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, Major Scott Waring. Major Scott was long distinguished in the House of Commons for his unremitting exertions in the cause of his friend, the late Warren Hastings, esq.

Miss Harriet Owen, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Roberts, Provost of Eton.

At Chilworth Lodge, near Southampton, Frances, wife of Major-gen. R. Stourie.

At Edinburgh, Garden Duff Cockburn, youngest son of Robert Cockburn, esq.

Margaretta Eleonora, daughter of the late Henry Cliffe, esq. of Sutton, Surrey, and wife of Thos. Hatch, esq. of New Windsor, Berks.

At Edgeworth-town, Ireland, Mary-Anne, second daughter of Richard Fox, esq. of Fox Hall (Longford), and the Lady Anne Maxwell, grand-daughter to Henry, Earl of Farnham, and niece to the present Earl.

At Welwyn, Mrs. Fothergill, of Whitwell, Herts.

May 6. At Hastings, after an illness of many years, William Pizzey, esq.

At Bath, the widow of Philip Allen, esq. of Bath Hampton, Somersetshire.

At Blackheath, Miss Standart, of Guildford-street.

The wife of Mr. Anthony Todd Thomson, surgeon, of Sloane-street.

May 7. In Sherrard-street, Golden-square, in his 88th year, Leopoldo John Thomas de Michell, esq.

In his 98th year, Rob. Pennell Davies, eldest son of Robert Davies, esq. of Southwark.

May 7. At his house on the East side of Bethual Green, in his 71st year, Thos. Saunders, esq. He was formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company, in their civil and military departments at home, during a space of more than 30 years, from which he had retired on a pension but a very few years since: he was a man of many estimable qualities, of urbanity of manners, hospitality to friends, affection and generosity to relatives, and undeviating rectitude of conduct, are to be esteemed and cherished among mankind. His example will be remembered by those who knew and loved him; his charities will be gratefully recollected by those to whom his purse was scarcely ever closed;—and his name will long be revered by his more intimate associates and his family, amongst whom, as he lived beloved, so he has died, as all should wish to die, sincerely lamented. His remains were attended by several of his relatives, accompanied by some gentlemen of the Company, and other friends, to Chelsfield in Kent, the burial-place of his ancestors.

At Lewes, the widow of Henry Shelley, esq. and mother of the late H. Shelley, esq. formerly M. P. for that borough.

May 8. At Esher, the wife of Capt. Hughes, R. N.

At Bushey, Herts, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Adcock, of Prince's-street, Cavendish-square.

The wife of Anth. Hart, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and of Montagu-street, Russell-sq.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the widow of John Williams, esq. formerly of Sion Gardens, Aldermanbury.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 30, Joseph Hales, esq. senior Captain in the West Kent Militia.

At Brighton, Lieut. John Caldwell, R.N.

The wife of the Rev. George Turner, Vicar of Spilsbury, Oxfordshire.

At Mansfield, aged 91, Catherine, sister to the late Rev. Dr. Storer, of Grantham.

May 9. In his 98th year, Rowland, only son of Mr. Brasbridge, of Fleet-street.

May 10. At Ipswich, aged 57, Mr. Christopher Choat.

At New Shoreham, Sussex, Hannah, widow of the late Edward Harlston, esq. of Leicester-square.

Rebecca Lydia, wife of Mr. T. Allan, of Brixton.

At Cambridge Heath, in his 64th year, Mr. John Thomas, of Wood-street, Cheap-side, furrier.

May 11. In Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 35, the wife of Mr. Samuel Graftey.

At Barnstaple, aged 36, Juliana, daughter of John Roberts, esq. of that town, and wife of J. Chanter, esq. of Plymouth.

In South-street, King's-road, in her 69th year, Mrs. Rose.

May 12. At Felsted, at the advanced age of 101, Mrs. Mary Sewell, retaining her faculties to the last.

In White Lion-street, Pentonville, aged 32, Jos. Nicholls, esq. Lieutenant of the Royal Denbigh Militia.

At the Parsonage, Fittleworth, near Petworth, Sussex, aged 69, the Rev. Thos. Hudson, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, formerly Vicar of Brighton, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and a Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral; but latterly for many years Vicar of Fittleworth, in the same diocese.

May 13. In Berkeley-street, Lambeth, aged 49, Mr. John Green.

At Peckham, aged 18, Joseph, second son of Mr. Joseph Williamson, of Bostolph-lane.

The wife of P. C. Custance, esq. of Clapham-rise.

May 14. In her 14th year, Caroline Frances, daughter of John Smee, esq. of Knightsbridge.

At Warwick, sincerely regretted by his family and friends, in his 68th year, John Bohun Smyth, esq. 29 years Treasurer for the county of Warwick.

Much regretted, after only 12 hours' illness, Anne, wife of Benjamin Sharpe, esq. banker, Fleet-street, leaving an afflicted husband and four young children to lament their great and sudden loss.

At Usher's Island, Dublin, John Doyle, esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

May 15. In Devonshire-place, in his 73d year, J. Tunno, esq.

At Taunton, in the county of Somerset, in the 22d year of his age, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, Thomas James Savage, son of Mr. James Savage, of the Library and Reading Room in that town. He was a young man of promising abilities, and of the most amiable disposition, and his conduct in life was such as procured him the esteem of all who knew him. He was born at Howden, co. York, at which place, and at Skipwith, near that

city, a junior branch of the ancient family of Savage, of Rock Savage in the county of Chester, has been settled for the last one hundred and twenty years. His mother, who died in 1806, was Diana, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Swainston, of Hatfield, near Doncaster.

At Salisbury, aged 77, the Rev. Henry Rigby.

May 16. Of apoplexy, aged 23, the wife of Mr. I. Phillips, of Fenchurch-st.

Mr. William Miller, formerly a distinguished performer at the Summer Theatres, under the name of *Miller the Seaman*.

In Upper Rupert-street, Soho, aged 65, Hugh Davies, esq.

May 17. At his father-in-law's, Thos. Miller, esq. Agent Victualler, Plymouth, Capt. George Jackson, R.N. late of East Leo, Cornwall.

At Hackney, aged 19, Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. Brownlow, of Fleet-street.

At Blackheath, aged 73, Vincent Lichfield, esq. late of his Majesty's Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

In Oxford-street, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Wild, Veterinary Surgeon.

May 18. In his 34th year, Mr. Richard John Derrett, of the Angel Inn, Islington.

At his sister's house, in Grosvenor-square, William Champion, esq.

At Dorking, Surrey, Mary, wife of Wm. Ansell, esq.

At Whitehall, in her 32d year, Martha, wife of Frederick Whalley, esq.

At Bath, the sister of the late Charles James, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, and New Inn.

At Ridgway, Devonshire, George Soltau, esq. of Plymouth.

May 19. At Wisbeach, after a short illness, James Johnson, gent.

At Leyton, the wife of James Minchin, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Great Cornstreet, Russell-square.

At Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, George Cartwright, esq. He was born at Manham, Nottinghamshire, in 1739. At the age of fourteen he was appointed a Cadet in the Cadet Company at Woolwich, and the following year embarked for the East Indies, whence he returned in 1757 as ensign in the 39th regt. Being promoted to a lieutenancy, he attended the Marquis of Granby to Germany as aide-de-camp. Through the interest of his patron he afterwards obtained a company in the 37th regt. of foot, which he joined at Minorca, but was obliged by ill health to return to England. He afterwards went five voyages to the coast of Labrador.—He was the author of "A Journal of Transactions and Events during a residence of nearly sixteen years on the Coast of Labrador," 1793, 3 vols. 4to.

May 20. Aged 27, Martha, the wife of Mr. David Price, surgeon, of Upper East Smithfield.

At Spilsbury, Oxfordshire, C. Hampton Weller, esq. Newgate street.

May 22. In Capworth-street, Leyton, in her 74th year, Mrs. Hibbert, sen.

Aged 74, Mr. Joseph Banks, of Tottenham.

In Wandsworth-road, Mr. S. Rashfield.

May 24. Frederick Nicholson, esq. of Old Jamaica Wharf, Upper Ground-street, and Barnet, Hertfordshire.

In Bentinck-street, Kender Mason, esq. of Beel House, Bucks.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1819.
Apr. 27	45	50	40	30, 23	fair
28	46	55	46	, 23	fair
29	48	55	4	, 05	fair
30	47	60	45	29, 95	fair
M. 1	51	62	50	, 89	fair
2	55	67	55	, 76	fair
3	62	69	56	, 66	fair
4	56	64	55	, 59	showery
5	55	66	56	, 70	fair
6	58	68	5	30, 05	fair
7	55	64	55	, 13	fair
8	59	72	56	, 10	fair
9	60	74	55	, 17	fair
10	57	68	54	, 24	fair
11	56	64	58	, 21	cloudy

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1819.
May 12	60	67	55	, 10	fair
13	57	66	54	, 10	fair
4	56	64	50	, 17	fair
5	55	61	50	, 12	fair
6	50	66	55	, 12	fair
7	58	69	56	29, 95	fair
8	60	69	57	, 90	fair
9	57	62	56	, 64	rain
20	56	60	55	, 67	rain
2	55	59	54	, 52	stormy
22	56	64	55	, 80	fair
23	58	63	52	, 97	fair
24	55	57	50	, 98	rain
25	50	63	47	, 94	fair
26	50	58	45	, 97	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 27, to May 25, 1819.

Crystallized.	Buried.	2 and 5	114	50 and 60	118
- 831	Males 629	5 and 10	51	60 and 70	106
- 774	Females 653	10 and 20	48	70 and 80	89
Proof have died under 2 years old	315	20 and 30	105	80 and 90	52
		30 and 40	130	90 and 100	9
		40 and 50	145		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
sex	73 11 00	0 41 0 33	0 49 11	Essex	67 9 48	0 41 4 29	4 50 9				
65	8 40	0 42 8 29	0 47 0	Kent	71 3 00	0 42 5 32	4 49 4				
67	0 62	0 38 8 29	2 51 9	Sussex	69 3 00	0 41 3 30	6 46 0				
67	10 00	0 38 4 30	6 52 8	Suffolk	69 6 00	0 39 4 26	3 44 3				
63	4 00	0 37 8 27	0 47 0	Cambridge	64 7 00	0 38 9 24	11 45 4				
67	7 00	0 41 10 27	7 56 0	Norfolk	69 0 41	0 37 5 29	4 43 5				
66	0 00	0 50 0 30	0 09 0	Lincoln	68 5 50	2 40 2 21	11 47 11				
75	1 50	0 49 2 31	3 65 6	York	72 4 57	10 41 2 24	3 53 8				
73	6 45	10 40 0 31	6 54 10	Durham	73 5 00	0 42 0 28	8 00 0				
75	4 00	0 47 3 33	8 55 8	Northum.	66 8 45	8 59 8 26	5 00 0				
78	2 00	0 51 11 30	7 63 1	Cumberl.	77 8 57	7 45 7 28	3 00 0				
77	5 55	6 49 11 37	2 00 0	Westmor.	80 10 64	0 60 0 49	6 00 0				
70	5 54	4 41 11 36	9 65 5	Lancaster	71 0 32	0 26 2 25	8 34 6				
72	2 00	0 47 9 38	8 65 2	Chester	73 10 00	0 00 0 26	4 00 0				
72	6 00	0 46 3 35	0 65 0	Flint	70 5 00	0 49 8 31	8 00 0				
64	1 00	0 36 0 32	4 61 2	Denbigh	75 9 00	0 54 8 27	10 00 0				
70	3 00	0 41 1 34	9 52 7	Anglesea	00 0 00	0 43 0 17	6 00 0				
72	4 00	0 40 6 31	6 48 6	Carnarvon	80 9 00	0 49 2 50	0 00 0				
67	11 00	0 46 0 31	8 52 3	Merioneth	81 2 54	0 56 5 32	0 00 0				
78	11 00	0 52 8 27	4 00 0	Cardigan	83 0 00	0 51 4 19	8 00 0				
71	7 00	0 50 1 38	11 00 0	Pembroke	83 8 00	0 47 11 00	0 00 0				
75	7 00	0 46 10 32	0 00 0	Carmarth.	79 2 00	0 50 8 17	3 00 0				
				Glamorgan	79 4 00	0 53 4 27	0 00 0				
				Gloucester	72 0 00	0 50 2 33	9 62 0				
				Somerset	70 0 00	0 42 2 29	10 56 0				
				Monm.	76 1 00	0 51 2 32	0 00 0				
				Devon	70 7 00	0 38 4 25	3 00 0				
				Cornwall	75 5 00	0 44 7 26	10 00 0				
				Dorset	69 10 00	0 36 4 28	6 62 0				
				Hants	69 5 00	0 44 8 32	0 54 0				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 25, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 15, 33s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 19, 38s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 25.

gs.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 12s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 6l. 18s.
ditto.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
kets.....	6l. 4s. to 7l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto.....	8l. 8s. to 9l. 9s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

s's, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 17s. 9d. Clover 0l. 0s. --- Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 0s. 16s. Clover 7l. 0s. --- Smithfield, Hay 6l. 7s. 6d. Straw 2l. 15s. 0d. Clover 7l. 5s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb.....	6s. 3d. to 7s. 8d.
.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 24:	
.....	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	1,822 Calves 220.
.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	14,000 Pigs 300.

S, May 24: Newcastle 32s. 0d. to 40s. 0d. Sunderland 32s. 6d. to 35s. 9d.

7, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 0d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 10½d.

allow 90s. Mottled 10s. Card 10s. --- CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 6d.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Cumb. 2. Doncast.
 Derb.—Dorcest.
 Durham—Essex
 Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
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 Hereford, Hull 1
 Huntingd.—Kent 4
 Ipswich 1, Lancas.
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 Maids.—Manc. 2
 Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
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J U N E, 1819.

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With a Perspective View of NETHERBURY CHURCH, Dorsetshire; and a View
 and Plan of ARUNDEL CASTLE, Mileham, Norfolk.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
 ere all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. H. N. informs us that the Massereene Peerage presents the singular and, he believes, the unexampled case of a *Viscounty in fee*, and says, "There can be no doubt whatever of the fact, that this viscounty will in future descend to heirs general, like a barony in fee; and that the daughter of the elder brother will have priority in succession to this peerage to the younger brother. The circumstances of this case are as follows:—Sir John Clotworthy was created, in 1660, Viscount Massereene, and Baron of Loughneagh, with remainder, in failure of his issue male, to his son-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, bart. and his male issue by Mary his wife, daughter of the said Sir John Clotworthy, and, failing such issue male, remainder to the heirs general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy. Under this patent, Sir John Skeffington succeeded in 1665 to the dignity of Viscount Massereene, but his male line terminated in 1816, in the person of Christopher Skeffington, fourth Earl of Massereene, and eighth Viscount, upon which event the Earldom became extinct; but the Viscounty was adjudged to the Lady Harriet Foster (now in her own right Viscountess Massereene and Baroness of Loughneagh), the only daughter of the last Earl, as heir general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy."

A respectable Correspondent requests us to notice, in hopes that the observation will meet the eye of, and be attended to, by the noble owner, "that on walking over the well-known ruins of KENZEWORTH CASTLE, he found this great object of curiosity to the Antiquary and the public, in a very filthy and unpleasant state for observation; not the least care seems to be taken of it; on the contrary, injuries are suffered with apparent impunity."

N. R. would be obliged by being informed, "what was the issue of Francis Bassett, of Heanton Court, co. Devon, esq. by Eleanor, his wife, dau. of Sir Wm. Courtenay of Powderham Castle; she died in 1764; and *Eustacia, eldest dau. and co-heir of the said Francis Bassett, esq. married to John Hooke Campbell of Bangaston, co. Pembroke, esq. Lord Lion, King of Arms in Scotland.*" He also wishes to know the names of the other co-heirs, to whom they were married, and what issue they had, if any.

A. Z. wishes to learn whether the Sir John Monnes, mentioned in our Magazine for February 1815, was the Sir John Monnes, noticed in Evelyn's Diary as Admiral of the Fleet? and whether he was the father of Sir Matthew Monnes, K. B. His likewise remarks; "I conclude the in-

quirer into the *Hungerford* pedigree already knows, that Sir George Hungerford, son of Sir Edward Hungerford, by Susanna, daughter of Sir John Pretyman, married Frances, daughter of Charles Lord Seymour. I shall be much obliged to him, or to any other of your Correspondents, to inform me who this Charles Lord Seymour was? as his name is not mentioned in any peerage I have seen."

A. B. inquires, which are the best works extant on Welsh scenery, customs, manners, and antiquities?

Vol. LXXXVIII. part I. p. 497. In the account of Norton, co. Derby, the value of the vicarage is said to be about 1500 a year; but we have learnt that it is about 3000 a year. There is a mistake also in the population, which is there stated as nearly 100 to a house; but the present population is about 1500 persons.

A Correspondent begs leave to suggest to *Sigismund* the great service he will render to the Clergy by collecting his excellent Letters on the Clerical Oath into a Pamphlet, and publishing it with a Preface, earnestly pointing out to the Clergy the propriety of attending to that uniformity in point of dress so strongly urged upon them by the *Omnino*.

Errata in Sigismund's Paper on "The Clerical Dress."—P. 226. col. l. h. 3. After the word *and*, insert the word *also*.—lb. in the notes, line 22, instead of *do*, wear no hats, read *to* wear no hats.—P. 311. col. 2. l. 43. the † should be affixed to the word *cassock*; instead of, to the word *cravert*, where it now stands.—P. 312. col. l. l. 5. After the word *cassock*, insert a 2, and place the following note at the foot of the page;—viz. Vide Book I. Chap. 16. Book II. Chaps. 7, 11, and 14. Book III. Chaps. 2, 6, 7, 12, and 13. Book IV. Chap. 9.

M***s his Letter we have received P. N. P. It will appear soon.

F. F. is assured that the Journal of a Kentish Divine will soon be resumed.

S. D. will find a view and an account of the conduit which gives name to White Conduit House, in vol. LXXI. p. 116. It is now nearly demolished.

KRAM states that Nepos (p. 136) "post oompensatus in Mr. Tyrwhitt's *Edwards* by the expense of his liberality and *conscientia* as he retained his preferments, and sacrificed his ministry as a church, from the ritual of which he disented!!!"

Several valuable communications, which have been unavoidably postponed, may be inserted in the Supplement, or in the Magazine for July, which will be published together.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.
NOT having seen in your useful Miscellany any account of the "*Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels*," I beg to call your attention to this most useful Institution, which appears to me likely to be productive of consequences highly conducive to the safety of our Established Church, and the future welfare and prosperity of our Country.

This Society may be said to have originated in a great measure from the enlightened zeal, the active patriotism, and the truly Christian benevolence, of John Bowdler, Esq. assisted by the intelligence and indefatigable exertions of Joshua Watson, Esq. and three or four other most exemplary and generous friends of Religion and of their Country; all of whom, though Laymen, appear to think it their highest honour, and find it a source of the sincerest gratification, to employ their intellect, their time, and their wealth, in supporting and extending the instructive and consolatory influence of the Church of England.—After about twelve months laborious attention in private applications and an extensive correspondence, the Society was publicly formed, at a numerous and respectable Meeting, on the 6th of Feb. 1818; His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury having, in a luminous and energetic Address from the chair, explained the importance, the peculiar necessity, and the distinguished benefits, of such a Society in the present state of the Country.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York accepted the office of Patron; and His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury that of President of the Society. The entire bench of Bishops,

and the following 25 Noblemen and Gentlemen, were appointed Vice-Presidents:—The Dukes of Beaufort, Rutland, and Northumberland; Earls of Bridgewater, Abingdon, Hardwicke, Liverpool, Manservants, Harrowby, Darnley, and Brownlow; Viscounts Sidmouth and Palmerston, M. P.; Lords Bagot, Keayon, Grenville, Rolfe, and Colchester; Speaker of the House of Commons; Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Justice Park; R. H. Robert Peel, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Sir J. Langham, Bart. W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.

The Committee—Dean of Canterbury; T. Babington, Esq.; E. P. Bastard, Esq. M. P.; Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.; John Bowdler, Esq.; Francis Burton, Esq.; Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge; Nicholas Charington, Esq.; William Cutton, Esq.; Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny; R. Hart Davis, Esq. M. P.; William Davis, Esq.; Rev. G. Doyley, B. D.; Mr. Serjeant Frere; George Gipps, Esq. M. P.; Jeremiah Harman, Esq.; Dean of Chester; Robert Harry Inglis, Esq.; Beeston Long, Esq.; Sir John Nicholl, M. P.; Rev. Henry Handly Norris; Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M. P.; Rev. Archdeacon Pott; Adm. Lord Radstock; John Richardson, Esq.; John Round, Esq. M. P.; Lord Rob. Seymour; Lancelot Shadwell, Esq.; Charles Hampden Turner, Esq.; Joshua Watson, Esq.; Rev. Archdeacon Watson; Dean of Lichfield; Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D. D.; E. B. Wilbraham, Esq. M. P.; Dean of Westminster; Rev. Richard Yates, D. D.

Treasurer—Charles Hoare, Esq.;—Honorary Secretary, George Bramwell, Esq.;—Sub-Secretary, Rev. W. Johnson Rodder.

The Rules and Regulations, with an interesting Address, a statement of Parishes in want of Church-room, and

and the names of the Subscribers, may be had, in a small Pamphlet, at the rooms of the Society, No. 32, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The following Report of the first year's active labours of this Society, made to the annual General Meeting, on the 20th of May last, has been recently published, and must, I am persuaded, be highly acceptable to your Readers.

"The Committee, in execution of the duty devolved upon them by the 11th constitutional Rule of the Society, beg leave to offer to the consideration of the General Meeting an Abstract of the Proceedings and Processes of the Society during the last twelve months; and have much gratification in expressing their opinion, that the experience of the year now terminated will be found to have fully realized, if not to have exceeded, all the pleasing anticipations of beneficial result with which the business of the Society commenced.

Forms and regulations for obtaining minute and accurate information, to guide and direct the judgment of the Committee in every case requiring the aid of the Society, have been adopted, and have hitherto been found to answer the purpose intended.

Applications from 145 places have been received, 90 of which remain undecided upon till further information shall have been supplied; 8 only have necessarily been passed over, not appearing to the Committee to come within the Rules of the Society; and to 47 cases Grants of Assistance have been made in proportion to their apparent claims, and to the means of the Society; the specific divisions under which these Grants have been made, are—

- 15 Cases for enlarging the Parish Church.
- 6 Rebuilding and enlarging the Parish Church.
- 9 Building Chapel.
- 3 Rebuilding and enlarging Chapel.
- 5 Enlarging Chapel.
- 6 Enlarged accommodation from improved arrangement of Pews.
- 3 Building a Gallery.

These 47 grants amount to £3,807 4; and by this expenditure the Society have been the occasion of providing additional accommodation for 17,700 persons to attend Divine Service in the Church of England, 13,459 of which are free sittings for the use of the poor.

The Committee have also the satisfaction of finding that, in addition to

the direct assistance afforded by the Society's Grants, their indirect and collateral influence has been eminently beneficial, by awakening attention to the subject, and calling into action extensive parochial and individual exertion; it having, in several instances, been explicitly stated, that, without the aid of this Society, no such effects could have been produced.

The Grants of the Committee have not been extended to those numerous populated parishes, which fall more immediately under the cognizance of his Majesty's Commissioners for carrying into effect the Act for Building New Churches; except in the single instance of the parish of Bitton, where circumstances of peculiar urgency and distress, rendered such a Grant necessary to qualify the place to make application to the Commissioners; as it appeared to be of the highest possible importance, that this case should come under their consideration.

The general assistance of this Society has been confined to those less condensed and smaller divisions of the people, which, though exposed to the same dangers from the want of Church-room, fall not within the limits prescribed to the Parliamentary Grant. The great number of parishes and hamlets thus circumstanced, places in a striking point of view the peculiar utility and beneficial effects of this Society.

That in the short space of one year, the judicious application of means so restricted, and an expenditure comparatively so small, should have contributed in such an essential manner to promote the social peace and political welfare of our country, and temporal and eternal interests of so many of our fellow creatures, speaks, in the most energetic language, the wisdom, patriotism, and truly Christian principles upon which this Society is founded and conducted. The evidence of such facts and experience may, it is hoped, be sufficient to call in the active and liberal co-operation of those who delayed their subscriptions until the necessity and utility of this Society should be satisfactorily established; and offers the strongest possible claim to that increased support which may enable the Committee still further to extend its beneficial operations, and still wider to diffuse the national and individual benefits, which must ever result from an augmented regard and attention to public worship according to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

And how much increased exertion to enlarge the powers of this Society is required.

te, may appear from the number
 lications now before the Com-
 and from the numerous and
 g cases that are preparing for its
 ration, and require its assistance.
 present means of affording such
 ce must now be presented in a
 ent of the finances.

	An. Subs.
	£. s. d.
Donations.	582 11 0
Options £55,070 18s.	
ion of property at the	
al of the Society,	
Ol. 5s. 4d. 3 per cent.	
, valued at 71.....	46,980 17 6
Cash.	
s in the hands of the	
ees.....	685 11 1
Treasurer.....	383 10 0
Bankers.....	10 10 0
ions unpaid.....	2529 15 0
Subscriptions unpaid.	
.....£53 7	
.....260 19....	314 6 0
Total....	50,904 9 7
made by the Society,	
id.....	13,707 0 0
ce in hand.....	£37,197 9 7

must surely be considered as very
 uate to the importance of its in-
 application in the dangers to be
 and the benefits to be conferred.
 e reflect upon the profligacy and
 subordination, the public calamity
 e individual misery, which neces-
 and inevitably flow from a want
 gious knowledge; if we consider,
 hat the parochial ministrations of
 established Church are the most
 and effectual means of elevating
 establishing the moral character
 : people, by communicating the
 ctions, the consolations, and the
 ting hopes of our holy Religion,
 advantages cannot possibly be en-
 without an adequate supply of
 h-room; and if we observe that it
 inly deducible from the returns
 to Parliament, that to obtain this
 odation in an useful and suffi-
 manner, not less than a million of
 ople in England stand in need of
 istance which it is the purpose
 Society to bestow, and which the
 year's experience of its labours
 that it bestows in a manner at
 he most economical and the most
 al, no stronger argument can be
 ed to enforce its claim to a more
 us support and a more general
 sion of its useful and beneficent
 s."

annot close this communication
 ut joining in that most deserved

tribute of grateful acknowledgment
 which is so eminently due to his
 Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,
 and which was so feelingly given at
 the second Meeting of the Committee
 in May, by the amiable and venerable
 Founder of the Society: "that to his
 Grace's personal and unremitting at-
 tentions to the concerns of this and a
 kindred Society, the Country and the
 Church of England were under the
 highest obligations; and that, what-
 ever good might result from the op-
 erations of this Society in particular,
 would be largely attributable to his
 Grace's personal assistance: as it
 may be more fully expressed, to the
 discriminative judgment, the liberal
 and enlightened zeal, the compre-
 hensive benevolence, and the con-
 descending and conciliating manners
 with which his Grace had directed
 the concerns of the Society in the
 Chair of all its general Meetings, and
 of the greater part of the meetings
 of the Committee."

In this justly-merited testimony of
 National gratitude, every member of
 the Society, who has attended its
 Meetings, will, I am well persuaded,
 most cordially unite with

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE DECAMERON.

"Bombatio, clangor, stridor, tarantan-
 tara, murmur."

Mr. URBAN, *Cheapside, June 18.*

I N your entertaining pages much
 has occasionally appeared of good-
 humoured praise and blame relative
 to that strange pruriency, or itch,
 which the infected quaintly term *BIS-
 LIOMANIA*. I cannot but persuade
 myself your sane and intelligent
 Readers may peruse with some por-
 tion of interest a succinct statement
 of what really occurred yesterday in
 the spacious sale-room of the justly-
 renowned book-auctioneer, Mr. R.
 H. Evans*. It is a correct statement,
 in which nothing is extenuated, or set
 down in malice.

The main object of attraction, Sir,
 was "*Il Decamerone di Boccaccio*,
*fol. M. G. Ediz. Prim. Venet. Valdar-
 ser, 1471;*" the extreme scarcity of
 which edition needs no proof here
 beyond the acknowledged and re-
 corded fact, that, after all the fruit-
 less researches of more than three
 hundred years, not one other perfect

* See our *Literary Intelligence*, p. 556.

copy is yet known to exist. On this important occasion, it was evident, *Bibliomaniæ*, at least divided, public attention with Royalty. In no slight measure and degree, the long-defunct John Boccace was seen to vie with H. R. H. the living Prince Regent; whose birth was joyously commemorated; and the literary splendours beaming from the martial Tuscan lists in Pall Mall, proudly retorted blaze for blaze on the gorgeous magnificence of the British throne and court at Buckingham House, and on the glittering military array in St. James's Park: whilst, at the very first discharge of invitation from the pealing ordnance, all that constitutes the genuine representation of rank, of talent, and of fortune, rushed forth omulouly from every crowded quarter towards the one or the other of these corvial exhibitions. Your modest Reporter, by choice, of course, followed in the train that accompanied the Roxburgh *corège of dilettanti* to the scene of George John Spencer Earl Spencer's noted tourney for the acquisition of the said very identical guerdon, on Wednesday, 17th June, 1819; when a certain "white knight," yclept George Spencer, then Marquis of Blandford, now Duke of Marlborough, won from his Lordship's puissant grasp the prize of hardy contest, with inimitable vigour, grace, and gallantry, and, no doubt, to the equal envy and admiration of amateur beholders.

To avoid the horrors of prolixity, allow me, Mr. Urban, *sans cérémonie, et sans phrase*, to throw into comparative shade the numberless minor skirmishes and gay tilting-bouts preliminary to the *charge en masse* of Thursday, 17th June, 1819. At the very crisis of time when this conclusive *jeu* was formally announced, a herald in haste invited the congregated host to suspend the strife for a moment, until they had marked the "transit of Venus" over the brilliant constellation then and there united. On looking up, we descried a bevy of nymphs with their male satellites sitting round the large faulight immediately suspended over our arena. These charming forms were slyly peeping down at us through the panes, like the goddesses of old from Olympus at the combatants in the fields of Troy, or [*sic parvis compovero*

magna solemn] like benevolence peering through the tops of glass hills at a vast agnary at the heated and boiling busy, bustling, bustling, bustling low. The expense around the line was estimated to amount to an amazing excess.

At last, the high march of the games arose: instantaneously every anxious heart around him beat quick, and every veteran head was stretched. In a most impressive speech, to which assuredly no quill but his own could do full justice, he amply expatiated on the prize once again brought forward to excite heroic daring. He said it was well known that, by the piteous munificence of a distinguished Northman, an envoy, whom he respected but whom he would not quite name (he appealed to the Rev. Mr. Biber to check him, if in unintentional error), had been dispatched *per circuitus* to search for a similar copy throughout Europe. Caesar had made in a poem the celebrated boast, "*Veni, vidi, vici*," but, unlike Cæsar, alas! after all his peregrinations, the truly ingenious and ingenious gentleman to whom Mr. E. alluded could only piteously ejaculate, on his welcome return to Albion, whose language equally terse and remarkable: "Eheu, ahii, excedit, excedit, erupi, redii!" However, should a copy be yet brought from heaven or from hell, and perhaps be displayed at the annual Roxburgh dinner, be (Mr. E.) magnanimously consented that the immediate result of the combat impending should be deemed and declared null and void. Of the various probable consequences might have concluded to render the Valdarfer edition so scarce, and the complete copy possibly an unique. Mr. Evans undoubtedly considered the foremost to be monkish and fanatical hostility, which stimulated laymen to burn their copies. Often had he been asked, whether a certain golden chain (he protested he did not mean the family plate, but a chain of gold) were intended to be awarded to the *chef d'œuvre*, and to enrich still more the victor. He had no authority to answer in the affirmative. Nodding, with a round and jocund aspect to the company, however, and significantly glancing his eyes to the DECANON, that *crispus* *is* *his* exclaimed aloud: "Gentlemen,

not each fresh unavoidable of this immortal and interlinked, like a new link added to the unconnected chain, may serve to bind in still closer ties of cordage those illustrious Worthies if be the proprietors thereof so to age, till (at length) re-ignite the fabled golden overcast of Jove, in Homer, it shall hold in its extensive embrace earth, and main, and heaven—*Quid plura?* Thunders of no applause ensued, and the Orator re-seated himself to the cheers and hurrahs of the

1800; Childerick next tendered 380l.; then riskily on the top of mimicry the bloodless battle encouraged with great spirit, in uncertainty, till the valiant and knights, from Paternoster-bone of the glorious deed; bidding being 375 guineas, £. 18s.—This book cost the f. Roxburge but 100l. For the seven years ago, the prebend of Marlborough gave

It seems agreed, that the adventurous purchasers have the same bond state on specu-

Although, at one time of the Earl Spencer did actually among the champions, and they break one lance in person, the Robert Tripchuok, a preux from Bond-street, of no name, remained the last bold at of the Longinani, unhorsed. *hile dictu!* The redoubtable the phalanx, headed by their fears. Bolland, Dibdin, Drury, ser, displayed their wonted and skill in arms during best the shews; but most mysteribstained, ONE AND ALL, from re whatever in this final GRAND merely pacing their chargers up and down the outskirts of, to keep the ground for the the Longinani, Earl 8***'s efficient representatives.

W. B.

URBAN, Newgate-street, June 7. ERVING in p. 416, some severe animadversions on a new

edition of "Hudibras," without the name of the Editor or Publisher being given, we are apprehensive it may be mistaken for the Edition we are now publishing; and may cause a very erroneous impression respecting it, in the minds of the Public. We trust you will do us the justice to state that the edition criticized in your columns is not the one published by

Yours, &c. C. and A. H. BALDWIN.
We readily assure our Readers of the accuracy of the above statement. The Edition criticized by our Correspondent is printed for "Thomas M'Lean, bookseller and publisher."—EDR.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS.

(Continued from p. 417.)

Mr. Urban, Crosby-square, June 15.

I AM enabled to make the following additions to my communication of the 4th ult.

MANCHESTER.

The Collegiate Church of Manchester was founded in the reign of Henry V.; was re-endowed by Queen Mary, and finally regulated by King Charles I.

The Establishment includes a Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains or Vicars, four Clerks, and four Choristers. The Warden and Fellows are not confined to any particular class in their selection of boys, the Statutes requiring only that they should have Musical talents.

The excellent Free School for English and Latin, founded by Bishop Oldham, is open to their instruction; but the School in the Church-yard is not now a Grammar School. The Choristers receive annually 5l. from the College, and one penny each from the Marriages, which averages to each boy about three shillings weekly; so that their income will be about five shillings per week.

WINDSOR.—The Choristers of this Collegiate Church have been honoured in an especial degree by Royal attention.

The Statutes of the founder, King Edward III. in addition to the Dean, Canons, Priest-vicars, and Clerks, appoint six Choristers who have been instituted of the Clerical order, and six junior boys to succeed them.

* Statutes of Windsor, MS. Baker in Bibl. Harl. 7049. Ashmole's History of Windsor College.

as vacancies occur. One of the most skillful of the Priest-vicars is to be selected for their careful instruction in Grammar and Music. Henry IV. and Edward IV. added to their number and endowment. In the 16th century the Choristers' School was newly modelled by the Royal Commissioners under Edward VI. They enjoin that 10 Choristers shall be found in the College; that one of the Priests, or Clerks, shall be annually chosen to instruct them diligently in the Catechism, in the principles of Grammar, and in Writing, and also to superintend their manners. He is also freely to teach, at the least, ten other children, if they resort unto him.

The Grammar Master is to attend them four hours daily. The rest of the day the Teacher of Music shall teach the Choristers to sing, and to play upon instruments. The Dean, and every Prebendary, may command the said Teachers to bring the children before them, that they may be heard and tried, whether they profit in Grammar and Music as they ought to do. The Commissioners also enjoin that every Chorister, whose voice shall change, shall have five marks yearly for his exhibition, towards his finding at Grammar School, for the space of four years, if he be apt, and will diligently apply himself to learn.

On a subsequent Visitation in the same reign, the Dean and Chapter are required to have the School House repaired at the College charge, for the accommodation of both the Schoolmasters and their pupils. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

BY way of helping a Correspondent (see p. 420) out of a difficulty by which he feels himself surrounded, in a passage from Plutarch's treatise "De tuendâ bonâ valetudine," I beg leave to refer him to the following passage in the third chapter of the second book of Xenophon's Anabasis:—*Ἐπίταυθα καὶ τοῦ γυμνασίου τοῦ φοιτητοῦ πρῶτον φάγον εἰ σπράϊνται, καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἔθαιμαζον τοῦ τοῦ εἶδος καὶ τὴν ἰδιότητα τῆς ἕδονης. ἢν δὲ σφοδρὰ καὶ τοῦτο κεφαλαλγίαι. ὁ δὲ φοιτητὴς, ὅταν ἐξαιρέθῃ ὁ γυμνασίου, ὄλος ἀναμνήσιον.* Here also, for the first time, the soldiers ate the pulp, which is procured from the head of the date

palm-tree; and many were struck both with its appearance and peculiar sweetness. This, too, as well as the fruit, caused violent head-ache. But the tree from which the pulp had been extracted, withered entirely." The liquid substance found in the head of the date-tree may, perhaps, be more properly called a syrup than a pulp, for it is the sap which, after rising to the top, is inspissated by evaporation. The following quotation from Martyn's edition of Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary," under the article *Phoenix dactylifera*, at the same time that it confirms and illustrates Xenophon's account, will give your Correspondent a satisfactory description of the mode in which this syrup is procured:

"The juice of the date-tree is procured by cutting off the head or cross of the more vigorous plant, and scooping the top of the trunk into the shape of a basin, where the sap, in ascending, lodges itself at the rate of three or four quarts a day, during the first week or fortnight; after which the quantity daily diminishes, and at the end of six weeks or two months, the tree becomes dry, and serves for timber or fire wood. This liquor, which has a more luscious sweetness than honey, is of the consistence of a thin syrup, but quickly becomes tart and rosy, acquiring an intoxicating quality, and giving, upon distillation, an agreeable spirit, or *Ar'aky*, which is the general name for all hot liquors extracted by the alembick."

To the Correspondent who is amusing your Readers with a dissertation on Signs, I take this opportunity of suggesting one, with which he may not, perhaps, be acquainted, viz. "the Pig and Carrot," which I met with some years ago at Newport in the Isle of Wight. The association not being unnatural, I thought no more about the sign, till I happened to meet with one of the "Pig and Chequers" at Godmanchester, when it occurred to me that both might probably be corruptions of a French sign, "Pique et Carreau," in English "Spade and Diamond." In the first instance, a total change has taken place, not only of the name, but of the sign; while in the second, the "Diamond" remains, after having assumed the name of the "Chequers."

Yours, &c.

F. C.
Mr.





Great West, June 1819.

Mr. URBAN, *May 18.*

IN your Magazine for January last (p. 9.) is a view of Bemister Chapel, co. Dorset. As a companion to it, I now solicit your insertion of the Church of Netherbury (*see Plate I.*) to which Bemister is connected as an ecclesiastical matter, though in all other respects a distinct parish.

Netherbury is one of the largest parishes in Dorsetshire, being six miles and a half long from North to South.

There are three manors belonging to three prebends in the Church of Netherbury, Netherbury in Ecclesia, Netherbury in Terra or Yonderover, and Glape; the prebendaries being lords of the manor.

Netherbury is divided in four tithings: Ashe, Bowood, Melplash, and Netherbury; containing within them no less than 33 farms, or hamlets.

There is a Free-school in this parish, the founder of which is not known;

but the funds are employed pursuant to an award made 3 Jan. 7 Elizabeth. In 1796, the master received *42l. per annum*. This foundation is not noticed by Mr. Carlisle, in his "Endowed Grammar Schools."

The Church of Netherbury is a large and handsome fabrick; situated on an eminence at the extreme part of the parish, bordering on Bemister. It is supposed to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on whose nativity, Sept. 8, is the annual feast or wake. It consists of a chancel, body, and North and South aisles. The tower is high, and large, containing six bells, a clock, and chimes. There are no very interesting memorials within the Church. The epitaphs are recorded in the new edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," vol. I.; in which work a full account of this extensive parish may be found.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDITIONS to CUMBERLAND, Vol. LXXXVI. Part ii. page 599.

(Concluded from page 405.)

1281. Gilsland ravaged by Robert Bruce King of Scotland.

1314. Kirk-owald burnt and Lanercost pillaged by the Scots under Edward Bruce, brother of the King.

1315. During the siege of Carlisle, St. Bees monastery, with the manor houses of Cleator and Stainburn, destroyed by the Scots.

1319. Gilsland laid waste by the Scots under James Douglas and Thomas Randolph.

1322. Rose castle and Wigton town burnt, and Holme Cultram abbey, where his father was buried, destroyed by Robert Bruce King of Scotland, who devastated the Western side of this county to Duddon sands.

1323. At Carlisle, Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle and Lord Warden of the Marches, accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Scots, arrested by Lord Lucy, and beheaded.

1328. At Carlisle, Edward Baliol the fugitive King of Scotland, entertained by Lord Dacre the governor.

1337. At Arthuret the Scots entered England, destroyed 20 villages, and carried off a great booty. In another incursion they burnt Rose castle, the hospital of St. Nicholas, and the suburbs of Carlisle.

1342. Penrith and several neighbouring villages burnt by the Scots.

1345. Penrith town burnt by the Scots under Sir William Douglas, who besieged Carlisle, and set fire to the suburbs; but on his retreat to Scotland was overtaken and defeated by Kirby Bp. of Carlisle and Sir Robert Ogle.

1346. Liddel castle taken by assault, its governor Sir Walter Selby beheaded, and Lanercost priory plundered, by David Bruce King of Scotland.

1350. Penrith, during a truce, treacherously surprised by the Scots, who slew many of the inhabitants, and carried off numerous prisoners and a great booty as it was a fair day in that town. These marauders also set fire to a street in Carlisle.

1357. Holme Cultram abbey saved from burning by the Abbot paying the sum of 200*l.* to the Earl of Douglas, commander of the Scots.

1385. Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged by the French and Scots.

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1357.

1387. Cocker-mouth surprised, and Peter Tilliol, Sheriff of the county, taken by the Scots, under the Earls of Douglas and Fife. The suburbs of Carlisle burnt by the Scots, among whom Sir William Douglas, a natural son of Archibald Lord Douglas, particularly distinguished himself, overcoming three armed citizens on a draw-bridge of the out-works. Shortly afterwards the Scots were defeated, with the loss of 11,000 men.
1388. In Gilsland, on Lord Dacre's demesne, 200 decrepid persons, women and children, shut up in houses, and burnt by the Scots.
1461. Carlisle unsuccessfully besieged, and the suburbs burnt, by an army of Scots in the interest of Henry VI.
1523. Cumberland plundered, and 300 prisoners carried into Scotland by Lord Maxwell.
1537. Carlisle besieged by Nicholas Musgrave in rebellion against Henry VIII. but he was repulsed by the artizans, and shortly afterwards defeated by the Duke of Norfolk, when 74 of his officers were hanged on the walls of Carlisle, but Musgrave escaped.
1569. At Naworth, December, the insurgent Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland disbanded their forces.
1570. From Naworth castle, Leonard Dacre, claiming the baronies of Gilsland and Greystock, sallying out to attack Lord Hunsdon, was defeated and compelled to fly to Scotland.
1596. William Armstrong, a noted borderer, celebrated in Ballads by the name of "Kilmont Willie," having been taken prisoner on a day of truce and carried to Carlisle, his release was demanded without effect, on which William Scott, Lord of Buccleuch, came with a party of 200 horse before break of day, made a breach in the castle, and carried off the prisoner before the garrison was prepared for defence.
1644. In Carlisle castle the Marquis of Montrose unsuccessfully besieged by the Earl of Callendar. Near Great Salkeld, in September, Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher defeated by General Leslie and the Scots.
1645. Feb. Scaleby castle taken by —. October, on Carlisle Sands, Lord Digby, and Sir Marvaduke Langdale, defeated and forced to fly to the Isle of Man, by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Brown, Governor of Carlisle.
1648. April 28, Carlisle surprized by the Royalists under Sir Thomas Glesham and Sir Philip Musgrave.—June 15, Penrith taken by the Parliamentarians under General Lambert, and detachments from his army about the same time took Greystock, Rose, and Scaleby castles, and defeated a body of royalists at Warwick-bridge.—Cocker-mouth castle, under Lieutenant Bird, besieged by the Royalists, from August to September 29, when the siege was raised by a detachment of Parliamentarians from Lancashire, under Colonel Ashton.—October 1, Carlisle surrendered by its Royalist Governor Sir William Levington, to Oliver Cromwell.
1715. Brampton and Penrith entered in November, and James III. proclaimed by the friends of the Stuarts under General Foster.
1745. Near Longton, Nov. 8, advanced guard of Prince Charles Stuart's army entered Cumberland. Nov. 11, army at Brampton. Commenced the siege of Carlisle on the 13th, and the garrison under Colonel Durand surrendered on the 15th, when James was proclaimed King, and his son Regent, by the Corporation in their robes. On the 21st the van of the army marched into Penrith, which Charles with the main body entered on the following day. On their retreat from Derby the army entered Penrith Dec. 17. Retreated from Carlisle into Scotland Dec. 20, and the city was invested by the Duke of Cumberland on the 21st, and surrendered to him at discretion Dec. 30.
1778. Whitehaven unsuccessfully attempted by the Pirate Paul Jones.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Brown, Dr. Joseph, biographer and editor of Cardinal Barberini, Water Mill, 1700.
- Carleton, Guy, Bp. of Chichester, (died 1685.)
- Carlyle, Joseph Dacres, Arabic scholar, Carlisle, 1759.
- Ellis, Clement, divine, author of Scripture Catechist, 1630.
- Fell, John, dissenting divine, author of Demoniacs, Cocker-mouth, 1735.

- Graham, Richard, Viscount Preston, Secretary of State to James II. Arthuret.
 Hall, Dr. Anthony, editor of Trivet's "Annales," and Leland's "Scriptores,"
 Kirkbride, 1619.
 Huddart, Capt. Joseph, hydrographer, Allonby, 1741.
 Huddleston, Sir Richard, knight banneret at Agincourt, Millom.
 Huddleston, William, recovered the Royal Standard at Edge-hill, Millom.
 LAW, EDWARD, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Great Salkeld, 1750.
 Law, John, Bp. of Elphin, friend of Paley, Greystock, (died 1810.)
 Moravile, Sir Hugh de, one of the four murderers of Abp. Becket in 1170.
 Morris, Capt. Thomas, song writer, Carlisle, 1732.
 Musgrave, Sir William, 6th bart. antiquary and collector, Hayton castle, 1735.
 Reay, William, Bp. of Glasgow, the Gill in Allonby parish.
 Robinson, George, bookseller, Dalston, (died 1801.)
 Salkeld, John, divine, styled by James I. "the learned," Corby castle, 1576.
 Senhouse, Humphrey, founder of Mary-port, Netherhall, (died 1770.)
 Senhouse, John, antiquary and collector, father of the Bishop; Netherball.
 Strong, Joseph, blind mechanic, Carlisle, (died 1792.)
 Tully, Thomas, divine, Carlisle, 1620.
 Wallis, John, historian of Northumberland, 1714.
 Watson, Daniel, divine, friend of Sterne and Warburton, Sebergham, 1698.
 Williamson, Sir Joseph, secretary of state to Charles II. Bridekirk, 1633.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Addingham was the vicarage of Dr. Paley, from 1792 to 1795.

In Arthuret church-yard was buried its native Archibald Armstrong, fool or jester to James I. and Charles I. 1672.

In Aspatria church, among the monuments of the Musgraves, is a cenotaph for Sir William, the sixth baronet, benefactor to the British Museum, who was buried in St. James's church, Westminster, 1800.

In Bootle church is the monument of Sir Hugh Askew, knighted at Musselborough 1547, died 1562.

In Carlisle cathedral are handsome monuments of its bishops, Sir John Fleming, bart. 1747; and the learned Edmund Law (by Banks) 1787. Its excellent Archdeacon, Paley, has no inscription; but a grave-stone records the death of his wife Jane, who died in 1791. In St. Cuthbert's church was buried Joseph Dacre Carlyle, Chancellor of the diocese and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, 1804. On May 19, 1292, this city with its priory, convent of Grey Friars, and churches, was consumed by a fire raised by an incendiary, who was executed for the fact. In 1390 another fire consumed 1500 houses. In 1597 and 1598 about 1196 persons died of the plague. The Quakers have had a congregation in this city almost from the time of their first establishment; George Fox, their founder, was imprisoned in the dungeon and suffered great hardships here in 1653. Robert Milne, author of *Physico-Theological Lectures*, was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in this town; he died in 1800. There are but three rings of bells in this county, one at Carlisle cathedral, one at Crosthwaite, and one at Bingham.

Dalston was the vicarage of Dr. Paley from 1774 to 1793. In the church-yard was buried Dr. Edward Rainbow, Bp. of Carlisle, 1684.

Great Salkeld rectory is attached to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, and as such, was held by the learned Edmund Law, (afterwards Bishop of this diocese, and father of the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough) from 1743 to 1756. He resided and composed most of his works at this place. Dr. Paley held the living with his archdeaconry from 1782, till his death in 1805.

Greystock was the rectory of Dr. Richard Gilpin, nonconformist divine, author of "*Satan's Temptations*." In the castle are several valuable portraits, and a crucifixion executed in needlework by Mary Queen of Scots. The park, which contains 3000 acres, is surrounded by a wall 9 feet high.

In Kirk Oswald church, among the memorials of his family, is the monument of the loyal Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, who was beheaded at Chester, Oct. 22, 1651.

Mary-port was founded by Humphrey Senhouse, esq. who died in 1770, and was buried in the chapel of that town. It was so named in honour of his wife. At Ellen-foot, the site of the present town, till the year 1750

there

there was only one house; and in 1811 there were in Mary-port 523 houses, containing 3134 inhabitants, exclusive of sailors, which were estimated at 900 more.

Ormathwaite was the seat of Dr. William Brownriff, an eminent physician, author on the art of making salt, and preventing pestilential contagion; he died here in 1800, aged 88.

Ousby was the rectory from 1672, till his death in 1719, of Thomas Robinson, author of "An Essay towards a Natural History of Cumberland and Westmoreland," "A Natural History of this World of Matter and this World of Life," and "The Anatomy of the Earth."

Penrith castle was enlarged and repaired by Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. who made it his principal residence for five years. In 1598 at Penrith 583 persons died of the plague, according to the register, but the number is incorrectly stated on a brass plate in the church as amounting to 2260. The vicarage was enjoyed from 1699 till his death in 1728 by Dr. Hugh Todd, who made considerable topographical collections for the county, and wrote a brief account of Carlisle.

Plompton Park, according to Ritson, was a favourite haunt of Robin Hood.

In Sebergham church is a monument of its native poet Josiah Ralph, who was curate here from 1733 till his death in 1743. His poems were published by his successor in the curacy, the Rev. Thomas Denton, who was himself author of two poems, and compiled the supplemental volume of the Biographical Dictionary. He died in 1777.

Stanwix was the vicarage of Dr. Paley from 1793 to 1795.

Stapleton was the rectory from 1771 till his death in 1796, of William Graham, translator of Virgil's Eclogues, and author of Sermons.

In Wetheral church is the monument, by Nollekens, of Maria, daughter of Lord Archer, and wife of Henry Howard, esq. who died 1789.

Whitehaven, in the reign of Elizabeth, contained only six houses. In 1633, it had only nine thatched cottages. In 1693, under the patronage of Sir John Lowther, it was inhabited by 2,222 persons, mostly occupied in Sir John's collieries. In 1811 there were 1974 houses and 10,106 inhabitants. In the castle, seat of the Earl of Londale, are some fine paintings and family portraits.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.

(Continued from p. 396.)

THE GLOBE.—There are posting-houses with this sign at Cocker-mouth, Exmouth, Lynn-Regis, Monk-Wearmouth, Newton-Bushel, Plymouth, Topsham, and Whitehaven; and it often ornaments smaller inns in other towns.

Of all the ancient theatres, the Globe, so called from its sign (which exhibited a Hercules supporting the globe, with the motto "Totus mundus agit histrionem") is deservedly the most distinguished, as in it Shakespeare attempted the few ordinary characters which he performed, and here the greater number of his plays were originally acted. It was erected between the years 1596 and 1598, on the Bankside of Southwark, and was an hexagonal wooden building, partly open to the weather, and partly thatched, having a turret on which a silken flag was displayed. The players were called "the Lord Chamberlain's servants" until the 19th of May, 1603,

when James I. granted his royal licence to "Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare," with the rest of their associates, "freely to use and exercise the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage-plays, and such like other as they have already studied, or hereafter shall use or studie, as well for the recreation of our loving subjects, as for our solace and pleasure when we shall thinke good to see them." From this time the actors were called "The King's servants," and continued performing here at stated periods until June 29, 1613, when the theatre was burnt down. The fire, according to some Writers, commenced during the performance of a new play, called "All is True," or, according to others, from the discharge of a peal of chambers, or cannon, in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." when the ignited wadding being blown on the thatch, the fire spreading rapidly, the whole building was destroyed in two hours; and

as Winwood in his "Memorials" says, "it was a marvaile and fair grace of God that the people had so little harm, having but two narrow doors to get out." A more particular account by "Eu. Hood," with a view of the theatre, may be seen in this Magazine for February 1816.

Descartes, and after him Whiston, Burnet, Woodward, and others, suppose this world, when first created by the fiat of the Almighty, to have been perfectly round, smooth, and equable, and they account for its rude and irregular form principally by the Deluge. Buffon conjectures the Earth, as well as the other planets, to have been struck off from the body of the Sun by the collision of comets, and that when it assumed its form it was in a state of liquefaction by fire. Darwin thinks that it was ejected from the sun with the other primary planets by volcanoes, and as it cooled on its journey, its nucleus became harder, and the attendant vapours were condensed, forming the ocean, which encompassed it:

"When high in Ether, with explosion
dire, [fire,
From the deep craters of his realms of
The whirling Sun this ponderous planet
hurld, [world.
And gave the astonish'd void another
When from its vaporous air, condens'd
by cold,
Descending torrents into oceans roll'd,
And fierce Attraction, with relentless
force, [course."
Bent the reluctant wanderer to its

According to his theory, the whole terraqueous globe was burst by central fires, islands and continents were raised, and great valleys were sunk, into which the ocean retired. During these central earthquakes, the moon was ejected from the earth, causing new tides, and the earth's axis suffered in its inclination, and its rotatory motion was retarded.

Among the most devastating earthquakes of modern times, may be mentioned one that occurred in Sicily in 1692-3, when 54 cities and towns, besides a very great number of villages, were either destroyed or greatly injured; and about 60,000 persons, nearly one fourth of the population of the whole island, are said to have perished, among which are included 18,000 of the inhabitants of the flou-

rishing City and University of Catania, which was utterly desolated. In the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, not less than 60,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins.

The first vessel that circumnavigated the globe was commanded by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, who sailed in the year 1519, when he discovered the Straits in South America which bear his name, and the voyage was completed in 1124 days. The next circumnavigator was Captain Francis Drake, who sailed December 13, 1577, in "The Golden Hind," and entered the harbour of Plymouth on his return, Nov. 3, 1580, the voyage lasting 1055 days. Queen Elizabeth dined with him on board his ship at Deptford, and knighted him April 4, 1581.

"O Nature, to old England still
Continue these mistakes,
Give us for all our *Kings* such *Queens*,
And for our *Dux* such *Drakes*!"

Since Sir Francis' time the globe has been frequently sailed round; but the more celebrated navigators have been Englishmen, and among these the most celebrated, Sir Thomas Cavendish, in 1586, who finished a voyage in 777 days, Lord Anson, and Capt. Cooke.

The globular form of the earth is proved, by its shadow on the moon at the time of a lunar eclipse, as none but a spherical body can in all situations cast a circular shadow; by the circumnavigators before mentioned, who, though they kept constantly steering Westward, yet arrived at the place whence they originally sailed, and observed all the phenomena of the heavens to be accordant with the doctrine of the earth's spherical figure; to which may be added, that when a ship goes out to sea, we first lose sight of the hull or body of the vessel, afterwards of the rigging, and at last can discern only the top of the mast, which is evidently owing to the convexity of the water between the eye and the object, otherwise the largest and most conspicuous part would have been visible the longest.

It is not known who first asserted the earth to be round, but the doctrine is very ancient; for at the taking of Babylon by Alexander the Great, eclipses were found to have been computed for many centuries before the birth of Christ; and Thales, the Milesian,

sian, who lived about 600 years before Christ, according to Herodotus, predicted an eclipse of the sun, which could not have been done without a knowledge of the earth's globular figure. But it is certain that this knowledge was confined to few persons, and that some of the greatest philosophers were ignorant of it. Thus Heraclitus supposed the earth to have the shape of a skiff or canoe. Anaximander imagined it to be cylindrical; and Aristotle, the great oracle of antiquity, gave it the form of a limbre.

The real form of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, swelling out towards the equatorial parts, and flatted or contracted towards the poles. As to the inequalities created by the mountains, they are as inconsiderable as the minute protuberances on the surface of an orange, which is of the same shape as the globe. The seas and unknown parts are estimated at 160,522,026 square miles; the inhabited parts of Europe 4,456,065; Asia 10,768,823; Africa 9,654,807; America 14,110,874. Total square miles on the whole surface of the globe 199,512,595.

The true doctrine of the planetary motions was known to Pythagoras, who flourished nearly 500 years before Christ, and who taught his followers that the earth moved daily round on its own axis, but revolved annually round the sun. This system was, however, generally superseded by the hypothesis of Ptolemy, an Egyptian who lived in the time of the Emperor Adrian, who supposed that the earth was fixed immoveably in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and planets, revolved round it; but in the year 1530, Copernicus, a Prussian, confirmed by his observations the Pythagorean, or as it is now more commonly styled the Copernican system, the truth of which has been indubitably proved by the subsequent discoveries of Galileo, Kepler, and Sir Isaac Newton.

“These are thy glorious works, parent
of good,
Almighty, thine this *universal frame*,
Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous
then! [Heavens,
Unspeaking, who sitt'st above these
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works; yet these
declare [divine.”
Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow'r

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Isle of Wight.*

I BEG leave to request a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, for some remarks made on a personal visit, from Worthing, last summer, to Chanckbury, the Wrekin or Cenix of the South Downs.

I visited this Down in July 1818, with a particular wish to form a valedictory commemoration of its picturesque character, noted down for the gratification and refreshment of future reminiscence. The opportunity which occurred to me was accompanied with very auspicious circumstances for the execution of my design.

This Down is said to be 1000 perpendicular yards above the level of the sea: on the *summam jugum*, or vertex, is a ring of trees planted by the landholder, Mr. Goring of Whitton, within the last thirty or forty years; and if they were arrived at maturity, would form no indifferent imitation of an antient Druidical grove.

In analysing the prospect, we may observe that it is particularly panoramic; it may be bisected into two parts, and Chanckbury may be called the diameter of the circle. The one side includes the sea and Downs to the West and North*; and the other looks over the World (or as it is provincially termed, Wild), or low ground of Sussex, and some part of Surrey, and the hills of Kent.

The Downs on the Sea or South-west side have undoubtedly sameness; but frequently, says Mr. Gilpin (in his Southern Tour), “they break down abruptly, and often form promontories projecting, in beautiful perspective, into their several vales.” Towards the North, there is an extensive champaign about Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest. These promontories too often degenerate into mere angles and zig-zags; the whole is broken into too many parts. The land near the sea appears flat, and not sufficiently combined with the hills, and hence it is rendered interesting merely by its accompaniments. The town of Worthing makes a conspicuous part of the beach view; its new chapel, with its elegant portico, and

* The vale of Arundel, and even Portedown Hill, and the aerial spire of Chichester, are perceptible objects to the N. W.

columns (on the whole, as seen from the front of the Temple of Mars at Virills in Rome), presents

but the Sea draws from the effect of masses of architecture towards the ocean the eye may "free and far;" and take "en masse." I consider this section level, with whatsoever defects, to the opposite; but of course ordered, as the Sea and Downs, it is composed, are familiar. The North-east circumference, to my advantage of a bright day, led me to regard the composition as very large subjacent prospect. The hills are sufficiently in distance, bold. Hence the back-sight is not imposing. Box and hedges form a wing of the most part of the amphitheatre.

The foreground is formed of an expanse of thicket, clumps of wood; the old borough of Bramber Castle; Whiskers; deer reposing under the shade of some noble and wide-spread oaks every way are displayed; neither in the tints of the foliage, nor the ground, was there much to be seen if a river could gush from a rock, and cover part of the thicket; its silvery stream, it would have given sameness of surface into life. There is a want of dissimilarity in the hills, and the lowness and division of the hills, to the extent of the foreground. In fact, it should be *à la Brute*. Its great merit is its immense scope, being not inferior to any in Sussex, if we take the Devil's Dyke.

John Ruskin alludes to this landscape in the following description: "Having travelled several miles on these Downs, we fell into a woody dell and in our descent had a very fine view into Surrey, as far as Epsom. In this bottom lies the Bramble (Steyning), once a noted town, and defended by a castle which at this time little remains but the fragment of a Tower. Beyond the Downs expand again, the hills, and extensive. They are very dry tracks of land. Here and there a shepherd and his flock appear on the side of a hill, which are almost the only objects we met."

It is termed what is called a gipsy camp in Sussex and Hampshire; all these are chosen spots in re-

garded imitation of the vagabonding and unceremonious freedom of those tawny wanderers, nor is it altogether a bad counterfeit of Arcadian happiness. It is said of happiness, that imagination persuades some that they have found it, but it is while their reason is asleep. The illusory interval during the operation of imagination, and the oblivious slumber of reason, is realized in such hours as these; people meet together with a mutual impulse to reciprocal cheerfulness; and in the pure contemplation of the grand aspect of Nature, they become for the passing hour superior to the infelicity, coarseness, and abasement of the common intercourse of life. What is the antiquity of this practice? I would be obliged to any of your Correspondents who could inform me.

The weather became mutable, and gave me an opportunity of seeing it under many different lights and shades. Our cloth was spread on the grass, and we were feeding in the Oriental posture, as delighted as Horace in a similar situation, quaffing Sabine and renowned Falernian, when we heard the sound of distant thunder vibrating on the opposite side to that from which it proceeded; a heavy and portentous cloud began to sail partially over us; the rain fell, and with a precipitate scramble for the food, we began to decamp and rush for shelter under the foliage of the Ring, where we sat

"——— Like extatic wonder,
Listening the deep applauding Thunder."

None of the party happily evinced any of that silly timidity so common to weak minds, when exposed to physical dangers under the immediate dispensation of Providence. While our pseudo-gypsies were not telling fortunes, but singing plaintively Burns's "Ye flowery banks o' bonie Doon," I silently marked the progress of the storm; a superb Iris,

"Mille trabens varios adverso sole colores,"

arched in the longest diagonal from the hills of the foreground to those of the back, across the broad vale. The sunbeams again appeared,

"Driving back shadows o'er low'ring hills."

At eight o'clock we began to see the eve, strictly speaking, on "purple peaks

peaks descending," some dense clouds gathering in the West. From this we prognosticated that another storm was organizing; we proposed to depart, and mounted horses and vehicles on the other side of the hill. Here a grand scene presented itself. Collins's lines rushed on my fancy;

"Dim Night now veils the solemn view,
See the fairy valleys fade."

Where Vecta* "checks the Westering Tide," the sun was declining majestically into the sea; his crimson disk, heightened by the pitchy clouds, which were conglomerating rapidly, seemed to emblaze the waters. We determined to pass over the ridge or *chine* of the Downs into the road; and our presages of a storm were soon realized—night closed in total blackness; the thunder and lightning, which had died away, now grew tremendous. Its approximation was awfully accelerated, and an uncontrollable tendency of volition towards home produced a disorderly and straggling flight. The most atrocious darkness was followed by vast and luminous displays of the electric fluid, which frequently dashed the horses, and dimmed their vision by its supreme brilliancy, as it appeared to roll along and ignite the earth under our feet.

"Brief as the lightning in the colly'd
night, [and earth,
That in a spleen unfolds both Heaven
And ere a man hath power to say, Behold!

The jaws of Darkness do devour it up!"
Midsummer Night's Dream.

I was too much absorbed in meditating the terrible sublimity of that agency which appeared to be disintegrating the world, to be much appalled; but, at the "signal of a thunder clap," down came the rain in a tremendous torrent, and wetted us through instantaneously; it followed the lightning as if intended to extinguish its blaze. But as we had endured the greater horrors with the intrepidity of old Lear, we bore the latter, though not the most emphatical, yet the most durably felt, with cheerfulness and fortitude. J. F.

MR. URBAN, May 20.

THE late Mr. Thomas Hollis was in the fullest sense of the word a patriot. His public, as well as his pri-

* Isle of Wight.

vate life, was incorruptible. His numerous acts of liberality and munificence knew no bounds. His love of Liberty in general, and of the British Constitution in particular, was warm and lasting. Such men appear but seldom; they are, however, occasionally presented to our view, perhaps to inform us to what a degree of perfection human nature can attain.

Towards the close of his life, Mr. Hollis retired to Corscombe, where he possessed a large estate; he died there, and was buried according to his desire in a field near his house, and which was ploughed up immediately after, at his particular request. I happened to be lately on a visit in the vicinity of Corscombe; and although the season was unfavourable, I could not resist the pleasure of visiting a spot which had been the residence of such a man; I was conscious that I should feel no small degree of satisfaction in beholding the place where the bones of a Patriot were mingling with their parent dust.

Corscombe is a retired village near the borders of Somersetshire. The surrounding country is hilly and rather romantic, being on the verge of the Dorsetshire Downs; it is inclosed, and not altogether destitute of trees; but the general aspect is rather cold and cheerless; and it was the remembrance of Mr. Hollis alone, that gave such a degree of dignity and interest to the shades of Corscombe. The village is small, and on the side of a hill; a narrow path through a dell conducted us up a hill to Uries*, the house occupied by Mr. Hollis. It faces the South East, and is protected by some trees, the situation being high and rather exposed; behind the house is a neat piece of water, and a grove of fir trees. It is a mere farmhouse, now inhabited by a farmer; it is not large, and apparently out of repair; the part occupied by Mr. Hollis consists only of a small low parlour, having a sash window; and a chamber above, in which, I am told, he died; though it appears from the account in his Memoirs that he died suddenly in one of the adjoining fields.

* A view of Uries Farm, was communicated in 1815, by its then owner, the late Rev. Dr. Disney, to the new and greatly improved edition of Hutcheson's "History of Dorsetshire." Esq.

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The parlour at present is not furnished; and I was sorry to see the house and offices in such a state of neglect. Near the house is a field, in which are six trees planted on mounds of earth. These are probably some of the trees planted by Mr. Hollis, and named after celebrated patriots; he was accustomed to name his farms and fields in the same manner; but the farmer who now resides at Urles was not acquainted with the circumstance, and could therefore give no information on the subject. The field in which he was buried is close to the house; the parlour window looks into it. Notwithstanding it was ploughed up at the time of Mr. Hollis's burial, the exact spot of his grave is well ascertained. According to the account of an old man now residing at Corscombe, who remembers Mr. Hollis, it was near the centre of the field, between a tree and a small rock; and as the ground has sunk down a trifle at one place, there can be but little doubt on the subject. The field has not been ploughed up since the time of his death. It is large and open, surrounded with trees planted by Mr. Hollis; from the upper part of it are some fine views, extending over the rich vales of Somerset. The Dorsetshire Downs stretch away behind. I believe the nearest market town is Beaminster. The Disney family, who inherit the property, have never resided at Corscombe. Mr. Disney, the present possessor, was high-sheriff for Dorsetshire last year. The estate includes the whole of the parish of Corscombe, and part of Halstock. The interesting recollections connected with Corscombe, which may be considered as classic ground, from having been the residence of Mr. Hollis, sufficiently rewarded me for the fatigue attendant on a long and tiresome journey over some truly execrable roads. I. P. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, March 1.*

I AM desirous of obtaining the town's name where the coin described below (*see Plate II.*) was struck. Several if not all of our Bishops were allowed the privilege of coining money, as is evident from many pieces that have been found, bearing their heads and the names of their sees, such as Canterbury, Dur-

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ham, York, Lincoln, &c. To how late a time did they make use of this privilege? Did they coin any other metal than silver, and of that any denomination than pennies and groats? The obverse has PHILLIPUS EPISCOPUS. The reverse AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA, &c. A. T. Q.

** It is a coin of an Archbishop of Cambray. Specimens similar to it may be seen in De Boze's Plates, and in Duby's Monnoies des Prelates et Barons de France.

The Legend on the reverse, within the inner circle, should be CAMERACV.

We do not find any Coin of Archbishop Philip engraven in either of the above works.

We beg also to refer A. T. Q. to Mr. Ruding's valuable "Annals of Coinage," for information respecting the Mints of English Bishops.—EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmund's, April 2.*

I BEG leave to send you a drawing (by my friend Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Woodbridge) of the remains of Arundel Castle (*see Plate II.*) situated on my estate at Mileham, in the hundred of Launditch, co. Norfolk; and of an antient tomb, supposed to be the memorial of some Priest, in the church-yard of that parish, on the West side; much regretting the inability of giving any account of the latter, and only what follows, relating to the former. There was formerly in Mileham a strong Castle, near the road side, on the left hand beyond the church (the site of which is now part of the demesnes of the manor) surrounded by two deep trenches. In that part to the South was the Keep, with another trench, where are ruins of walls crossing it, and the North part was the Barbican. The outward ditch and inclosure appear to have gone cross the high-road, and to have inclosed the premises where Lord Chief Justice Coke was born, as may be observed on each side of, and behind it. The entrance seems to have been on the West side.—Alan, the son of Flaald, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, is said to have obtained this manor from the Conqueror, and to have built this Castle. From the Earls of Arundel, this estate came into the family of Sir Thomas Gresham, knight of London; and from Lady Gresham the manor, with that of Beeston adjoining

adjoining it, passed in 1585 to my ancestor, Stephen Barnwell, esq. of Cranley in Northamptonshire. The house* wherein Sir Edward Coke was born was taken down, and a new one erected on its site, by the present owner, in the year 1792.

I beg the favour of any of your Correspondents to inform me who bears the following coat of arms; Argent, 3 crosses patée, fretty at the ends, Sable, on each 5 bezants; on a canton of the 2d, a Conger's head of the 1st. This coat appears among some quarterings; viz. Bradbury, Edon, Sharp, and Cooper; the principal coat I never could learn. The one described approaches nearly to Whitgift, but has baffled the inquiries which I have been able to make.

FREDERICK HENRY BARNWELL.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

IT is a question that has never been determined, nor have I been able to meet with any Writer who has attempted it, by whom or by what method the Canon of the New Testament was settled and established. It is reasonable to suppose that a matter of such consequence to the whole world would not be left by Providence without some proper person, whose business it might be to collect together the books of which it is composed; and whose authority might be so much and generally respected, as to leave no doubt as to their value and importance. That it was not determined by the authority of any Council, may be readily allowed, because no catalogue of these Books is found in any of the Decrees of any of the first Councils. But the mind does not accede so willingly to the proposition, that the Books were known to be the genuine writings of the Apostles and Evangelists, in the same way that we know the works of Cæsar, Virgil, Horace, and Tacitus, to be theirs; and that the Canon has been formed on the ground of an una-

nimous and generally concurring testimony and tradition. It is hard to be believed that such Books as those, of which the New Testament consists, can have been exposed to such an uncertainty. It is far more probable that they were collected and published under such an authority as might bear a full and ample testimony to their divinity and authenticity.

And that they were first collected under some authority of this kind may be expected, from their having been so generally received, without controversy or doubt, in all Christian countries, for a great length of time after they were first published and made known to them. For more than a hundred years, there does not appear to be any doubt about any of them. They are quoted, most of them, and appealed to in support of the Christian Doctrines, without any apparent suspicion that any of them possessed any authority superior to, or different from the others. Some three or four of them have no passages from them given in the earliest Christian authors; but it would be very unfair to infer from thence, that they were not then in existence. They might not furnish arguments so suitable to the purpose of these Writers, as those which they have made use of. "It is reasonable to suppose," Lardner observes, "that most, or all, of these Writers received more Books or Writings of the New Testament, as sacred and canonical, than those expressly named or alluded to by them. They never designed to give a list or catalogue of them; all the mention of them is occasional only." And this learned author has furnished a succession of Writers, who have proved their respect and reverence for them by their quotations of passages, or allusions to them, from the destruction of Jerusalem to the end of the second century. In all these, they are given as writings generally received by Christians, and without the

* Nothing remains but some coats of arms in the West window of the great room, as follows: Quarterly, 1. Per pale, Gules and Azure, 3 eaglets displayed Argent. 2. Sable, a chevron Or, between three covered cups Argent. Folleard. 3. Argent, a chevron Azure, between three chaplets. Crespinge. 4. Gules, a griffin segreant, and seeds of cross crosslets Or, Pawe. These in an old-fashioned shield, decorated with a handsome mantle, and surrounded by the crest. On a chapeau Gules, turned up Erm. an ostrich, with a horse-shoe in its beak, proper. On the dexter side a smaller coat; viz. Coke impaling Paston. On the sinister side, another Coke impaling Folleard.

least apparent doubt of their being genuine and authentic. But not a word transpires, in any of these ancient authors, as to the person or method by which they were collected into a volume for the use of themselves and future ages.

Ignatius, who was bishop of Antioch in the latter end of the first, and beginning of the second century, is the first of those writers who has used expressions importing a collection of the Gospels and the Epistles, and of the Books of the New Testament in general. But Polycarp, who lived at the same time, seems to go farther, and to give to the Books of the New Testament the name of Sacred Writings, or Holy Scriptures, and to shew that they were much read by Christians. This Lardner tells us; and he adds, he has this declaration also, which appears to respect the writings of the New Testament: "And whoever perverts the Oracles of the Lord to his own lusts, and says, there is neither Resurrection nor Judgement, he is the first born of Satan." So many exhortations in the words of Christ and his Apostles, the same learned author observes, in so short a letter (as this of Polycarp), are a lively evidence of the respect which Christians had for these books, and that these things were deeply engraved on their memories.

From this account it may justly be inferred, that in the time of these Fathers, which did not much exceed the end of the first century, these Scriptures were well and generally known among Christians. There is, therefore, reason to believe that they must have been then, for some considerable time, collected together. And this will naturally lead us to a most probable conjecture, as to the person by whom they were first published in a volume, though no direct evidence has been preserved by any of these Writers. They might not think it necessary to mention him, as there could be no doubt with themselves, nor was it probable there would arise any in future times.

The great length of the life of St. John is an argument that has never been taken into consideration by any writer on this subject that I have met; and yet it carries with it something little short of demonstration. That the Apostle St. John lived to a great

age, there seems no reason to doubt; it is generally admitted and asserted by all the ancient Fathers who have mentioned him. Irenæus, according to Lardner, in two places of his work against Heresies, says, "that John lived in Asia till the time of Trajan," who succeeded Nerva in the year of Christ 98. Jerome also says, that the Apostle John "lived in Asia to the time of Trajan; and dying at a great age, in the sixty-eighth year after our Lord's Passion, was buried near the city of Ephesus." Supposing our Lord to have been crucified, the same author observes, in the year 32 of the vulgar æra, 68 years will reach to the year 100, or the third of Trajan. But it is not necessary to support the present hypothesis, to suppose that the Apostle did live to so great an age. If he lived only a few years after the destruction of Jerusalem, he must have had full time for the office which I am inclined to attribute to him. That he survived the ruin of his country, we may safely believe, because our Saviour has prophesied that he should do so. "If I will that he tarry till I come," has not appeared to some commentators a positive answer to Peter's question; but the event has proved that it was. It was as much as to say, my will is, that he shall tarry till I come. And so it was understood by St. John, though it might possibly appear to St. Peter a reproof of his improper curiosity. "Till I come," in this passage must mean some event that would happen in this Apostle's life-time; and it is believed generally to mean the destruction of Jerusalem, and the Jewish State; though some learned men have lately been pleased to think otherwise; as to this phrase, in this and all other places where it occurs. If St. John lived beyond this event, which happened in about forty years after our Lord's death, he could not be less, at that time, than seventy years of age; and if he lived to the time of Trajan, he must have survived it full thirty years.

Polycarp, it has been above observed, quotes the Books of the New Testament in a manner that gives reason to think that they were, in his days, generally known among Christians, and had been collected together for some time. This Father flourished in the first part of the second century.

tery. Dupin supposes him to have been born about A. D. 70, and to have consecrated himself to the service of God in the year 81. He also describes him as a disciple of St. John. And at the Apostle's death, he might not be less than thirty years old. From this account it is clearly proved, that the Books of the New Testament were collected together during the life of St. John. And if it was the case, it can scarcely be doubted that they were so collected by himself, or under his immediate direction and authority.

Nor is there any objection to this hypothesis from the time when any of the Books of the New Testament are supposed to have been written. There is not one of them, of which it can be said with certainty that it was written after the siege of Jerusalem. The Gospel of St. John, his Epistles, and the Revelation, are considered as the last of them. But the Gospel and the Revelation have, in each of them, a probable proof of their having been written before it, which nothing but a long prejudice in favour of the contrary opinion could lead any one to dispute. As to his Epistles, there is in them no ground whatever to guess the time of their composition. They might be written, as also his Gospel, during his detention at Jerusalem in taking care of the Virgin Mother. They would form a delightful employment for him, whilst he was prevented from taking a more active share with his brethren in their holy exertions in their master's service. The Epistle of St. Jude is equally uncertain as to its date. It seems to have been written after the second Epistle of St. Peter, but still it might precede the ruin of his country.

St. John himself contributed no less than five most valuable Books to the Christian Scriptures; and this may be considered as a probable proof, added to the length of his life, of his being the original collector of all the other books, of which possibly copies might be sent to him from those Christians to whom they were respectively addressed or first known, from their being aware that he had undertaken a duty which would be so highly beneficial to the whole world. It appears, from passages in St. Paul's Epistles, that they were not intended solely for those to whom he

immediately sent them, but for Christians in general, who would, consequently, gladly do all in their power to forward the collecting of them.

The chief objection to this supposition will probably be, that if this had been the case, so remarkable a circumstance could not have been passed unnoticed by the earliest Fathers. It is then necessary to state, that there is no Writer who makes any critical observations on the Christian Scriptures for more than a hundred years after they were written. Clement of Alexandria, who lived near the end of the second century, seems to have been the first who made any critical remarks upon them. Information on any subject, so long before printing was invented, was not very easily conveyed in those times. It might therefore be forgotten, that St. John was the author of the Canon of the New Testament, or it might appear unnecessary to mention it, because the great length of his life, when known, could leave very little doubt upon the subject.

Nor does it appear that any objection was made against the authenticity of any of the Books of the New Testament before the beginning of the third century. Caius, a priest of the Church of Rome, who lived at that time, considered the Epistle to the Hebrews as not written by St. Paul. And he appears to attribute the Revelation of St. John to Cerinthus, on account of an absurd interpretation which had been given, of what is said of Christ's reign upon earth a thousand years. In Origen's days, who lived near the middle of that century, doubts had begun to take place with respect to some other books. Of the Epistle to the Hebrews, he says, that none by God knows the author of it, though the thoughts of it he believes to be St. Paul's. The second Epistle of St. Peter was not then received by all Churches, nor yet the two last Epistles of St. John. When Eusebius wrote in the fourth century, the Epistles of St. James and St. Jude were not received by some Christians. All these books were, however, well known, and the opposition to them was only the opinions of some particular Christians, or perhaps Churches. It was usual with heretics to endeavour to remove from the Canon all books that opposed their particular notions; and, it is probable some

of the orthodox were not very exact in this matter. Of this we have had an example in modern times. Luther was willing to give up the Epistle of St. James, and the Revelation of St. John, the first, as seeming to oppose his opinion as to justification, and the latter for a very unworthy reason, which was, because he could not understand it. Nor is there, indeed, any thing in the books objected to, that affords any solid ground for their being looked upon in any way inferior to the others. There is no opposition either in doctrine, or in any other respect, to those which are universally received.

It must be allowed to be unfortunate, that no hint whatever has escaped the ancient Fathers as to the authority on which the Canon was founded. Its continuing so long undisputed, gives reason to believe, that it was for some time well known, and perfectly satisfactory. And the great length of the life of St. John is highly favourable to the supposition that he was the author of it. If he was not the Collector of the books, at least we may be certain, that the collection had his full approbation. And this may account for some very ancient books not being admitted into the Canon, such as the Epistle of Barnabas, that of Clement, and the Book of the Shepherd of Hermas, which seem to have been in existence in these early times. They were rejected by apostolical authority, and therefore never considered as forming part of the Christian Scriptures.

The opinion here advanced, though it is new, cannot be accused of any dangerous tendency. Had it never been lost sight of, there could have been no disagreement among Christians respecting any of these books, and nothing can add more to their consequence, than even the supposition, that an apostle either collected or gave his sanction to their authenticity.

T. R.

Since I wrote the above, I find, from the notes upon Michaelis, that there is "an ancient legend, that the Canon was formed at Ephesus before the close of the first century," which, though said to be long rejected as unsupported by any authority whatsoever, is certainly countenanced by, and gives additional weight to the present argument.

Mr. URBAN, *Lyminster, May 18.*

I KNOW not whether any of your numerous Correspondents have replied to an enquiry in your Magazine for January, p. 6, as to the Author of some beautiful Greek lines, inscribed on the monument of a child, in the North wall of the chancel of Eastbourn Church.

The lines in question are part of a Hymn of Synesius; and are to be found beautifully translated into English verse, in the notes on the third of Mr. Heber's Bampton Lectures, page 167.

Perhaps the above information, imperfect as it is, may be of use to your Correspondent. The lines, as well as the translation, are beautiful, and well worthy the perusal of your Readers, equally so of a place in the poetical pages of your valuable Miscellany*.

Yours, &c. B. N. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbotts Roding, May 13.*

Mollissima corda
Humano generi dare se Natura fatetur,
Quæ lacrymas dedit. JUVENAL.

TO those whom the God of Nature hath formed with the finer feelings of humanity, and to whom, in the riches of his goodness, he hath given a liberal hand to relieve the severe calamities and distresses which, in the mysterious dispensations of His providence daily befall some wretched unfortunate individual, I request the indulgence of a column in your widely circulated Miscellany, to convey the following unvarnished tale of severe calamity, and deep distress. In the narration of this tale of woe, I shall studiously avoid to heighten the colouring of the picture, by any darker shade than what the plain and simple facts must naturally give it. Indeed, I should judge, that the attempt to excite compassion by a pathetic description of the melancholy sufferer in question, would have the effect of weakening the cause which I advocate.

Anne Chandler, a native of Newcastle, the daughter of a Captain of a trading vessel, was, when living, a householder at Yarmouth in Norfolk; to which place the unfortunate subject of this narrative was travelling for parochial maintenance. Weak-

* They are inserted in our Poetical Department for the present Month.—ECC.

ness, poverty, and sickness reduced her to the hard necessity of seeking for her lodging in a farmer's barn, at F—. Discovering her in a perishable condition, with the humanity of a fellow christian, he sent her food; and suffered her to remain upon his premises, till he was admonished, that he was either bringing a pauper upon the parish for support, or involving himself in the expence of maintaining her. Under these circumstances, she was constrained to remove, in great distress, extremely weak, in bad health, penniless, and without a shoe to her foot. She managed, however, to crawl on about two miles, when the little strength which she had, failed; and, exhausted with fatigue, she sunk to the ground. The cottagers in the evening discovered her sitting in a puddle of slime and dirt. It was now the beginning of March. In the cottages upon the spot, five only in number, crowded with the labourers, their wives, and their children, nothing like a bed of straw was to be had. In this sad extremity, her lodging was in a miserable hen-house; till on the second or third day, the parish officers of Beauchamp Roding became acquainted with her distress. Much commendation is due to them for every exertion upon the instant, to relieve the unhappy stranger. Not only such food and lodging were supplied as the place could afford, but the immediate assistance was procured of a surgeon and apothecary, at the distance of four or five miles from the parish. To the praise of Mr. Potter, such being justly due to him for his compassion upon the occasion, he gave his constant attendance to the poor woman lying in the extremity of danger. His patient was an emaciated being, struggling with disease; and her feet from the cold lodging which she had had for some length of time, not only threatening mortification, but the dreadful event had taken place. *Horresco referens*. The dreadful crisis was at hand. The amputation of each leg became absolutely necessary to preserve the possibility of existence.

Let those, who are blessed by Divine Providence with health, and spirits, and gaiety at heart, who are basking in the sun-shine of prosperity, and facing sumptuously every day, innocently enjoying the good things of life, picture in imagination the

unhappy being, submitting without a single murmur or complaint, to the painful and severe suffering of losing both her legs. Having gone through the sad operation which deprived her of one leg, she requested the surgeon that the second might not be taken off till the next day. Complying, however, with such reasons as they suggested to her, to submit to the operation at the moment then present, she patiently resigned herself to the cruel necessity of her case.

*Quis talia fando
Temperet a lacrymis?—non miles dunt
Ulyssis.*

With sympathetic pity and concern, we cannot but lament in how short a space of time this mutilated being, who within a few weeks was happily enjoying that beautiful symmetry of all the component parts of this perfect frame, in which, by the wisdom of our Divine Creator we see "fearfully and wonderfully made," has been doomed, having neither friends nor relations to assist her, nor even a single penny to support her, to end the days of her mourning in the charity of a work-house.

Why the Author and Giver of Life hath thus made one vessel unto honour, and another unto dishonour, must remain a question involved in impenetrable darkness, till the judgment of that solemn and awful day, when Wisdom shall be justified of all her Children.

Permit me to derive, from this painful subject, one lesson of instructive wisdom:—That we may learn habitually to praise God; that rising, or standing, or leaping, or walking, or dancing in the merry circle to the harp and the viol, we are living in the free exercise and motion of our limbs. At the same time, in prosperity or adversity—under the uncertainty of what a day may bring forth—at morning and evening, and at noon-day, mentally or verbally lift we up our hands in prayer to heaven, as Christ himself hath taught us, "Not my will, but thine be done."

The end and design which I have in view, in laying open to many an eye this tale of real woe, is that, from the general benevolence of my fair country-women—from men of my own profession; and, indeed, from several others in social life; a solitary, unhappy individual may receive some alleviation

alleviation under so heavy a visitation from the hand of Almighty God.

To prevent the disappointment of hope, and to facilitate success to the plan which I have in view, of giving some comfort to the afflicted, I would propose, by this address, a measure of charity that should little exceed in value the widow's mite; so that no one, contributing cheerfully, might feel that he had scarcely lightened the weight of his purse beyond a few grains of silver. The gift of a shilling from those who could easily spare it, or half-a-crown from a second class, and a crown from a third, would fully answer the following purpose—to purchase a succedaneum for the loss of her limbs, to render an uneasy and difficult journey of upwards of one hundred miles to her parish less formidable in her present unhappy condition, and less difficult; to supply her with some better raiment than she now has; and to provide for her in the reduced state of her health, in consequence of her dreadful misfortune, something beyond the common necessities of life supplied by a country workhouse.

To that charitable part of the community, who may feel an interest, like the good Samaritan, in pouring in oil and wine into the wounds of this stranger in distress, it is requisite that I should point out some easy channel by which their respective gratuitous donations might be conveyed to me, in trust for the use and benefit of an outcast under heaven, thus left naked to the world.

I would recommend those who are resident in London and in its neighbourhood, to pay their eleemosinary gifts into the hands of the Rev. Thomas Dyer, No. 9, Cumberland-street, New-road, St. Mary-le-bone.

From the Inhabitants within the circle of Ongar, Mr. Walker and Mr. Potter, who were the operating surgeons in this distressing affair, might receive their donations. From their well known character, they would readily engage, I am persuaded, in this work and labour of love.

Contracting the circle, I would recommend the Churchwarden of Beauchamp. And at this parsonage, the silver offerings at the shrine of Charity would be thankfully received by the publick's humble servant,

WM. CHARLES DYER.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester Row,
February 15.

THE question proposed by your Correspondent R. C. in the Number for December last (p. 506), namely, "whether the continental nations of Europe do not severally pronounce Latin as they pronounce their own respective languages?" may, I believe, be safely answered in the affirmative; at least, I have always been given to understand so, and in fact know such to be the principle followed by the French and Italians; but admitting what is not at all improbable, that a similar practice prevails among the other nations of Europe, particularly among the Germans and the Spaniards, still the force of Dr. Carey's objection to the English pronunciation, does not appear to me, to be materially, if at all, weakened thereby; for the Doctor very justly remarks, that the acquisition of Latin, as taught in this country, proves of little or no use to an Englishman when he is travelling abroad, where he most stands in need of its assistance, inasmuch as his pronunciation differs so very widely from that of every other European nation.

On the supposition that the continental nations have all proceeded upon the same principle, and judging, I presume, from analogy, R. C. seems inclined to think that they must differ materially among themselves; I apprehend, however, that this opinion will be found not perfectly correct. That there may be variations to a certain degree, is by no means an unreasonable conjecture; but that these variations amount to any thing of consequence, I mean so as sensibly to affect the intelligibility of one European nation from another, is a position, the correctness of which I am much inclined to doubt. With respect to the three first vowels (A, E, I), it is plainly manifest, they all agree; and though there may be some differences, the effect of a peculiar articulation, attached to certain consonants, such as in the instance adduced by R. C. of the word "Regina," which the Spaniards (adopting the guttural sound of the G, before the vowels *e* and *i*, from the Arabic) pronounce *Reheena*. These differences, I should conceive, are neither considerable in number, nor, generally speaking,

speaking, of much importance; since, for any thing which appears to the contrary, the greater part may, perhaps, admit of being obviated in some way or other: at any rate, when contrasted with the glaring diversity presented by an Englishman's pronunciation of Latin, they must, I apprehend, immediately vanish, or comparatively sink into insignificance.

On these grounds I am therefore decidedly of opinion, that the alteration of the pronunciation of the vowels A, E, and I, so as to be made to conform to the continental usage, as recommended by Dr. Carey, could it be carried into effect, would be productive of much solid advantage in a literary point of view.—Nor am I aware of any reasonable opposition that can be offered to the accomplishment of a measure fraught with such obvious utility as that which has for its object, as far as may be practicable, the assimilation of English pronunciation of Latin, to that of the same tongue as established in the rest of Europe.

I should imagine nothing more would be requisite than to obtain the favourable intervention and concurrence of the heads of our chief literary establishments, to effect so desirable a reformation, for so I think the proposed alteration may with strict propriety be called; since there can be no doubt that the method which has so long prevailed, and still holds its influence in this country, must be fundamentally erroneous. Consequently, it may be presumed that our learned Bodies, instead of throwing obstacles in the way, would be readily induced to lend the sanction of their high authority towards the accomplishment of Dr. Carey's views, by which means only his proposed alteration can be brought about with any degree of facility, and its introduction be admitted into the various public schools throughout the kingdom.

But, however highly I am myself disposed to rate this object, your Correspondent seems to think it would prove only an inadequate remedy; in order, therefore, to obtain one more perfect, and so as fully to meet that gentleman's wishes, I would beg leave to suggest a proposal for assembling either at Paris, or at any other place more convenient, a LITER-

RARY CONGRESS, to be composed of representatives from the most celebrated Universities of Europe, distinguished for learning, not excluding the once justly famous Salamanca. To this learned assembly might be submitted for calm discussion and mature deliberation, the various differences which at present exist among the different people of Europe in respect to Latin pronunciation, with a view of establishing hereafter, as far as might be practicable, an *uniformity of pronunciation*, both on the continent and in England, regard being had to certain peculiarities, affecting more or less, particular people, arising from a difference either in the structure or flexibility of the organs of speech; and even these exceptions might, by some arrangement, be so fixed, that each nation may find no difficulty in respectively comprehending one another's utterance, notwithstanding the variation which might still be apparent among them, in consequence of natural impediments in respect to such words as could not, from their peculiar articulation, be reduced to any one general rule.

C. E. S.

(To be continued.)

SCULPTURE IN FRANCE. (Concluded from p. 412.)

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW of the FRENCH SCHOOL of SCULPTURE.

With the most eminent Works.

JERON GOUJON.
Died 1572.

THE figures of the Fountain des Innocents at Paris, 1550. Bas-relief on the monument of Henry III. and Cardinal de Bourbon. The Group of Diana and a Stag for Diana de Poitiers. Two allegorical figures of Victory and History at the Louvre.

PIERRE BONTEMPS.
Died 15...

The figures (en état de mort) of Francis I. and his Queen. The Vault containing their hearts in the Church "de haute bruyere." Eight fine bas-reliefs as medallions representing the Sciences.

PAUL PONCE TRED'ATI.

He came into France in 1560, invited by Francis I. and carved the dead figures of Louis XII. and Anne of Brittany.

Gen.

GERMAIN PILON.

Died 1590.

Figures and bas-reliefs of the monument of Francis I. Tomb of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, his Queen, in their dress of state, kneeling, in bronze, and after death in white marble. A pedestal in the form of a Torpos with the Graces draped, supporting on their heads a vase, containing the royal hearts. It is carved from a single block of alabaster, and once stood in the Church of the Celestines at Paris. Monuments of Chancellor Birague and his wife in bronze and marble, and of Chancellor L'Hôpital in alabaster.

BARTHELEMI PRIEUR.

Monument of Connétable Anne de Montmorenci in armour, and his wife in white marble. Busts of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. as a boy.

JACQUES SARRASIN.

Born 1598—Died 1666.

Made the model for the monument of Henry Bourbon Condi, round which were 14 bronze bas-reliefs. It cost 200,000 livres, and was cast and sculptured by Porlan and Duval. Kneeling figure, in white marble, of Cardinal Berule, 1655. He is represented as he died, repeating mass with great fervour. Two boys and a goat, at Marli, 1640.

PIERRE FRANCHEVILLE.

Born 1548.

Statue of Henry IV. with bas-reliefs of the Battle of Ivry, in marble. Four figures, representing the four quarters of the globe, formerly at the base of the equestrian statue of Henry IV. on the Pont Neuf (destroyed in 1792). David, the vanquisher of Goliath, 1580. Bust of John of Bologna.

FRANÇOIS ANGUIER.

Born 1604—Died 1699.

The four Cardinal Virtues on the monument of H. Bourbon Condé. Justice and Temperance. Monument of Advocate Bignon. Bas-relief of Justice at Moulins. Monument of Henry, last Duke of Montmorenci, in 1658. Kneeling figure of the Historian De Thou.

PIERRE PAUL PUGET.

Born 1622—Died 1695.

Statue of Milo, the celebrated athlete of Crotona, devoured by a lion, in the gardens at Versailles. It is of white marble, nine feet high, 1682. The tradition concerning him has not

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been strictly followed, according to Pausanias, who says that he was killed by wolves (Lib. 6, cap. 131); he relates his various feats of strength, "—Agnosco tuum, Pugette, Milonem Eximia simulachrum artis, quem Sissile robur [exit Captivum retinet; verum ecce paludibus Bellua vasta leo, et rabie stimulatus edendi [dentes; Imprimit in magno truculentos corpore Offensum luget marmor—surit—æstriat—ardet."]

Doissin. Sculptura, lib. 2. p. 56.

Groupe of Perseus and Andromeda, placed at Versailles in 1694.—It was presented by the artist to Louis XIV. and inscribed "Ludovico Magno sculpebat et dicabat ex animo P. Puget Massiliensis A.D. 1684."

FRANCIS GIRARDON.

Born 1630—Died 1715.

Four principal figures of the Baths of Apollo. Equestrian bronze statue of Louis XIV. in the Place Vendôme, 21 feet high, 1699, cast at one time, by Balthazar Keller. Mausoleum of Cardinal Richelieu. Two female figures, Religion and History.

ANTRINE COYSEVOX.

Born 1640.

Equestrian statue of Louis XIV. for the States of Bretagne, 1682. Mausoleum of Cardinal Mazarine, the rival of that by Girardon, above mentioned. There are three bronze figures of Fidelity, Prudence, and Abundance, of the proportion of six feet. Mausoleum of Colbert. Three groupes for the terrace of the garden of the Thuilleries; 1. A Faun. 2. Hamadryad. 3. Flora, with Cupid or boy behind each of them. Two groupes of winged horses, with Fame and Mercury. Coysevox made a number of busts of Louis XIV. at different periods of his life. He excelled in chiselling the immense perukes worn at that time. The bust of Prior is now in Westminster Abbey.

PIERRE LE PAUTRE.

Born 1660—Died 1744.

Groupes of Æneas and Anchises, and of Pœtus and Arria, in the gardens of the Thuilleries.

NICHOLAS COSTON.

Born 1658—Died 1733.

The Hunters' groupe, and the Venus, in the same. The groupe in the gardens at Marli, emblematical of the junction of the rivers Marne and Seine.

Ces-

CORNEILLE VAN CLEVE.
Born 1645—Died 1732.

Statues in the gardens of Versailles, Marli, and Trianon. High Altar of the Royal Chapel of Versailles.

EDME BOUCHARDON*.
Born 1698—Died 1762.

Busts, remarkable for antique simplicity, of Pope Clement XII. Cardinals Polignac, De Rohan, &c. Equestrian Statue of Louis XV. at Paris, in 1749, with the four Cardinal Virtues at the angles, of the proportion of six feet each. Dying Gladiator in the gardens of the Thuilleries, bronze.

JEAN BAPTISTE PIGALLE.
Born 1714—Died 1785.

Mausoleum of Marshal Saxe, in the Lutheran Church of St. Thomas, at Strasburgh, 1776. Monument of Count Harcourt in the Harcourt Chapel, St. Denis, 1780. Statue of Louis XV. at Rheims, in 1765. Group of the Union of Love and Friendship, in the gardens of the Palais Bourbon.

LAMBERT SIGISBERT ADAM.
Born 1700—Died 1759.

A model for the Fountain of Trevi at Rome. Figures of a River God

and Naiad for a Fountain at St. Cloud. Groupes of Diana, &c. in the Gardens of Choisy. Bust of Louis XV. as Apollo, crowned with laurel, the leaves and hair of which are of admirable delicacy.

RENE MICHEL SLODTZ.
Born 1705—Died 1764.

Mausolea of Montmorin and Cardinal Auvergne, Archbishops of Vienna in Dauphine, 1747; of Languet de Gergy in St. Sulpice, Paris, 1750.

JEAN BAPTISTE LE MOYNE.
Born 1704—Died 1778.

Equestrian Statue, bronze, of Louis XV. at Bourdeaux.

JEAN PIERRE ANTOINE TASSAERT.
Died 1798.

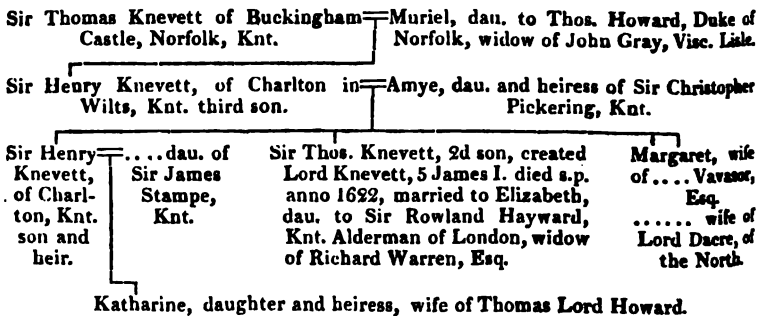
The Lion on Northumberland House, and many statues for Frederick, King of Prussia, now at Berlin.

GUILLAUME COURTON.
Born 1716—Died 1777.

Groupes of Mars and Venus for the Gallery at Dresden. Mausoleum of the Dauphine, son of Louis XV. and his wife, in the Cathedral at Sens. Statue of Louis XV. at Menars, 1775. Yours, &c. C. M. S.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following Pedigree of that part of the Knevelt family to which Thomas Lord Knevelt belonged, may clear up some of the doubts entertained by your Correspondent, A. B. p. 230.



In Collins's and Bolton's Extinct Peerages, Lord Knevelt is stated to have died without issue; if, however, he had, as stated by A. B. two daughters, they both probably died during their father's life.

Lord Knevelt was buried in the Church of Stanwell, Middlesex, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, with a long inscription; for which see Gent. Mag. vol. LKIV. p. 313. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

IN an apparently casual communication to one of the public Journals nearly twenty years ago, I meet

with the following very sensible and judicious remark:

"It appears that Yorkshire alone contains 265,000 acres of land capable of

* Vie d'Edme Bouchardon, Sculpteur du roy, 1762. ~~Paris chez de la Harpe~~ Bouchardon, par le Compte de Caylus.

cultivation. Now, supposing these acres to be cultivated, and to produce one quarter each of wheat or oats, what a vast addition of food would that county enjoy, and what an incalculable benefit would thereby result to the nation at large!"

The general complaint of the people of England, at present, is, that there is not sufficient employment for the poor; and that the rates authorized to be collected for their maintenance, can with difficulty be raised by the agriculturist. Parliament is busily employed in devising a remedy for this melancholy condition of the country, at a period of profound peace, and when arts and manufactures, instead of languishing, ought rather to have advanced the riches of the nation; so that no complaining should be heard in our streets. Patriotic societies have lent their aid, and distributed their medals and honours for plans of improvement;—but the spirit of ingenuity and industry still seems to languish. As a friend to the country, and an encourager of useful undertakings, pray allow me to call the attention of my fellow subjects to the sentiment above quoted. It may be the means of stemming the torrent which threatens to overwhelm us. It may save the land we live in from some of those scenes which we have had the misfortune to witness in the neighbouring nations. It may even prevent the disgrace of the reflection that with all the means of comfort and happiness within our own power, we have remained idle spectators, or been mischievous speculators and wild experimentalists; whilst a little common sense would have effectually rescued us from the condition in which we languish and complain. Let us ask this plain question, For what purpose are the Poor Rates framed, and why do we desire to find occupation for the poor? The answer is obvious;—to supply the labouring classes with food and raiment for themselves and their families, by honest and becoming means. Why, then, not cultivate the waste lands of England? which are more than amply sufficient to supply both food and raiment for double and treble the number of the labouring population of the whole kingdom;—instead of

sitting with our hands folded in supine inactivity, whilst the hardy sons and daughters of Industry are sailing in crowds from our shores, and seeking in distant lands those opportunities of exercising their talents, or employing their hands, which if not refused, are at least not allowed to them on their native island? It moves one's indignation and contempt to see system-mongers inventing schemes of impracticable description, and laying out plans to effect impossibilities, whilst so plain and obvious a remedy is presented for all the real wants and distresses of the country. One talks of borrowing money to build *houses of industry!* Another labours hard to prove that the manufacture of some particular article of commerce may be advantageously entered into; without regard for local and personal objections, which rise up in formidable opposition to their schemes! Food and raiment are the common wants; and these are of easy supply. They may be directly produced by the cultivation of our waste lands, the use of the plough and the flail, and the management of flocks and herds. For these arts of rural life no apprenticeship is necessary, no long period of unproductive employment is requisite, to qualify the undertakers. Protection and indulgence are all that can be required of the Legislature, and prudent and discreet management in the superintendants of a plan full of benefit, and evidently and essentially useful in its results. To this object I hope some more able pen will incessantly call the attention of the country, until either that or some other equally advantageous method of alleviating the present distresses be carried into effect.

Yours, &c.

F. S. L.

Mr. URBAN,

May 25.

ONE of your Correspondents, on purchasing some old books lately in Dublin, got, among others, a very curious manuscript, beautifully written, and evidently of a date prior to 1679, in the summer of which year the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was disgraced and executed. The following is the title-page; and I annex to it a Ballad of a more recent date, which is written on the two or three last pages of the Manuscript:—

"MILL-

• MILITARY MEMOIRS
OBSERVATIONS AND FEELS
OF

JAMES GEYSE.

Spain's descended from the Kings of
Wales, and many years an Officer in the
Royal Guards, during the reigns of
Charles the First and the Second, wrote
particulars touching the particulars of
that interesting rebellion, and the
King's various Progress and Actions —
Drawn up by command of the Duke of
Manchester.

• CONCLUDING THE HISTORY OF THE

Concluding with the original March re-
solves of the Duke of Marlborough —
To which are annexed a short history of
the several and occasional wars — And the
Mind of Agaveose, a Slave to the
Kings.

The melancholy consequences of
the war of 1714 has not yet ceased
to be heard of, and the time of the
Commander's death, though several years has
elapsed. The consequence of the
war will be seen and felt in the
face of the Kingdom, and the
consequences will be felt in the
face of the Kingdom.

The success of the Duke of Marlborough
was not only a victory in the
eyes of the Parliament, but
the Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough, and
the Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough, and
the Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough, and
the Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough, and
the Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough.

How virtuous King was,
Younger Edward's son in fact;
Of his name of Edward led
The first name of King and great,
Binding down to earth
All around the King's side.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The Duke of Marlborough was
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the Duke of Marlborough was
the Duke of Marlborough.

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Mr. URBAN, *of Bristol* May 10.
DR. JOHNSON has observed, in his Criticism of “*The Taming of the Shrew*,” that

“From this Play the *Tatler* formed a story (vol. IV. No. 251). It cannot but seem strange that Shakspeare should be so little known to the author of the *Tatler*, that he should suffer this story to be obtruded upon him; or so little known to the publick, that he could hope to make it pass upon his readers as a real narrative of a transaction in Lincolnshire; yet it is apparent that he was deceived, or intended to deceive; that he knew not himself whence the story was taken, or hoped that he might rob so obscure a writer without detection.”

Now, Mr. Urban, the trifling erratum of No. 251, so printed in Maloué's edition of Shakspeare, 1790, instead of No. 231, has led to a proof too apparent, I fear, that the *Tatler* intended to deceive; as on a reference to the Index, the story is no where to be found; and what makes the omission the more glaring, the short Letter (foreign to the subject) at the conclusion of the same paper, sent with a dozen of wine—what cannot wine achieve!—is thought worthy of a place therein. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, May 24.
IN your Magazine for March last, p. 195, Mr. Britton complains of the “oppression and injustice” of a “compulsatory delivery of books to certain Public Libraries.” In this he is probably right; but the publick also, I conceive, have some reason to complain of Mr. Britton, and on the following account. *Eighteen years ago*, he published two volumes of the “*Beauties of Wiltshire*,” with the promise of a third volume in the ensuing year. That volume has not yet appeared, although he has begun and finished several other important Works in the intermediate time. I therefore think, I may say at least, that he has disappointed the hopes and expectations of his purchasers. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance; but I honour his genius, and I admire his taste; the Arts are highly indebted to him, and his Works will immortalize his name. Will Mr. Britton be so good as to inform the publick, at what time the promised volume may be expected?

I am surprized that the Church at Mere should obtain so little notice in this Work. It is a large fine old Church, built on the plan of a Cathedral, with a beautiful tower, which is no less conspicuous for its elegant simplicity, than for its being a remarkable specimen of most excellent masonry. It consists of a nave, two aisles, two chancels, and a choir, with stalls of oak, become almost black with age. The choir is separated from the body of the Church, by a most beautiful wooden Gothic screen, surmounted by a gallery. There are three entrances; one in the tower, and two by the porches, on the North and South. Over the North porch is a statue of St. Michael, to whom the Church is dedicated, and which bears the marks of great antiquity. The interior is lofty, spacious, well lighted, and capable of containing a large congregation. The architecture is Gothic, in its most simple and unadorned state; the pillars light and elegant, and the arches high and pointed. That Cathedral service was performed here at some remote period, is highly probable, from the circumstance that certain houses in the town were assessed in certain specific sums, for the payment of the Chanters, and which assessment is still continued, under the title of Chantry rent. A house which I once possessed in the town, pays seventeen shillings annually; and, to the best of my recollection, the whole amounted to something more than twelve pounds, which no doubt was a considerable sum at the time when it was levied, and is a criterion by which the magnitude of the establishment may be computed. This assessment is still collected by the Grove family (who possess the great tithes), in consequence, I apprehend, of their being possessors of an old house in the Church-yard, which to this day is called the Chantry-house, and in times past might have been appropriated to the use of the organist and chanters. Does a rent of this kind exist in any other parish in England? In the church-warden's books are items of the salary paid to the organist, and which, I believe, is as low as twenty shillings. It would be a matter of curious investigation to ascertain if such an establishment, as I have supposed, ever existed, and the cause and time of its decay, and

also of the alienation of the great tithes. No doubt there are documents in the Grove family, who inherited from the Chafins, which would throw considerable light on the subject. The above are merely my own conjectures, and are probably erroneous, for I am well aware, that "Chantry" also means *Churches endowed with salaries, for the maintenance of Priests, to sing masses for the souls of the deceased*; and, if such was the appropriation of the Chantry rent, it decidedly proves this Church to have been in a flourishing state before the reformation. At any rate, the Chantry rent is a subject of curious investigation. The antiquity of this Church may be traced still higher than the Reformation, by this circumstance, that in the time of Henry the Third, a castle is said to have stood on a hill close to the town, and which is supposed at that time to have been in the centre of it. The hill is steep, and of considerable elevation, apparently artificial, and is still called "Castle-hill," the principal street in the town being also named Castle-street. I am entirely ignorant on what authority this tradition rests; Camden does not mention it, and I should like to be informed if it is to be found in any of our earliest Topographers and Historians. However, it is certain, that a part of the fosse still remains, and the entrance at the site where the gateway may be supposed to have stood, is still visible towards the East. I remember, when a boy, to have heard, that in digging on a part of the hill, for what purpose I know not, a door-way and steps of stone had been discovered, and also some fire-irons of an antique form. I mean to infer from these circumstances (and it is no improbable or unreasonable conjecture), that if the town in the time of Henry the Third, was of sufficient importance to possess a Castle, that it must necessarily possess a Church also, and which fixes its age at six hundred years at least; but its antiquity is probably much higher, as I think there can be very little doubt of its having been built soon after the Conquest, when the heavy Saxon began to give way to the light and elegant Gothic, and before the florid and highly ornamented style was introduced. I consider this Church then

to be highly worthy of the attention of the enlightened Antiquary; and, in a work professing to display the "Beauties of Wiltshire," it surely merited a description something more than the very concise one of "the parish Church is a large pile of building, and has a handsome square tower attached to it." Some years ago, I saw two engravings of this Church, from the East and South, and which I understood were intended for Mr. Britton's work. I hope he will insert them in his third volume. If a History of Wiltshire should be undertaken, and if Sir Richard Hoare should write that of the hundred of Mere, which he has promised to do, he will doubtless pay due attention to this Church, as it is situated in his immediate neighbourhood, and he possesses considerable estates in the parish. His capacity for the undertaking, and his literary taste, are indisputable.

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN,

May 24.

IT was a remark of Chesterfield (a nobleman whose eminent talents and polite accomplishments were tarnished by a laxity of moral principle, and occasionally by puerilities unworthy of his character as a writer of respectability) that the "*Suaviter in modo*," and the "*Fortiter in re*," are rarely found combined in the same individual. His lordship proceeds to recommend a due attention to the one and to the other, and justly adds, that where they mingle their offices, the subject of them is generally regarded as a finished model of human excellence.

What is here spoken of in morals, may be thought to be equally true in literature, that a performance which shall please in every age, and under every circumstance, must combine real and solid matter of discourse, with true beauties of style. It is not sufficient that depth of thought and soundness of argument be conspicuous; it must be clothed in a proper, becoming, and elegant dress, in order to be permanently and enthusiastically applauded: and in order to secure a place among those imperishable monuments of human genius, whose fame suffers not through a lapse of time, but brightens with increase of years.

The world is now so far advanced in knowledge, and experimental good sense, that this is generally acknowledged:

ledged; men have uniformly perceived the superior facilities which a writer possesses, for obtaining alike the suffrage of the wise, and approbation of the multitude, when recommended by an easy, graceful, and elegant phraseology, over him, who comes disguised under a harsh, turgid, or obscure diction, through the medium of which his matter, perhaps intrinsically excellent and important, can never radiate with that lustre, which from its nature it is fully entitled to do.

They have found that though manner is subordinate to matter, no attentions of this sort are beneath the greatest of minds; and that the most enlightened and thoughtful men of antiquity, have expended adequate labour on their style; that the greatest philosophers even have laboured to make the structure of their sentences peculiarly agreeable to the reader of taste.

The fine genius and penetrating intellect of Tully (if we may revert for examples to ancient times), would never have shone out with that splendour and powerful effect, had it not been harmonized with all the charms and dignity of style: nor would the sublime and high-soaring speculations of Plato, probably have obtained for him the rank which he has since held, were it not for the attractive dress in which he has clothed them. Although, therefore, we see some writers who have gained immortality, and whose fame rather increases than diminishes with the progress of society, whose performances labour under the greatest defects and even obscurities of style, this circumstance affects not the general question. We make all allowance in their favour, as well from the transcendent excellence of their ideas, as from the imperfect state of the medium through which they disclosed them; knowing, that had they lived in a more advanced age, their composition would have worn a more ameliorated aspect.

In a language like our own, in which, during the lapse of five centuries, poverty of expression has been ripening into copiousness, and mediocrity into excellence, the two first of these presented few vestiges of philological improvement. Scarcely could the utmost literary efforts of our Chroniclers be said to emancipate from a now almost unintelligible phraseology,

or materially improve the multiform dialect of Saxon times. The third, however, introduced more active and enlightened views; since which epoch, the labours of our critics, and the practical good sense and good taste of our best writers, have introduced a standard of composition, at once elaborate and easy—and have placed, it may be said, the dignity and strength of the British period upon a basis, beyond the power of slight innovating causes to destroy or deface.

The greatest authors which England has seen in these latter days, have taught by their precept, no less than by their example, that a diligent care in polishing what is designed to be the vehicle of their thoughts, and the medium for perpetuating their opinions, is no subordinate duty in an author.

These liberal sentiments, however, with regard to composition, are of more recent growth than the first improvements of style. Their rise, among the most discerning, cannot be said to have taken place long ere the close of the 17th century, until the period when a correct mode of thinking had formed the tastes of literary men, and an improving knowledge of the quantity and cadence, and scope of our language had, alike, made them sensible of its complete adequacy for every classical purpose.

It is to be regretted (and it must in a certain degree ever be regretted by all who cultivate their native literature), that ere philology was so extensively studied as a science, many authors should have written, whose intrinsic excellency of matter has drawn the admiration and esteem of posterity. Works, consequently, that from the celebrity and rank of their authors, should rather have shone in all the beauties of an Augustan age, will ever carry with them marks of the impotency and crampness of the style then in use. It may be thought also, that in a certain degree this may have confirmed the distates which foreigners have sometimes professed to feel for our literature. Finding in our earlier Writers, who are, with us, ranked very high in our annals notwithstanding their minor blemishes, a phraseology not conformed to classical purity, their higher beauties have often been overlooked, and themselves, at once, styled barbarous and obscure.

Among the Writers likewise of the first part of the 17th century (and also prior to that period); a diversity of style, it may be said, prevailed—not so much often in correctness or grammatical precision, as in a certain energy and weight of writing which was conspicuous under all other obstacles. The superiority which distinguished some over others, was not so much owing solely to their degrees of talent; it was rather attributable to a judicious arrangement of words, and to their force of expression—advantages which do not always attend strength of genius.

If we revert to the 16th century, and read with any attention the performances of Raphael Holinshed, and Roger Ascham—writers contemporary with each other—we shall find that a different style of phraseology characterizes them. The first, grave and measured in his pace, plods his dull round of monotonous phrases with inanimate industry. The second, although he equally abounds in obsolete orthography, has more life in his sentences, with a certain terseness and brevity of expression, which carries the reader forward with a far greater degree of interest. The specimens which follow may serve, perhaps, to exemplify the difference of their respective styles.

“But when I consider,” says Holinshed, at the close of his Dedication, “the singular affectione that your honour doth bear to those that anie wise will trauell to set forth such profitable things as lie hidden, and thereunto doo weigh on mine owne behalfe, my bounden dutie and gratefull minde to such a one as bath so manie and sundrie waies benefited me, that otherwise can make no recompense, I cannot but cut off all such occasion of doubt, and thereupon exhibit it, such as it is, and so penned as it is, onto whome, if it may seeme in any wise acceptable, I have my whole desire. As for the curious, and such as can rather euill favouredlie espie, than skillfullie correct an error, and sooner carpe at another man’s dooings, than publish any thing of their owne, keeping themselves close, with an obscure admiration of learning and knowledge among the common sort, I force not what they saie hereof, or whether it doo please or displease them; all is one to me; sith I referre my whole trauelle in gratification of your honour, and such as are of experience to consider of my trauelle, and of the large scope of things

proposed in this Treatise, of whome my service in this behalfe may be taken in good parte, that I will for my full recompense and large guerdon of my labours.”

In this quotation, though the sense be intelligible, the words hang so heavily and sluggishly together, that no impressions of interest is left on the mind of the reader. Ascham, who follows, discourses with more ease; his phraseology (though not much more correct) flows with more life, and (if the term be allowed) dispatch; exhibits greater method and conciseness, and is more calculated to excite the attention of the casual student.

“Not long after our sitting down,” says this critic, in his introductory chapter, “I have strange news brought me, sayth M. Secretary, this morning, that diuers schollars of Eaton be runne away from the schole, for feare of beading. Whereupon, M. Secretary tooke occasion to wishe, that some more discretion were in many scholemasters in using correction, than commonly there is, who many tymes punishe rather the weakenes of nature, then the fault of the scholer; whereby many scholers that might yet prove well, bee driven to hate learning before they knowe what learning meaneth; and so are made willing to forsake their booke, and be glad to be put to any other kinde of living.”

In turning over the pages of Raleigh and Hooker, likewise, a considerable diversity of style may be discovered; equal solemnity of tone, perhaps, here marks the measured flow of their periods, but the eloquence of the former appears in the main, more manly and forcible than that of the latter.

The deep and comprehensive genius of the Historian of the world, occasionally shines forth amidst the comparatively barbarous diction in which he was compelled to clothe his thoughts. The following commencement of his Preface cannot be read without interest:

“How unfit and how unworthy a choice I have made of myself, to undertake a worke of this mixture; mist owne reason, though exceeding weak, hath sufficiently resolved mee: for, had it beene forgotten then, with my first dawne of day, when the light of common knowledge began to open itselfe to my younger yeares, and before any wound received either from fortune or time, I

might yet well have doubted that the darkness of age and death would have covered both it and me long before. For the performance, I confess it would have better sorted with my disability, to have set together (as I could) the unjointed and scattered frame of our English affairs, than of the universall; in whome had there beene no other defect (who am all defect) than the time of the day, it were enough—the day of a tempestuous life drawn on to the very evening ere I began. But those inmost and soul-piercing wounds which are ever aching while uncured, with the desire to satisfie those few friends which I have tryed by the fire of adversitie; the former enforcing, the latter perswading, hath caused me to make my thoughts legible, and my selfe the subject of every opinion, wise or weake."

This, on a comparison with a passage from the "Ecclesiastical Policy," will be found, perhaps, to present a more emphatic and dignified phraseology; although each may possess an equal share of grammatical fluency, perhaps even of felicity of arrangement. The following is from the 5th Book of that well-known and highly celebrated work:

"Touching our conformity with the Church of Rome, as also of the difference between some of the Reformed Churches and ours, that which generally hath been already answered, may serve for answer to that exception which in these two respects they take particularly against the form of our Common Prayer. To say, that in nothing they may be followed which are of the Church of Rome, were violent and extrem. Some things they do, in that they are men, in that they are wise men and Christian men; some things in that they are men misled and blinded with error. As far as they follow reason and truth, we fear not to follow the self-same paths wherein they have come, and to be their followers. When Rome keepeth that which is ancient and better, others whome we much more affect leaving it for better and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whome we like not, than in defect resemble them whome we love." E. P.

(To be continued.)

Observations on "Remarks on the Pyramid of CEPHRENE. By the Rev. G. S. FABER, B. D."

THE discovery recently made by Major Fitz-Clarence has excited the attention of the learned and the

unlearned; and unmasked the artful superstition of past and modern ages. His visit to the Pyramid or Tomb of Cephrenes, first opened by Belzoni, has renewed the diligence of the Antiquary, and awakened the surprise of the Chronologer. Much has been conjectured as to the origin and object of the three Pyramids near Memphis, although there are others in Hindostan and other places—tradition from the Egyptians to the Greeks, and from them to modern travellers, has stated them to have been erected in order to perpetuate the memory of their most ancient and celebrated Kings, Cheops, Cephrenes, and Mycerinus; but it was left until the present century, for a Major in the British army to develop the mystery, and to show that if those Kings had their own vanity in view, that was, as it should doubtless have been, but a mere adjunct to the more important design—and that Herodotus has now met with another testimony to contradict his idle tale. He told the world what he had been informed, and no doubt, as the story had attracted his own astonishment, he was unwilling that posterity should not partake with him the pleasure he had experienced.—He tells us (lib. 2. c. 124. 8.) and Diodorus (l. 57.) corroborates—and these grave historians, it is no wonder, had power to deceive the searching and patient mind of Rollin himself (vol. 1. 86), and those altogether carried away the active and zealous penetration of Denon, who visited the spot with Buonaparte's army in 1798, and all seem to have remained satisfied with the old story—that Cheops and his brother Cephrenes successively reigned over Egypt, and both of them, striving which should distinguish himself most, by a barefaced impiety towards the gods, and a barbarous inhumanity to men, resolved by some means to perpetuate their ill fame to all succeeding ages, and for this purpose adopted the means of a most durable monument which should defy the waste of time. As Cheops reigned 50 years, and his brother 56 years, they had a long opportunity of methodizing their plan, and in some respects of judging of its effect. During 20 years they employed 100,000 workmen in the first building, and it was pursued, notwithstanding the immense labour,

labour, and the exhaustion of a very severe taxation to provide for its progress. Determined, however, that these should not obstruct the design, their ingenuity, not always the servant of Virtue, furnished them with an expedient which did but increase the load of infamy which was thus to be handed down through the lasting ages of time; viz. the prostitution of the daughter of Cheops; the scheme succeeded—and the wages of sin were so high, that they not only completed the work, but enabled this dutiful child to erect a third Pyramid as a tomb for herself; and the reason why so little of history remains of these three personages, is, that Cheops having, during his reign, shut up the Temples of the gods, and compelled his people to work on holy days, none of the pagan priesthood were found at his decease ready to become his panegyrist. But De Pauw (vol. I. 60.) asserts that the Government was far less despotic than modern authors pretend.

So much for traditionary history. Let us close our eyes upon it, and suffer it to moulder with the fragments of human error! But we have now a far more satisfactory task to perform—that of turning the rational mind to a purer source of information, as well as to the fact now made known by Major Fitz-Clarence.

It may be premised that an Egyptian Law, preserved by Plato, declares that no person should be buried on any spot capable of producing a tree. The Pharaohs, even to the dynasty of the Saitæ, conformed themselves to this regulation; for not even a shrub could be planted either in the environs of the Pyramids, or around the Royal sepulchres of Thebes. De Pauw, I. 23. They carefully guarded these buildings and excavations against water or damp; for they are all formed in calcareous substances, where no humidity could remain. Ibid. 38. They have thus resisted the lapse of 5000 years. One superstition, attached to their construction, consisted in making the rays of the sun descend around them, without causing any shade on the ground at mid-day, during at least one half of the year. Ibid. 48. The priests of ancient Egypt, by determining so very accurately the position of these Pyramids, have enabled us to ascertain that no variation

has taken place in the direction of the poles. Ibid. 49.

Faber, the most learned and intelligent of modern interpreters of prophecy, has most ably detailed the just grounds for supposing that these Pyramids, like the Tower of Babel, were raised by immense stadia piled upon each other, with a temple or flat roof to receive a temple, and had a mythological reference to the Ark on the paradisaical Ararat; and that hence it was, that the Temples of the gods of pagan idolatry were so frequently and so studiously built upon the summits of natural hills. Orig. Pag. Id. 5. 7. and Hor. Mos. I. 163. He says, "As the rudiments of paganism are the same in all parts of the world, so there is a surprising uniformity in the religious structures of the old idolaters." The Brahmins declare that every Pyramid is an artificial mountain, designedly constructed as a copy of the holy Mount Meru; and the story of the universal Deluge, and the saving of a great Chief, Menu, and seven companions, with a select number of all sorts of animals, is every where credited. Thus each Pyramid in the East was a copy of Mount Ararat; and thus the Pyramid of Cholula in Mexico, and those of Ghiza and Hindostan—all seem to partake of the same form and traditionary reference, differing only in the size of their steps or stadia. — Of the same pyramidal form, no doubt, were the artificial high places, so frequently mentioned and denounced in Holy Writ; as the Temples of idolatrous sacrifice; and the more offensive, as being imitations of the first postdiluvian sacrifice, offered on the summit of Mount Ararat by the great Patriarch. Hence also the roofs of these Pyramids were flat; the summit of the great one at Ghiza, though, from the enormous bulk of the fabric, it seems a mere point to the eye of the spectator, is yet a square flat form of not less than 32 feet.

When Lincoln's Inn Fields were first laid out for buildings, the line which marked the front of the houses and wall on the East side was measured to correspond with the area of the base of the great Pyramid.

The Egyptian *Oasis* (something like the Scriptural Noah) having been compelled to take refuge from the Deluge in a tent, erected in a valley

upon the waters, and was bewailed as dead, until his liberation was celebrated as a restoration to life; these lamentations and rejoicings became the rites of funereal obsequies, and the days of thanksgiving were celebrated in high places, and afterwards on the summit of these Pyramids.—“*Osiris*,” or as his name is properly written *Isiris*, stands connected, in the theology of Egypt, with his consort *Isis* and his ship *Argo*; just as *Iswara* in the theology of Hindostan, stands connected with his consort *Isi* and his ship *Argha*. Hence originated those Legends of the Arkite family being preserved in a great seagirt cavern during the prevalence of the Deluge; and hence natural caverns (in natural high places) came to be deemed peculiarly sacred.—But the Patriarch, under the name of *Osiris*, was the reputed first King of Egypt, just as under some other name, he was the reputed first King of every other country. Hence the pagan priesthood, truly enough, according to their enigmatical mode of expressing themselves, told the inquisitive Greeks that each Pyramid was the tomb of a very ancient King. By this ancient King they meant the hero god *Osiris*; and his tomb was such another tomb as the Cretans shewed for the sepulture of their chief hero god *Zan* or *Jupiter*; but the Greeks took them literally; and thence handed down to posterity that the Pyramids were literal tombs of certain literal Egyptian Kings.”

J. Smith, in *Galic Antiquities*, p. 3, furnishes the continuation of this conformity of pagan mythology:—“The religion of the Druids is allowed to have been of the same antiquity with the Magi of Persia, Brachmans of India, and Chaldees of Babylon and Assyria. (Orig. Cont. Cels. l. 5. Laert. in proem. Clem. Alex. &c.) Between the tenets of all these sects, in their earliest and most genuine state, there seems to have been such conformity as plainly evinces that they all spring from the same common root, the religion of Noah and of the Antediluvians. Wherever the Celtic tribes, or posterity of Japhet, emigrated, they carried this religion along with them; so that it was of the same extent with their dominions; according to the lowest calculations, those reached from the Danube to the Atlantic,

and from the Mediterranean to the Baltic Sea.” *Anc. Un. Hist.* 2. 12. And if hymns were sung over a hero's tomb, they would infer it was in honour of some god, whose name they would gather from some other circumstance. *Ibid.* 15.

We now arrive at the anecdote which discovers the fact.

“On March 2, 1818, the long-closed Pyramid of Cephrenes was opened by the skill and perseverance of Mr. Belzoni. Like the large Pyramid, it was found to contain a dark chamber and a stone sarcophagus; but the sarcophagus, instead of being empty, was occupied by a few bones. These bones, according to the vulgar notion that each Pyramid is a literal tomb of a literal Egyptian Sovereign, were naturally enough supposed by Mr. B. to be human; and the question was now thought to be determined in favour of the old opinion handed down to us by the Greek writers. Soon after the opening of the Pyramid, however, it was entered by Major Fitz-Clarence; who *sacriliciously* brought away with him a portion of the supposed venerable remains of the primeval Cephrenes. So royal a fragment of the mighty dead would best none save a royal cabinet. The august bone was reverently presented to the Prince Regent; and the Prince committed the relic of his delinquent brother-sovereign, big with the fate of jarring systems, to the inspection of Sir Everard Home. Not more fatal to the antique shield of the renowned Dr. Cornelius, was the impious scouring of the cleanly housemaid, a scouring which converted the *Ærugo*-stripped buckler into a scone, than the inspection of an accomplished English surgeon proved to the thigh-bone of Cephrenes. The relic turned out to be, not the bone of a man, but the bone of a cow!”

Mr. Faber then proceeds to account for the application of the Tomb to a god *Osiris*, and to a man or King, at the same time, and shows that incarnations of this kind were general.—“Every avatar of Buddha is a man; every avatar of *Osiris* was a bull; if then, *Osiris* was even supposed to become incarnate in the figure of a man, the identical superstition which placed the dead body of the bull *Mnevis* in the sepulchral chamber of the Cephrenic Pyramid, would certainly

tainly have placed the dead body of the man, who had been revered as the fleshly vehicle of the god; in the sepulchral chamber of any other Pyramid.

Our Author next leads us through an analogical course relative to the contents of the yet unopened third Pyramid, adding, "As yet, however, no human skeleton has been discovered in any of the Pyramids: nought has been found save the bone of an unlucky bull; and this bone is placed in so provokingly pre-eminent a station, to wit, the mystic coffin itself in the very heart of the Pyramid, that no reasonable doubts can be entertained that the bull was the primary object of consideration in the construction of the edifice." "But we may be sure that no such labour would have been undertaken in honour of a bull, unless with a reference to the peculiar theological aspects to which the Egyptians held that animal. Now we all know that a bull was deemed the living image and the corporeal vehicle of the god Osiris. Hence it follows as clear as the day in the night, that the post of honour in the Pyramid was given to the bull; because he was deemed the avatar of the god."

We rise from this investigation with the obvious reflection upon the early vanity of man, thus striving to unite his fame with that of the deity whom he adored! we turn to our own Christian Scriptures, and render the just homage where it is due, pitying the early ages of human ignorance! and although accused, from the usual turn of our pursuits, to venerate the remains of antiquity; yet we have to confess that this, and such discoveries of traditional superstition, leave us little more than a patient smile at some of these monuments of our juvenile respect. We must confess ourselves indebted to Belzoni for his skill and laborious perseverance; to the gallant Major for what we are ready to join with Faber in humorously calling *scandalous*; and to Mr. Faber also, for giving the result of his learned labours to the most important and extraordinary occurrences of the age in which he lives; and we sincerely hope that his days and his talents will be prolonged together; and to teach his countrymen the

temporaries and posterity the correct interpretation of the prophetic works of God!

Mr. Urban, — May 24.

A MOST excellent pamphlet, lately published, on the Bills of Mortality, by Dr. Burrows, who seems to be very intimately acquainted with this subject, and more aware of its immense value than many of his predecessors; and the very laudable efforts of the Company of Parish Clerks, who are most naturally employed at the present time (by their Bill before Parliament) to remove the disgrace of their weekly publication, seem to demand of me some account of my labours in the same walk; which, I conceive, cannot be better done, or more fully explained, than by offering you the copy of a Letter to a very enlightened Statesman, whose death has been a loss to his country, but more severely so to the deserving poor in the neighbourhood of his domains; who, in an accidental conversation on the subject, was pleased to ask of me a more particular account of my plan; and who, by his answer, seemed highly sensible of the great importance of the Work, and also did me the honour to pay many compliments to my contributions; but, like some other friends, who had not spent so many hours in its consideration as the Author, stumbled over its fearful, but *imaginary* expense; as I am convinced there can be no doubt but that the whole work would be, in a short time, highly profitable, and that the products of the Register part only would probably become much more than sufficient to pay the expense of the whole and that without incurring an additional advance, even in its fullest performance, at once becoming an annual income, and almost a clear gain, to a very great amount. However, such is my thorough conviction of the use with which it may be accomplished, of the benefits that would arise, of its immense importance, of the good effects of such a work, in its comprehensive and infinite use, that I should feel to have neglected an important duty, not to use every means in my power to urge the earliest endeavour to put it into action; and, with that view, I ask the assistance of your excellent Magazine, to offer its considerable

ration, to be honoured by the attention of a class of Readers, perhaps the best qualified to justly estimate its value.

Yours, &c. — INVESTIGATOR.

To the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE.

“My Dear Sir, Nov. 26, 1811.

“In obedience to your request, I accept the following account. The frequent calls on the London Bills of Mortality, in concerns of the first importance, led me many years ago to consider those papers with some attention, such as they seemed to deserve; but my ideas were at that time chiefly directed to them as a kind of progressive History of the Mortality of the human kind in the Metropolis of my own Country; in which view, had they been truly genuine, they might have been as truly valuable; but a bare perusal of the catalogue of diseases and casualties, which by them is weekly offered to the public, will, in an instant, satisfy any one disposed to consult their contents, how little of dependance can be imputed to them on any account, particularly when the inquirer expects the least accuracy in the general account or precision in the particulars, for it will be found among them, that there are terms without any meaning, and diseases which do not exist, and yet to each occasionally is laid the death of a fellow-being. Again, on the other view, if they be examined as data by the calculator of survivorships, how erroneous must be their information; for, if the calculations be made from their immediate details, by comparing the Christenings recorded, as the precise number of Births, with the number of the Burials, what must be expected, when it be recollected, how uncertainly great is the number of the Children — of the Jewish Church, — the Quakers, and some other Dissenters from our Church, who never add to the Register Births by Baptism, (if, as I understand, that catalogue be so formed,) notwithstanding which, when they die, (in some instances,) the Searcher, not willing to lose her fee, fails not to crowd them on the fatal list. Surely, if these papers could be ever designed to answer such purposes as those above described, errors like these, so capable of much mischief, demanded some notice long before the present time; and as it not a national disgrace, that the

Philosophical Transactions, and such an untechnical sarrago, should have been for a long series of years, both published by authority, at the same time and in the same place? Under the influence of these impressions, I was induced, (as no one, unfortunately, better qualified, had done it,) to consider them as eminently worthy attention, and to set about the contriving some mode by which their genuine information might be so collected, as to become a national benefit, by leading us to facts for the improvement of real science; and in a frequent recurrence to the subject, I was very naturally struck with the comparative effects of such a paper correctly stated, upon so large a basis, as would be furnished by a return from every parish in the Kingdom. In medical science, to the Physician, it is not possible to calculate what advantages would be afforded; in the first place, probably a more exact knowledge of provincial diseases, as to those of particular parts, connected with their soils, &c. The reign of infection will be taught, its course, progress, and extent; and with these circumstances, perhaps a more perfect method of cure, at least a better understanding of its cause. The natural effects of such accumulated facts, as a series of years would in this way produce, cannot easily be appreciated; but possibly might lead to means, which the mind of man (not so assisted) would never conceive. To the Philosopher and Naturalist, whose industry has already made us acquainted with the history of almost every known animal in the creation, (except man,) what hints might in a few years be furnished by such an increasing series of natural events, solely attached to the human race, for the improvement of that of the first of all mortal beings, and which, although first in the scale, is most wonderfully, the last in our intimate acquaintance. To the Politician and to the Calculator of Survivorships, and to every one whose business is concerned in the doctrine of the chances of human life, so immense as correct a scale must afford such data as could never before have been had recourse to, and reduce their positions to truth itself. Impressed with the firmest conviction of the certainty of such effects, my mind became extremely interested in contriving some way, by which all

this might be accomplished—former writers on the subject afforded me no assistance. To collect the Reports of the whole Kingdom, with sufficient, perhaps as perfect exactness as in such a work can be, I soon found no apparent difficulty; but to arrange so immense a mass, and so condense it, as to preserve all its parts distinct, and also to make its publication explicit, and at the same time both easy, generally intelligible, and useful, did not as readily follow; and to accomplish all this, I found it absolutely necessary to contrive a kind of shorthand, which, in this case, contrary to all former systems, required to be one already learnt, and universally understood, which proved a work of more difficulty than I could at first imagine; and a returning attention to the subject, furnished a variety of tables and schemes for the purpose; but all were too voluminous, too diffusive, and each failed of being complete. Stimulated by attachment, as it were, to a darling child, and more and more determined by every disappointment, not to desert it, by removing one difficulty after another, I at last found myself in possession of a scheme, which, although I do not presume to think quite perfect, or incapable of improvement, will be found sufficiently so to make a very good beginning of a work, which will be useful, not only to my own country, but to the whole world, of less consequence perhaps to the present time, but invaluable to future ages. It is meant to include all the parishes of England and Wales; and will exhibit at one view, the number of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, as well as the age and sex, the cause of each death individually, as accurately as it can be procured, upon so large a scale, (and in a work, where, perhaps, too few of the persons concerned will be half so zealous as the proposer); as the materials of it will be furnished by the Professional Man, instead of the Nurse and Searcher; to which, it is intended to be added, such occasional remarks, by way of notes, as may arise from the accounts received, when circumstances appear deserving particular attention, or which, can in any way elucidate the page; such as cases of extraordinary births, or particular old age, or any other occurrence where Nature seems to have

varied from her usual custom, of which this Register will be a faithful index of reference to time and place. Great and complex as may seem the various objects of such a work, the plan proposed appears fully competent to its perfect execution. For the City of London, no other alteration need take place, but a correction of the present Bill, to be delivered weekly as heretofore, and the annual one at the end of each year. The general account of the Kingdom, to be received and arranged, under monthly reports, each county separate; which, if the demand for them warrants it, may be so published before the end of each month, for that immediately preceding; and the general interest that must exist in the mind of almost every person about the contents of such a paper, it may readily be presumed, hardly allows a doubt, but that every expence attending it will be amply repaid, and that with no small interest; it is equally probable that the annual volume will be thought well worthy a place in every library of any consequence.

“The following mode suggests itself to me for its completion, which, after a long, a repeated, and matured consideration, is, I flatter myself, free from difficulty of any moment.

“Each County, when arranged, prefaced with an account of its size, the nature of its soil, how much water, marsh, or swampy land it contains, a slight sketch of its natural history, and the probable number of its inhabitants; with regard to the order of the arrangement of the parishes, the alphabetical would have one convenience, that of finding at once any particular parish; but would, perhaps, lose some more important advantages in other respects, as, for instance, in the discovery of facts relating to the seat, as well as the progress, of contagious diseases; it is therefore conceived it will be much better to keep to the natural arrangement, beginning at the East end of the County, and proceeding Westward; as by such an arrangement, some useful references may be occasionally made to the Meteorological Registers, now kept in many parts of the kingdom in medical pursuits.

“The return of Births to be made by a certificate, or form, on which shall be written the names of the parents,

the number and sex of the offspring, signed and dated by the acting Midwife at the time of the birth, which certificate shall be returned to the clerk of the parish wherein such birth happens. — Blank certificates to be furnished, in proper quantities, to every parish clerk, for which a small sum or fee shall be paid by the party requiring it. Any occasional remark, as to an uncommon or curious circumstance, arising in any part of this work, I am confident, will be readily had, if asked, of the professional man, throughout the kingdom, and which may be attached to the certificate.

“The Elder, Priest, or Minister, presiding at the marriages of Quakers, Jews, or any other description of people, performing that rite in their own way, to return a certificate of such marriage, signed and dated, containing the names of the parties so joined together, to the clerk of the parish wherein such marriage was done, within days, on a penalty; and the clerk of such parish to return the same, with those of his own parish.

“The Deaths to be returned to the clerk of the parish by a certificate, expressing the nature of the disease or cause of death, described by the physician, surgeon, or apothecary, who attended the patient at the time of his or her death; or, if of a pauper, or by accident, by the medical man usually attending the poor of that parish, who, if not actually attendant on the deceased, is to return, to the best of his judgment, as to the cause of the said death, from the report of the by-standers; to date and sign the same. A return of every certificate of the coroner, in like manner, to be made to the clerk of the respective parish.

“The clerk of every parish in the kingdom, to return all and singular the above certificates, received or made by him during each calendar month, on or before the fifth day of the succeeding month, to the office of the Register General in London; if neither birth, marriage, or death, should happen in any one parish during the month, a blank return to be made by the clerk of such parish, that the Registry may be satisfied that the general return be complete, on a penalty. All the above certificates or returns to be made upon appropriate forms or stamps, to be sent by the

post free, to the General Registry Office, and the Register General to be allowed to correspond free with the parish clerks, in cases of obscure or improper returns, or on account of circumstances requiring explanation, or on neglect of return in due time, &c. &c.

“The monthly returns of each county may be printed separately, and may be ready for delivery early in the succeeding month; and the whole twelve-months return for the preceding year, properly arranged, and printed on a small folio page, to be ready for publishing in the month of January.

“The Bills of Mortality for the City of London, &c. to be published weekly, and annually, and delivered accordingly to the Company of Parish Clerks for distribution, as heretofore, (with the variation of the new arrangement only,) for the purpose of comparison with the former ones, and for the satisfaction of those, who having been used to them, may wish still to have them in that shape.

“It might be extremely useful, as well as important, upon many occasions, if a register, transcribed (from an authenticated parish copy) on vellum, for births, marriages, and deaths, were kept under the authority of government, where those, who chuse it, could add the security of such a register, at a small expence, to that of their parish, which is, in some instances, kept in an ignorant and slovenly way, and so carelessly preserved, as to be consulted with great difficulty and doubt; and where could such a record be so properly executed, or so safely preserved, as in such an office as is above described? Its character and importance would soon make its use very general, and pay well for its establishment; and an index of names make an easy reference to it through ages, as well as an occasional one to that of the parish, by which the authenticity of each would be confirmed. Such a register might be particularly useful to the descendants of those, who, from their religious dissent from the establishment of their country, may have but an uncertain record of births, marriages, &c. in their families, when, possibly, in some cases, after a course of years, neither register or even sect may remain. The frequent necessity of searching registers of this kind, its

comprehensive qualification, and the authority of such a one as is here proposed, will, in time, not only afford to the public a great convenience, but also by so adding to its funds, contribute to its own support; and there cannot be a doubt, but all those who think their history worth recording, will immediately accept the benefit thus offered. I have now only to add a most fervent wish, that the above may deserve your approbation. I am, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient and humble servant."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May 25.*

IN Miss Porden's "Veils," there are several imitations of contemporary Poets. The following passage is evidently a copy from one or two descriptions in Mr. Polwhele's "Local Attachment." There are few instances in which copies do not fall short of their originals: I think Miss Porden's very flat and spiritless.

"On lofty Stromboli the sky was bright
As when it sparkles with the Northern
light."

* * * *

"Here dwelt an aged peasant and his
wife,
Who calmly journey'd down the vale of
life,
Nor mourn'd departed youth. He, from
his birth,

Still fondly cherish'd his paternal earth.
Tho' near was many a fair and fertile
spot,

Tho' each explosion shook the trembling
cot;
And oft the scorin' dark, or fiery balls,
Pour like a hailstorm on the shatter'd
walls,

Or, in his little vineyard, and consume
The expected produce of the year to
come;

Yet here, his sires first drew the vital air,
And Memory made the humble dwelling
dear.

More sweet to him the bread his toils
command,
His hut of lava, and his barren strand,
Thou soft repose, or wealth's alluring
smiles,

Sicilia's flowery vales, or fortune's ewer-
raid fates." P. 205.

The passages which Miss P. seems to have had more particularly in view, are the following:

"Yes! Home still charms: and he, who
clad in fur,

His rapid rein-deer drives o'er plains
of snow,

Would rather to the same wild tracts
recur

That various life had mark'd with joy
or woe,

Than wander, where the spiey breezes
blow,

To kiss the hyacinths of Azza's hair—

Rather, than where luxuriant Sum-
mers glow,

To the white mosses of his hills repair,
And with his antler train the simple bas-
quet share."

* * * *

"E'en now, where rages red Vesuvia's
flame,

Scarce from the fluid rocks his off-
spring fly;

Tho' cities, strown around, of ancient
name,

The monuments of former vengeance,
And we have mark'd the indissoluble
tie

By which a myriad down the yawning
Descended East, as Etna fir'd the sky,

By which a myriad that escap'd the doom
Cling to the sulphur'd spot, and clasp
their comrade's tomb?"

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec. 9.*

IN a work recently published, en-
titled "An Account of the System of the Weather of the British Islands, discovered by Captain Mackenzie," a curious fact is stated, namely, that the average weather of each year, following up a progressive series, returns into itself in 54 years, forming a perfect cycle.

This has an air of originality; but as the Sage of old said, there is nothing new under the sun: to confirm which truism allow me to point out to you the following singular coincidence. Lord Bacon, in his essay "Of Vicissitude of Things," has the following remarks:

"There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years, the same kind and suit of years and weathers comes about again; as great frosts, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat, and the like; and they call it the prime: it is a thing I do rather mention, because, counting backwards, I have found some concurrence."

L. H.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

115. *Propaganda, being an Abstract of the Designs and Proceedings of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: with Extracts from the Annual Sermons. By a Member of the Society.* 8vo. pp. 192. Baldwin and Co.

THIS useful Compilation is well imagined, and ably executed, containing many curious original documents; a list of the Bishops who for much more than a Century have preached for the Society; and a general survey of their designs and proceedings. From the latter we shall give a concise account of its origin.

The British Colonies in North America were first settled by private persons, under Grants from the Crown. These persons were of different religious denominations; most of them dissenting from the Church of England, and of various opinions one among another; which diversity was augmented, by the conflux of other Europeans, of several nations and religious systems. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that people, so circumstanced, should not be earnest for any establishment of Religion, when so few agreed on any particular form. The first Planters, indeed, those of the British Nation especially, retained in those wild parts among savages and woods, some remembrance of their Religion and their Liberty: but their Children, who had not themselves seen what their Fathers had, were but weakly affected with what they might hear from their Parents; of the primitive Christian Worship and the Ordinances of the Gospel. Some whole Colonies came at length to live without celebrating any Public Worship of Almighty God, without the use of the Sacraments, without Teachers of any kind, and, in a literal sense of the phrase, *without God in the World.*

In this dark state of things, the Providence of God raised up several eminent persons, who became zealous to redress the evil. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Mr Boyle, Bishop Compton, Dr. Stanley, then Archdeacon of London, and Archbishop Tenison, laboured, in different ways, in this good work. Queen Mary was earnest in promoting it. Archbishop Tenison manifested great zeal. He so effectually represented the religious wants of the Colonies to his Majesty, that a Royal Charter was granted, and the Society erected: he

continued to assist it by his wise counsels, paid to it an annual bounty of Fifty Pounds, and bequeathed 1000*l.* towards the maintenance of the first Bishop that should be settled in America. The Society met under the Charter, for the first time, on the 27th of June 1701.

Under the same general head we have the following particulars.

State of the American Colonies.—Particular Objects of the Society's Care.—Choice and Direction of Labourers.—Chronological Table, from 1718 to 1818, of the Stations, Number and Stipends of the Missionaries and Schoolmasters.—List of the Society's Missionaries, Catechists, and Schoolmasters.—Success of the Society's Exertions.—Its present Labours and Prospects in America.—Designs of the Society with respect to India.

But the most valuable portion of the Volume consists of

Extracts from Sermons preached before the Society, arranged under the following heads.—The Views and Principles on which its Missions are undertaken. Obligations under which Christians lie to propagate the Gospel:—1. Obligations of a general nature. 2. Peculiar Obligations from our own Privileges. 3. Peculiar Obligations from the Advantages derived to us from Commerce and Intercourse with the Heathen. 4. Peculiar Obligations from the extending Opportunities for Exertion which Divine Providence opens before us.—The Means and Instruments to be employed:—1. Union and Co-operation of all Persons. 2. Employment of fit Instruments, and the Adoption of Right Means. 3. fervent Prayer.—The Motives and Encouragements to this Labour:—1. From the Divine Commands and Promises. 2. Compassion for the Condition of the Heathen. 3. The Concurrence of Providential Dispensations with the Declarations of Scripture.

To which is added, an Index of Authors and Extracts; and an Index to the Official Papers of the Society.

116. *Hints towards an Attempt to reduce the Poor Rate, or, at least to prevent its further increase.* 8vo. Rivingtons.

IT is no new idea that the multiplication of the human species has a tendency, by a possible superabundance, to press against the means of

forded by the Earth for the subsistence of Man. Under the influence of this alarm, several of the Nations of antiquity were particularly anxious, that the number of citizens in the state should never be unduly augmented; and although it be agreed on all hands, that if the ghastly spectre of Famine could be driven from the scene of human existence, the health and strength and felicity of a country are in the *ratio* of its populousness; yet of late years many most sagacious writers on political economy have thought appearances justified them in exerting their utmost skill to devise precautions for checking an excess of population. To this aim the profound, enlightened, and original labours of Mr. Malthus, in his well-known Work, were directed; and we recollect, that at the commencement of the present reign, a fanciful, though most entertaining writer,* with a pencil dipped in Utopian colours, portrayed, upon a principle of equality, an order of things in which the most refreshing prospects of an unclouded beatitude should be shed abroad on the earth; yet, in his concluding chapter, the magician breaks the wand that had enchanted us, and blows, as he himself despondingly confesses, his fairy-palace of felicity into thin air, by declaring that, under the system which he had delineated, "excessive population would ensue"—The Author of the little Work before us turns an eye to the threatening aspect of an excess of population in this country, and ascribes it partly to the facility afforded by the Poor Rates, and the provisions so profusely supplied by them, to early improvident marriages amongst the lower classes; and partly to other subordinate causes, amongst the principal of which is the saving of human life by the discovery of the art of Inoculation, which, as he judiciously observes,

"When viewed in its tendency to increase the Poor Rate, may so far, and in that limited view, be considered a *political evil*: but as it conduces to the preservation of human life to a very wide extent, it must always, on the broad principle of philanthropy, be accounted and cherished as one of the greatest

* See "Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence, 1761."

blessings conferred upon mankind." Page 3.

The Author of the Hints then goes on to state some of the vexatious consequences which have grown out of the establishment of our Poor Laws;—and they are the more vexatious because they were, most assuredly, designed in the purest mercy, and it was originally hoped and expected, would have borne far different fruit. Every other class in life is controuled by a principle of calculating discretion, looking onward to future means of support and provision, before the state of matrimony is entered into.

"But the lower orders have no difficulty or impediment of this sort whatever. On the contrary, they marry at their pleasure, frequently without a bed to sleep upon, or a home to go to, placing their whole dependence on parish aid; and the sooner they are married, and the more numerous their family becomes, the better they are provided for." Page 4.

The remedy, or rather the alleviation, of the evil growing out of this notorious fact, is then unfolded in the following words:

"What I have to propose is shortly and simply this;—that no person shall have any parochial relief until he attain the *age of thirty*, unless under very urgent necessity, to be examined into and certified under the hand of two magistrates:—and that from the age of 30 to 50, none shall have an allowance exceeding five shillings per week. . . . From the adoption of this or a somewhat similar plan, these consequences would follow, that the poor man, aware that he could have no *parish* allowance till thirty, would be more circumspect in his marriage; and it might possibly have the good effect also of keeping him from those idle habits and early life to which he is now addicted." Page 6.

The narrowness of our limits prevents us from drawing out, to the extent we could wish, our own thoughts on this speculation; but we would just beg permission to submit to this Author (whose purity of views, and goodness of intentions, are discernable in every page of his pamphlet) whether, in the language of Mr. Malthus, "by endeavouring to urge the duty of moral restraint upon the Poor, we may not increase the quantity of vice relating to the sex?" Essay on Pop.

vol. II. p. 351. The moral influence of marriages, as it acts upon the lower orders, has most certainly been disastrously cramped and diminished by the vicious enactments of our Poor Laws, as has been set forth with uncommon strength and beauty of language by Mr. Davison in his "*Considerations on the Poor Laws.*" Still, however, in spite of all these acknowledged drawbacks from the fulness of its beneficial operation, it must be conceded, we think, that of all civil institutions grafted on a Divine Law, the marriage tie is the most cogent in taming the audacity of the human passions, and in rendering the mild sway of virtuous habits triumphant over those thoughts and ways, which, but a little time ago, were beset by the rank weeds of libertinism, and ripe with wickedness. It therefore behoves the political œconomist, whose speculations have virtue for their basis, and moral happiness for their end, to act with extreme caution before he throws a stumbling block in the road to the matrimonial altar.— In the further progress of his Work the Author throws out some valuable considerations relating to subjects allied to the main purpose of his undertaking—such as, the *Overseers' Accounts—Parish Apprentices—Charitable Establishments, &c. &c.* And they are evidently the considerations of a man who has gone through a wide range of experience—who has lived long in the world, and observed it well. The style of his work is distinguished by great plainness and perspicuity—virtues which are a surer earnest of sincerity in the writer, and much more likely also to enforce conviction upon the reader than the sallies of an ambitious eloquence.—No name is given in the title-page of this pamphlet, but we learn, from the advertisements in the newspapers, that it comes from the pen of Sir William Elias Taunton, of Oxford.

117. *A Description of Greenland, by Hans Egede, who was a Missionary in that Country for twenty-five years. A new Edition, with an Historical Introduction, and a Life of the Author. Illustrated with a Map of Greenland, and numerous Engravings on Wood.* pp. 225.

VERY useful elucidations of the Philosophy which professes to bear

relation to man, are often obtained by perusing the history of barbarous nations. We call them useful, when they lead us to further knowledge of Providence or valuable arts. Nothing to us appears more disgusting than the filthy diet of savages and barbarians, yet it seems to be a provision of Providence to preserve their lives during periods of difficulty. It has been observed, that in great scarcity, they [the Greenlanders] can live upon pieces of old skins, upon reets [reeds, we presume] or sea weeds, and other such trash. It also appears that the senses themselves conform to this arrangement, distinction of odours not affecting them. They eat rotten and stinking flesh, and putrid urine the women use as a cosmetic: yet they cannot bear the smell of tobacco.

It has been thought singular that the inhabitants of the Lockoo islands should have no knowledge of war or fighting. Yet these barbarous Greenlanders quarrel only by taunting songs (p. 136.) They have very singular notions upon these subjects:

"It signifies nothing that a man beats his wife; but they do not like that a master should drub a servant maid; likewise they think it heinous, that a mother chastises her children; and if she falls foul of her maid, it is with them unpardonable, and such a woman gets an ill name." P. 146.

Of the uncommon effect of the imagination in pregnant women we have long been in the habits of hearing wonderful accounts. It appears that the women here seldom bear twins, but often monsters (p. 147.) One of these partook of the form both of a rein-deer and a seal. Yet, though Nature sometimes indulges these frolics, yet she never omits the instinctive knowledge necessary for the preservation of the offspring.

"They suckle their children till they are three or four years old, or more; because in their tender infancy they cannot digest the strong victuals that the rest must live upon." P. 148.

On this subject, the production of marks on children, and monstrous conceptions, there is room for more opinion than is likely to prove satisfactory. It appears evident, that an idea has the power of moulding a fœtus in utero, without being always
disturbed

disturbed by the original pattern of the species. It is from this power, through the imagination, that we find children so often to resemble parents. However obscure this may be in a physiological view, we conceive it to be a most important illustration of the probable operation of Divine Agency upon matter, both in creation and the conduct of particular Providence.

We shall conclude our remarks of this very curious and interesting book (which we heartily recommend to our Readers) with the following unusual practice in language. We mention this because it throws much light upon the presumed origin of the Greek in Valknaer, Scheidius, &c. from the simple vowels *au*, *uu*, *oo*, &c. with consonants intermixed, first singly, and then made copiously to vary the original meaning.

"There are not only verbs compounded with one, but sometimes with two, three, or more particles joined to the verb, when there is a longer sentence to be expressed; and for this reason, the words and particles undergo a great many changes and variations, inasmuch as they retain, but certain radical letters, the rest either being thrown away and quite lost, or else changed for others. As for instance, *Aulisariatorasarpok*, 'He made haste to go out a fishing.' Here three verbs are joined together in one. *Aulisarpok*, he fishes; *Pearloopok*, to go about something; and *Pinnesuar-pok*, to make haste." P. 176.

Egede was a learned Dane, born in 1686; he died in 1758. He was a man of enthusiasm and energy, directed by unbounded philanthropy. He does not make use of his account to narrate general incidents of universal occurrences, (the common fault of books of Travels) but closely confines himself to the manners and habits of the people.

118. *The Provincials, a Country Tale, dedicated to the intelligent Reader in Town and Country. In Two Volumes. By the Author of the "Ramsay Family." Veluti in Speculum. Bysh.*

WHEN an unprovided youth was once solicited to explain the motto of his Publication, he ingenuously replied "that delicacy forbade him to mention;" and we are rather in the same dilemma in introducing this

book to public attention. The Provincials are said to be written by a Lady, or rather, as Mr. Beresford, in his facetious "Miseries," phrases it, by "what they call a Lady;" an appellation susceptible of as many varieties as the corresponding one of Gentleman: of the general assertion there is unequivocal testimony in the Preface. The "*admirable*" of "sweet-scented Criticks" is an antiphrasis which the merit of this Work would have rendered fallacious, if it did not contain calumny, private letters, and a tendency to put a respectable sphere of society in a light, which would bring it before a different order of judgment, but for the colour and concealment, which affords a protection. There is, perhaps, a false kind of humanity: the experiments of certain anatomists on live toads have been condemned like the waton pelting of schoolboys; and in our "critical dissection" we must be remembered to have in view mutual self-preservation, not sporting with the sensations of an individual. We consider detraction of all kinds as criminal, nor less so because it looks like the innocent flower and conceals the serpent under it. "He who steals my reputation steals trash," blundered a confused picker before his Judge; but not so with people of character. Who does not see the home arrows of vulgar malignity and petty spirits breaking the young wing of nascent Merit, and insidiously shading the respectable eminence of Virtue. Lettered scandal is permanent and visible outrage. There is a stain to be discharged from the benevolent character of another object. We are sorry to see the respectable name of the writer of that touching and natural tale, the "Little Bijou," quoted in the title-page as a sanction; and we do not hesitate a moment to believe that Mr. Pratt never read it, and that his private opinion was merely the polite compliance of an acquaintance.

As we have committed our road for the species of personal misrepresentation not to be mistaken, and moral character of this Work, we must sully our pages with such quotations as follow:

"That apathy of disposition, that rendered the allurements of the gay, and

and the smile of Cyprian deities equally uninteresting, securing him the appellation of very good young man from the mammas, a polite beau from the misses, and from the gentlemen (I really blush to write it) a poor — h of a fellow, alike unworthy libations to Bacchus, as incapable of devotion to Venus."

We refrain from touching on some declaration of immoral propensities put into the mouths of young ladies; private letters; and criminality imputed to married ones.

The first pages contain only these few specimens of latent wit, delicate epithet, exemplary and feminine language:

"Vol. I. p. 7, 'leaning her huge carcass,' 'in' a crack.'—P. 10, 'beat the Devil's tattoo with his heels.'—P. 12, 'I'll be hanged if it is not devilish provoking.'—P. 13, 'I'll be hanged if.'—P. 14, 'Poverty-struck gentlewoman.'—P. 15, 'Madam Fatty,' 'precious fantague.'—P. 16, 'a ——— fine girl, but devilish stupid,' 'devilish fine animal.'—P. 17, 'deucedly lucky,' 'damnable so indeed,' 'smit you to a shaving,' 'why the wretch is an ideot.'—P. 56, 'fat beef and a platter of potatoes.'—P. 58, 'monkey, you man-monkey,' 'split me,' 'split my carcase,' 'sweet eighteen,' *passim*.—'Singe my whiskers,' 'if they don't like it they must lump it.'—P. 97, 'pray, my chicken, what is the cause of thy grinning?' 'my man of wax,' &c. &c.

Rather in the style of inscriptions on an alehouse window.

We pity the education of the writer, and that of the friend who corrected the work (*Vide Pref.*)

P. 14, 'plauged' for plagned; shreud, amusement, hurrey, bunnrage for badinage we suppose. P. 53, *ignus fatuus* often.

We would recommend the authoress, whoever she may be, to make atonement by *cutting* the society from which she has acquired "her keen wit, refined humour, and knowledge of mankind," (we quote Mr. Pratt's encomium from memory); and promise speedy improvement if she will resign the loose ideas of Congreve's and Farquhar's comedies, for the more respectable literature of the Fair Penitent, Spelling made Easy, Orthographical exercises, conjoined with the simplest diet and most innocent beverage.

119. Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered, an Heroic Poem, with Notes, and occasional Illustrations. Translated by the Rev. J. H. Hunt, M. A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 2 vols. 8vo.* Mawman, 1818.

OUR national Poetry has lately received a valuable addition from a translation of that divine Poem, the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso, by the Rev. J. H. Hunt, a writer till now a stranger to the publick, though few appear to be more deserving of notoriety and fame.

To translate a poem, a man must be himself a poet. Genius must meet genius; and in the present case, the translator, who seems to be a perfect master both of his own language, and that of his original, has done every thing that ought to be required of a translator; he has represented the Author's thoughts in his own style, and reflected the forms of the original in their own colours; and the result is, that he has enriched his native language with a work, which has long been greatly wanted, and than which there are few existing which will more delight the poetical reader. Our Readers, we are satisfied, will not fail to admire the ease, harmony, and spirit, of the following passage, which may serve as a specimen of the Work, from the 7th Canto:

"He vaults on Aquiline, th' unrival'd horse, [the course:
Nam'd from his matchless swiftness in
On Tagus banks was born the gen'rous
steed, [breed,
Where oft the mothers of the warrior
When Spring, the season of renew'd desire, [fire,
Fills ev'ry throbbing vein with Nature's
With open mouths the tepid breeze inhale, [gale;
And drink conception from the genial
Then quick'ning with the viewless seed, supply, [geny.
(Strange to relate!) th' unearthly prod
Saw ye where skims the said the wondrous horse, [course?
Nor leaves a trace behind him of his
Or to the right, the left, with nimble heels, [wheels?
In mazy rings of narrowest compass
Well might ye deem the matchless courser born [morn.
Of lightest gales that fan the wing of
Such was the steed the gallant Earl bestrode;
And onward to the combat, as he rode,
He

He rais'd his eyes to Heav'n, and thus
 address'd his God :
 'Thou, who in Teubintus' vale didst
 guide
 Unskilful arms to tame Goliath's pride,
 That he, the scourge of Israel's chosen
 bands, [hands;
 Fell dead, the victim of a stripling's
 Let now the great example be renew'd,
 And die, you Infidel, by me subdued ;
 Let feeble Age Pride's impious boasting
 quell, [fell.
 As once beneath a boy's weak arm it
 Thus pray'd the Earl ; th' entreaties
 of the just, [their trust,
 Whom Faith inspires, who build on God
 Wafted by Hope to Heaven's own mansions
 rise,
 As flame ascends by Nature to the skies,
 His prayers were weleom'd by th' All-
 seeing Mind, [sign'd
 Who to an Angel straight the task as-
 To guard the pious Chief, and safe from
 harms [arms.
 Protect him from the Pagan's impious
 The Son of Light, to whose high charge
 was giv'n [Heav'n,
 The care of Raymond by the Lord of
 When first, emerging to this world of
 strife, [Heav'n,
 He enter'd on the pilgrimage of life,
 Once more commission'd by his King's
 command, [Heav'n,
 To shield him with his tutelary hand,
 Ascends the lofty citadel, where lie
 The weapons of the armies of the sky.
 There stood the spear, whose point the
 serpent quell'd, [bell'd ;
 That first against th' Omnipotent re-
 There stood the arrows of immortal
 frame, [barbs are flame ;
 Whose wings are thunder, and whose
 And those which oft by mortals are de-
 scribed [ride,
 Through the moist Air's infected regions
 And Famine, Pestilence, and Death be-
 stow
 The dismal catalogue of human woe :
 And then the Trident, whose tremendous
 stroke [shock
 Appals frail mortals, when the sudden
 Tumbles proud Cities down, in ruin
 hur'd, [world.
 And rocks the deep foundations of the
 And there, on high, above the rest up-
 rais'd,
 A shield of ever-living diamond blaz'd ;
 Its spacious orb might ev'ry realm con-
 tain [main ;
 Between the Caspian and th' Atlantic
 This, pois'd by Strength divine, protec-
 tion brings
 To holy cities, and to righteous Kings :
 This now the Seraph grasp'd with potent
 hand, [stand."
 And close to Raymond took, unseen, his

120. *A Visit to Uncle William in Town ; or, A Description of the most Remarkable Buildings and Curiosities in the British Metropolis. Illustrated with 66 Copper-plate Engravings.* 12mo. pp. 120. Harris and Son.

A Work in which so much useful information is to be found in a small compass, and at a more reasonable expense, is seldom met with. To the numerous Country Cousins who visit their Relations in the Metropolis at this busy season of the year, it is an inestimable present. The Engravings are correct, and distinct; the Descriptions, though brief, satisfactory. We shall select only one short paragraph from the Introduction :

"London possesses greater architectural beauties, than foreigners are willing to allow: many of them indeed are concealed, except from the eye of inquisitive research; but it is indisputable that there is no city in the world, the inhabitants of which enjoy so many of the accommodations which architecture can afford, as those of London. Whatever may be urged by foreigners with a view to depreciate our public buildings, there are many recent erections to which none of their remarks will apply. The new Surgeons' Hall, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, is a striking exception to their general censure. The same may be said of the new Covent Garden Theatre, the Custom House, and other structures. It is expected that the contemplated national monuments will greatly increase the embellishments of the Metropolis, and the United Kingdoms."

121. *The History of Little Lucy ; or, The Birth Day Presents. Embellished with Engravings.* 24mo. pp. 78. Harris and Son.

THIS is another pleasing little Volume, from the genuine Successors of John Newbery, adapted to Readers of a more juvenile age, who will find very excellent amusement in an entertaining Story, adorned with pretty Pictures.

122. *The Wrongs of Man ; a Satire, with Notes.* By Howard Fish. 8vo. pp. 39. Sherwood and Co.

A PROPER poetical Appendix to the prosaic "Rights of Man."

123. *The Elements of Experimental Chemistry.* By William Henry, M.D. F.R.S. 8th Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 23. 1090. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THE lovers of Chemical Science will receive with pleasure this new and

and carefully corrected edition of a work which has so long and so extensively enjoyed the public favour, as not to require our commendation. Every page bears ample testimony to the learned Author's chemical knowledge; and the history of chemical discoveries has been continued to the latest period which the publication would admit.

124. *Proceedings in Parga and the Ionian Islands, with a series of Correspondence, and other justificatory Documents.* By Lieut. Col. de Bosset, C. B. Knight of the Guelphic Order, and Honorary Member of the Ionian Academy. 8vo. pp. 200. Longman.

THE contents of this small volume are at this moment of such peculiar interest that we hasten to recommend the perusal of them to our Readers, though from their recent appearance we cannot at present devote to them more than a brief and general notice. The Author, it would appear, has been a long time in the British service, and his merits have obtained for him several honourable marks of distinction. He is already known to the publick, by an able Essay on the ancient coins of Cephalonia and Ithaca; and we find his name mentioned with particular encomium in Dr. Holland's Travels in Greece. Among the official documents contained in the present work, there is abundant evidence that those commendations could not have been more worthily bestowed.

The main object of the Author is to lay before the publick a statement of his case, which is one of peculiar hardship, and singularly interesting in all its circumstances. His complaints are directed against the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, who commands in the Mediterrean. The statement itself, and the mode in which it is detailed, would alone be sufficient to attract general attention; but the new and important information which it develops, respecting our affairs in the Ionian Islands and Parga, with which Colonel de Bosset's case is intimately connected, recommends it most strongly to the immediate consideration of the public. Even to those Readers who, without occupying themselves with matters of law or politics, devote their leisure to the contemplation of foreign usages and

manners, this small tract will present a picture of society among the modern Greeks which cannot fail to be highly interesting. From those parts of the Work we shall select our present extracts, reserving for a future opportunity, our examination of it in a different point of view.

The following passages relate to the small State of Parga, which is about to be ceded to the Turks.

"Parga has always been considered as an integral dependency of the Ionian Islands, and as a military post of great importance to them, and in particular to Corfu, of which it is called the Ear and the Eye.

"By the industry of the people, and the fertilizing influence of the springs and rivulets, which water the soil in every part, the vicinity of Parga has become one of the most smiling and agreeable spots that can be seen. The inhabitants justly boast of the purity and salubrity of the water and air of their country. In the little valley formed by the undulating hills, are plantations of citrons, oranges, and especially cedrats, (*citrus decumana*) a fruit, which constitutes a considerable branch of commerce. The rest of this little country, with the exception of some fields and vineyards, is covered with olive trees, the monotonous aspect of which is varied by oaks, plane-trees, and cypresses, scattered over the land.

"The state of hostility which has always prevailed between the Parguinotes and the Turks, has rendered them brave, and has familiarized them to arms and dangers; they are temperate, and commonly attain an advanced age. The men are in general strong and robust, rather above the middle size; their costume is that of the Greek Islanders; it consists of an embroidered jacket, large breeches of blue cloth, and the head is covered with a red scull cap. They wear mustachios, and are generally armed with a musket, a pair of pistols, a dagger, and a sabre.

"The women of Parga are generally handsome; their dress is a jacket of cloth or silk, embroidered, or trimmed with gold, with a long plaited petticoat. The hair is intertwined with a double cord of red silk, and gracefully fastened up behind. When they appear in publick, they cover the head with a coloured handkerchief, which conceals the antique elegance of this coiffure.

"The foreign garrisons which have occupied Parga at different periods, have had little influence on the manners of the inhabitants.

inhabitants. They are attached to their ancient usages. Their mode of life is simple; their women are chaste, though they enjoy the greatest degree of social freedom.

"The wives and daughters of the principal inhabitants resort daily to procure water for domestic use, to a fountain (St. Trifon), about a mile from the town. They regard this exercise as a recreation, and it would be difficult to make them renounce so favourite a custom. Few sights can be more picturesque than these groupes of women among groves of olive, and orange trees, bearing vases of elegant forms on their heads."

125. *A Short View of the present State of the Eastern Townships in the Province of Lower Canada, bordering on the Line 45°, with Hints for their Improvement.* By the Hon. and Rev. Charles Stewart, D. D. Minister of St. Armand, Lower Canada, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Montreal, printed; London, reprinted, 8vo. (with a Map) pp. 20. Hatchard.

WE have always considered quarrels between England and America, as Family-Discords, from whence Injury alone results. Poor Britannia, in common with many parents, has numerous adult children, who, like other children at such an age, expect to dictate and domineer. The political misfortune is, that not emigrating to a country of different Government and habits, they do not feel the value of English liberty, and, of course, entertain no wish of returning to the parent state, because it has nothing to offer them which they have not already. But the first absurd and impolitick war!—they were children grown too big for flogging, and yet that was the measure prescribed.

But to croak no longer. Birkbeck's book is a fairy tale: the present a rational well-digested account worthy the perusal of the statesman. Being of decided opinion, that colonization alone can relieve an overstocked country, we are happy to find the Author observe, from Robertson, that every colonist is supposed to give employment to three or four at home. The Author judiciously too observes, that the proper persons, who alone find benefit by emigration, are labourers and husbandmen.

The parts of Canada, which our Author especially recommends to

settlers, is of more mild climate than any part of the province North of the River St. Lawrence; the soil is general very good and easy of cultivation: well watered, with many mill-streams; more suited Westward for raising wheat; and in the opposite direction particularly favourable to grazing. Large quantities of potatoes are raised, from which good whisky is distilled. There are several fine orchards, from which cider is made. Some hemp is grown, and considerable quantities of potash manufactured. Bog and mountain iron ore, and black-lead ore, have been found.

"The price of land in the townships for the purchase of an acre in fee-simple may be reckoned from two dollars to ten dollars, in buying a parcel of land, with some improvements on it, of 100 acres, or from that magnitude to 3 or 400 acres." P. 7.

The Author then suggests some necessary improvements.

"As soon as good roads, a court of judicature, and clergymen, and schoolmasters, are introduced, they will be as rich and fruitful a country as any part of his Majesty's dominions; and the inhabitants, as happy and prosperous a people, as any in the world." P. 19.

126. *The Reports of the Present State of the United Provinces of South America, drawn up by Messrs. Rodney and Graham, Commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres by the Government of North America, and laid before the Congress of the United States, with their accompanying Documents; occasional Notes by the Editor; and an Introductory Discourse, intended to present, with the Reports and Documents, a View of the present state of the Country, and of the progress of the Independents.* With a Map. 8vo. pp. 358. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

WE have often been astonished at the attempts of Parent States to govern Continental Colonies in the same manner as farmers do distant estates, by holding them in hand under bailiffs. It implies the grossest ignorance of human nature, viz. that men will passively continue to work, as journeymen when they are able to set up for selves. Yet such were the notions which Old Spain long in with regard to South America whole scheme of administrati

contrived with a view to bring money to the mother country, without the slightest regard to the welfare of the colonies. Now, though as Lord Thurlow observed of an insurrection in the Isle of Man, "it would be as storm in a chamber-pot," and it is certainly feasible by military and naval power to impose such tyranny upon small islands, and thus make the expence of keeping them exceed the profit, yet it is never eligible or even practicable in Continents. The population only proceeds to a certain amount for insurrection and independence to ensue in course, unless it be prevented by reciprocity of interest, between the parent and daughter state; or there be a great superiority of military character and civilization in the former, united with enormous garrisons; and these in the end, will teach the subjects till they arrive at equality.

When the French began to occupy Spain, it proved the signal-rocket for insurrection: and the North Americans accordingly sent Messrs. Rodney and Graham to examine the features, and sound the inclinations, of the young Revolutionary Lady, in order to ascertain the probability of effecting an union between her and Jonathan. Her fortune was unquestionable; and, barring a foolish suit in Chancery by Old Spain, at her own disposal. For our own parts, we are satisfied, that it is the interest of the Lady to continue single, because the difference of American and Spanish habits is so great, that the union would probably terminate in the dog and cat system and separation.

We have not room to do justice to this excellent work, which ought to be in the hands of every Minister and Senator: The Introductory Discourse is very masterly; and, though the obvious policy is, with respect to South America, to act as we do, with perfect neutrality, yet the policy of North America is too deep and subtle not to create alarm as to its ultimate consequences. We earnestly recommend to our Readers the serious perusal of the following important paragraph from p. 53.

"In the present condition of manufacturing industry in the United States, we can scarcely imagine that any privileges which can be conferred on them would materially increase the consump-

tion of their commodities in the territories of Buenos Ayres. They have few or no articles for exportation which suit the South American market; and a treaty would alter neither the nature of the demand, nor the nature of what they have to dispose of. But political regulations might very easily increase their carrying trade, so as to add greatly to their naval power, and at the same time enable them to supply themselves with South American produce more easily than they now can. For this purpose, all that would be necessary is, that they obtain from the Government of Buenos Ayres, in return for their proffered friendship, a diminution of the duties on exportation and importation in American vessels. Such a boon would probably be granted without much difficulty, and would give them the command of the carrying trade both from and to Europe. Their ships, after having carried the bulky produce of their own soil to European ports, might take in cargoes of manufactures, and transport them to the River Plate. Suppose similiar cargoes to arrive in British bottoms, the advantage which the Americans would have in paying a lower rate of duty, would enable them to undersell every competitor; so that even our own manufactures would be exported in their vessels. The freight, which the American merchant would thus earn, together with the European commodities which would be carried out, on speculation, by the persons who had an interest in the vessel, would supply funds for the purchase of a return cargo for home sale. The traders of the United States would thus be freed from the difficulty which they at present find in making up an assortment of articles to pay for the South American produce, which their country requires, but which it cannot purchase in sufficient quantities with its own manufactures, or with raw commodities of its own growth. With the increased ease of purchasing the produce, the demand for it would probably increase too; and the connexions between Buenos Ayres and the United States would become closer and closer from the rapid augmentation, which would thus take place in the amount of their commercial transactions. While such would be the effects of the favour shown to the flag of the United States in duties on importation, a similar preference in duties on exportation would enable them to be the carriers of South American produce to almost every country in Europe. Some nations might perhaps endeavour to counterbalance these advantages, by imposing

imposing taxes on importation in foreign bottoms. Such a regulation however could not be universally adopted, and, even where adopted, would not always be effectual. It may perhaps be thought, that the magnitude of the evil could never be very alarming, because the greater part of the exports from the River Plate are for the British market, and, of this proportion, we must, in consequence of our navigation laws, be the carriers: no such necessity exists. South American produce is not admitted into our ports in foreign vessels, nor from any country in Europe, except Spain; but by a late Treaty with the United States it may be imported from them in British vessels. Not satisfied with introducing this anomaly into our navigation laws, we give a direct bounty to encourage circuitous importation through a foreign country. For he who imports directly from Buenos Ayres is liable to the South Sea duty of two per cent. *ad valorem*, from which the merchant, who brings the same commodities home, through a port of the United States, is altogether exempt. If then the hides and tallow, which are intended for our market, can be exported from Buenos Ayres in American bottoms, at lower duties than in British, there is no doubt, but that they will be conveyed in the vessels, and deposited in the storehouses of that nation, whence they will be brought to us by ships of our own. In estimating the value of this branch of the carrying trade, we must not forget that the voyage from South America is very long, and the commodities which she furnishes are for the most part very bulky."—"These are advantages of first-rate importance, and may probably be obtained by the United States, at the easy price of being the first to propose a Treaty of Commerce with the Government of Buenos Ayres. Not only are the advantages valuable in themselves—they are of the very class which America is disposed to prize the most. Her great ambition is to lay a strong and broad foundation for a mighty naval power, which may enable her to divide with her parent the empire of the ocean. This is best done by whatever increases her commercial tonnage." P. 55.

There are also historical matters, relative to statisticks, in this useful and well-digested Work.

127. *A Commentary on the Treaties entered into between his Britannic Majesty, and his most Faithful Majesty, signed at London, the 30th of July*

1817; *between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, signed at Madrid, the 23d of September 1817; and between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague, the 11th of May, 1818; for the purpose of prohibiting their subjects from engaging in any illicit Traffick in Slaves.* By Gilbert Thorpe, Esq. LL. D. 8vo. pp. 60. Longman and Co.

WHEN the proposition for abolishing the Slave-Trade came before the publick in a serious form, it was never considered that the means of this country for effecting so desirable an object did not exceed a certain limit, unless we chose to risk the perilous hazard of universal war. Of the treatment of slaves by the South American Portuguese, Lieutenant Shilliber's Narrative, and other books, sagly convince us; but what Mr. Methuen's famous Treaty, the commerce of Portugal has been of the first moment to Great Britain. Government has therefore somewhat compromised the question of the Abolition; conceiving, and we think with justice, that universal war would not carry the point; only add to it the murder of numerous Europeans, and weaken our national resources, without essentially relieving the poor Africans. We know that the Slave-Trade is impolitic and abominable; but we also know, that the sale of prisoners of war is an ancient custom, and that if it did not exist, they would probably be put to the sword. The profit of the Slave-Trade is immense, says Dr. Thorpe, and of course the temptations to it not to be overcome. In short, the civilization of Africa seems to us the grand method of affecting a point, which force cannot alone command. We beg to express our highest respect for the principles which have instigated Dr. Thorpe to make this animated and well-written appeal: he will, no doubt, candidly construe our meaning, and do us the justice to believe that we most cordially join him in his excellent wishes, though we do not see, that the measure is practicable by the means already employed, or by any simply dependent upon force.

128. *The Days of Harold, a Metric Tale.* By John Benjamin Roper. 8vo. pp. 408. Newnes and Co.

WE can recommend Mr. Rogers's Poem, as possessing much merit, and frequently delineating important and interesting pictures of ancient manners; among these he has selected, in good taste, a famous account of our Richard Cœur de Lion attacking a castle; which, as possessing much curiosity, we extract; only, for the sake of room reducing the account to plain prose. See p. 47.

The castle was surrounded with wide and deep ditches, with banks high without. The only entrance was by a strait causeway, terminated by a drawbridge. Double chains were drawn over the gate, which was guarded by no fewer than fifty porters. Slings and mangonels were used in projecting missiles, by the besieged, and the favour duly returned by the enemy. Richard advanced on the causeway, preceded by ten serjeants, picked men, each carrying their pavaches (large shields, demi-cylindrical) to cover the royal person; filing off, on either side when they came to the gate.

"Himself as a giant
The chains in two hew."

His horse was then killed under him; but, on foot, he rushed forward into the castle, and began cutting down the Saracens. His men outside, thinking him taken, rushed forward in rage, and forced their passage. They found Richard fighting on the platform of the hall; and secured the conquest.

Our limits will not allow us to do justice to this poem; but we can truly say, that the whole is good, the ideas not common-place, the style full of spirit, the incidents numerous, and of good effect; many passages very fine; some of the very highest character.

129. *Illustrations of Affection, with other Poems.* By G. H. Toulmin. Longman and Co. 42mo. pp. 156.

WE have been pleased with the amiable Muse of Mr. Toulmin. He appears to be, not what an adult schoolboy writing verses is, but a man of soul, as a poet ought to be; and when he has more studied precision and ideas of effect, we think that he will successfully rival many of high name.

Every body has heard of the famous national song, the "God save the King" of Switzerland. We transcribe an imitation of it, as a favourable specimen of Mr. Toulmin's powers.—

The Swiss Song, (Rantz des Vaches) imitated.

"Oh! when shall I see, now distant from me,

The sweet blooming bowers
Of infancy's hours;

The scenes of my youth, affection, and truth,

Our snow-piled mountains,
The chrystalline fountains,

Our valleys of freedom, the pride of the earth!

Oh! when shall I be, Helvetia, with thee?—

The clime of my sires—the land of my birth.

"Dear objects of love, wherever I rove,
My father, my mother,

My sister, my brother—
And her lov'd so well, the young Isabelle,

Memory's fond treasures,
Of infantile pleasures,

In valleys of freedom, the pride of the earth!

Oh! when shall I be, Helvetia, with thee?—

The clime of my sires—the land of my birth."

We quote such songs with sincere pleasure. The noble sentiment and national glory dependent upon them are beyond calculation. Infinite have been the loyalty and bravery created by "God save the King," and Thomson's famous conclusion of the *Masque of Alfred*, "*Rule Britannia*;" and, in our opinion, the musick of both is sublime. We do not know the tune of the "Rantz des Vaches." The "Amour des pay" has never been, as we know, naturally explained. It is strongest in poorest countries; they are generally mountainous and picturesque. The impressions are therefore strong, and, as usual, the association of ideas with particular objects indelible. The habits of the inhabitants are simple and pastoral, and therefore natural and pleasing.

130. *The Mynstral of the Glen, and other Poems.* By Henry Stebbing, 8vo. pp. 137. Longman and Co.

IN Imitations of the Old Ballad the real charm is forgotten—the simplicity of the manner, and the depend-
ence

ence upon incident of a kind, equally simple, for the effect. The substitute metaphor and figure, but not falling in as a mode of expression, only in the way of simile. Poetry (says Du Bos) ought to read in prose as metaphorical nonsense.

Mr. Stebbing's effusions are those of an ingenious young man, very reputable to his talents. But we trust that Mr. Stebbing will not consider us as speaking with reference to him, when we say, that we believe it an error in education to make Poetry so much an object of pursuit. It has been observed of numerous pupils of the great public schools, that they can write Latin verses and nothing else: having no mind. Essay writing, founded upon reading, and ideas, is far more useful: and among men whose minds are so stored, poetry is merely a *Jeu d'esprit*. In short, properly speaking, the great Poets do not write in verse, because they will write poetry, but because they will adopt an eligible form of conveying the sentiments of a department of mind, purely poetical in structure. The modern plan is to study the setting, and then take such diamonds as can be found for the purpose; whereas the true plan is to have first the mine, and then complete the display. It is absurd to set up the banking-house first, and then collect the stock; but the Abbé du Bos properly notes, that a peculiar turn of mind is essential to poetry, and fit for nothing else, if it be intended for immortality.

131. *Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned or dead, 1819.* 8vo. pp. 93. Nichols and Son.

THIS Report presents a very valuable mass of important evidence concerning the best Methods of Restoring Suspended Animation; and the book ought to be in the hands of every Medical man in the kingdom. We, however, whose concern is literary, may continue to entertain the most sanguine hopes, that the exertions of this philanthropic Institution will ultimately lead to discoveries of inestimable value. It appears from p. 35, that Life has been restored after submersion for twenty minutes! We trust that Galvanism will finally prove a powerful aid in the necessary

about

practice; and we are of opinion, that the use of the super-oxygenized gases, as nitric oxide, may, by their known powers of excitement, be of superior utility to inflation with atmospheric air. It appears by the statement, that no less than Two Hundred and Fifty-eight Lives have been preserved during the last year: but we are far from thinking that experiments for the renovation of suspended existence have yet been made to the fullest extent; and we think that a high-road to fame might be thus presented to Medical skill, under the sanction of this excellent Institution.

132. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, on such parts of his "Arms" as relate to Corn and Wool; in which Restrictions on Importation, with their effects on Commerce and Agriculture, and the situation of the Labouring Classes, are considered.* By Phœnix. 8vo. pp. 47. Longman and Co.

THE unexpected results of the Peace seem to have placed Commerce and Agriculture in the situation of two victims, whose bowels are exposed for the purpose of deducing prognostications, which may suggest or assist salutary public measures. We, however, have no faith in such ethereal vanities; and much doubt the wisdom of attempting to direct circumstances, instead of being contented with following and improving them.

Restriction of importation of raw materials, which may be afterwards exported in the form of wrought goods, has never, so far as we know, been deemed an eligible measure. If a pound of Swedish iron, price sixpence, be introduced here, and again exported in a wrought form for two shillings, it is plain, that the remaining eighteen pence goes to repay British capital and industry. If therefore we prohibit the importation, in order to augment the price of our own iron, we are evidently dismissing numerous foreign customers, who contributed to the support of our population, and are enriching the home-capitalist, at the expence of our already suffering poor. Thus far such a mode of legislation would be partial and tyrannical. It would also cramp the manufactures; and prohibit time and industry from making us

ultimed

almost return; we do not see how the Legislature can, with even decency, be called upon to aid speculation or monopoly, or meddle with markets. The fatal necessity of its interference, on account of the revenue, often occasions serious mischief; and we think that we are clear in supposing, that were the importation of foreign wool restricted, the farmer might gain one shilling and the poor lose two. As foreign wool could not be imported unless it could be sold again with profit, which profit is an absolute addition to the national wealth as coming from abroad, not a home transfer, we think that such restriction would be nationally injurious; would be taxing the home consumer to make up the loss; and diminishing the grandest benefit of commerce, the conversion of simple time and industry into money. Even conceding the fact, which we do not, that English wool is thus depreciated in its sale price, we believe that the sum total of the loss is far below that of the profit gained by permitting the importation of the foreign wool. Of course, it would be only desiring the Legislature to take five shillings from the manufacturer to give one to the farmer. We see nothing else in such a measure but defalcation of the revenue, diminution of capital, and augmentation of pauperism, without the prospect therefore of ultimate benefit to the agriculturist.

We beg to profess the highest respect for the noble Lords Erskine and Sheffield; they confer honour on the Nation; but we do not think that they see the general cupidity, now prevalent, of making fortunes speedily, as tending to produce coalitions, in order to drive the Legislature into partial measures. We are well acquainted with the woollen manufacture; and we know it to be true that, according to our Author,

"Fine British wool made into cloth by itself, from its flimsy texture, roughness, and want of body, would not meet with a market any where." P. 17.

Persuade, if you please, the home consumer to use only cloth made of English wool, if you think that the farmer suffers, and you will not thus injure the poor; but do not attempt, by injudicious restrictions, to close our

access to the foreign market—to murder the trade by assassination.

Thus far our own opinions, as to the bearing of the question in a general view; but we never did understand, that an idea could justly be entertained of prohibiting importation of raw materials, unless there was a superfluity of the article at home. We should agree to the principle of impeding the introduction of coals for instance, as the French would of wines, but certainly nothing that our manufactures or poor could re-export with profit.

The pamphlet is well written; and founded, as all such books ought to be, upon a suitable collection of data. One we shall quote from p. 10.

"Every pound of wool imported from Spain (which is what our wool-growers complain of) costs in taxes there, in freight, insurance, and a small duty here, from fifteen pence to eighteen pence; and this must be much more than sufficient to protect our farmer in that article."

Indeed, the House of Commons admitted that no part of the agricultural distress was occasioned by the price of wool.

For our own parts, firmly believing that the private interests of the parties are always sufficient securities to the Nation in matters of trade, we fully agree in the wisdom of their motto, "Let us alone;" *Noli me tangere*; and we sincerely compassionate commerce on account of the numerous surgical operations with which its unfortunate person is menaced. But, while it can walk on its own legs, without rickety weakness, we shall never recommend the use of legislative irons. Excessive profits occasioned by the War are at the bottom of all this seditious restlessness. We know that 50 to 100 per cent. was, during the War, a common profit to the farmer. What the price of land and rents were during that period we also well know. The profits of the tradesman, in respect to foreign trade, were far inferior, as will appear from the following statement.

"From the great expenditure of British money, in different parts of Europe, in subsidies, and in maintaining troops, the rate of exchange was greatly against this country: in Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, frequently from 30 to 40 per cent. If the English merchant sent woollen goods

goods to these countries, which cost him here 100*l.* and sold them for 70*l.* or 75*l.* yet as with that 70*l.* or 75*l.* he could buy a bill upon London for 105*l.* or 110*l.* he realized a fair profit. The exchange, in fact, reduced the price of our manufactures, to the consumers of them, in those places, one third; and consequently enabled the manufacturer of them at home to give the farmer higher prices for his corn and his wool, in the same proportion. In the other parts of Europe it had the same effect to a certain extent. But with the Peace our foreign expenditure ceased, and the exchange became more equal." Pp. 14, 15.

In short, suppose Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a picture which would sell abroad for 500*l.* provided that he used foreign colours, and that such colours cost him 5*l.* would it be right to stop the return of 490*l.* in remuneration of his labour, an accession to the general stock of the nation, in order that an English colourman might obtain 10*l.* for colours, and the picture be only saleable at home? We merely state such a case, not that the fact exists of any such inferiority of manufacture.

We have gone to these lengths from the best motives; viz. to deprecate these battles between commerce and agriculture. The War was a famous dashing customer to both, a very expensive fellow, a true officer, most gallant and most luxurious; but he is now retired on half-pay to the country, with a grand cross of the Bath, and is grown stingy.

133. *The Commemoration of Handel, the Second Edition; and other Poems; to which is added, a Prospectus of a Translation of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, with Specimens.* By John Ring. 8vo. pp. 166.

WE have somewhere read or heard of a gentleman, who resided in a country village, and, during his walks, had his attention inevitably attracted by a kind of Will Wimple, whom he observed every day fishing on or about one part of a river. He left the country for the East Indies, returned in about twenty years; re-visited the village, and, to his singular surprise, saw his old acquaintance, still fishing on the same spot. With somewhat similar feelings we recognize this book. Twenty years ago we enjoyed, not ill-naturedly, Mr.

Ring's angry "*Stinkpot of Literature*," hurled against the Edinburgh Critics for a very trifling witicism concerning him; and, now, again, in 1819, we find him inveighing against the Monthly Reviewers. We speak not in censure. We know Mr. Ring; and we know some of his intimate friends, men of high celebrity in life; and we know that he is highly esteemed and respected. We wish, for his own sake, to see this irritability in print corrected.

The first Poem is the Commemoration of Handel; and we most cordially join in Mr. Ring's happy idea, "*Not many piles of monumental stone*. His memory claims, but numbers like his own.

Hence form'd the monarch his resolve, to raise
The noble shrine of everlasting praise."

We have heard the following anecdote of Handel, from a deceased gentleman, who well knew him. He invited a friend to dine with him, the ingenious, but needy Author* who compiled the words of *The Messiah*—an admirable selection. The room in which they sat was a back parlour, to which a closet with a window was annexed. Here was a harpsichord. Handel placed a pint of port before his friend: but retired frequently to the closet, exclaiming, "I have de thought," [thought]. It occurred so often that his friend was induced to peep through the key-hole. He saw Handel, lifting to his lips a glass of wine, evidently hoarded for its rich flavour, and then carefully uncorking the bottle. The Author's remuneration for the words of *The Messiah* was, if we recollect rightly, one guinea. Handel was a German, and epicurism is there national. The Foundling Hospital received from this Jupiter of the musical gods an organ, and a benefaction of 10,390*l.*; and the profit arising to various charities from the performance of his *Messiah*, since its publication to the present, is probably little less than 100,000*l.* Its services to the cause of Piety in the way of impression cannot be inferior. *The Messiah* is our continued *Schechinah*—one unceasing "blaze of Glory."

We shall not quote more from Mr. Ring's Work, as in fact it is only an

* We communicated the *Stinkpot* to my friend.—Rev.

trier, to prepare the way for
 tion of Virgil, partly origi-
 partly altered from Dryden
 on which Mr. Ring solicited
 op. We are happy to see that
 respectably patronized; and,
 persuaded that no English
 can transmute the majesty of
 six Hexameters to them-
 d that every translation in
 page must only consist of
 of the *Eneid*, not of the
 Virgil, yet we heartily join
 inion of the Bishop of St.
 hat the Work is eminent for
 ness of expression, well-
 versification, and correct
 and of Mr. Maurice, that
 rification is uncommonly
 are by this statement that the

harmonious; and the sense of the ori-
 ginal closely adhered to, without the
 version being too literal and servile." p. 107.—We should add, that the
 Latin verses of Mr. Ring are elegant,
 and shew his classical endowments.

134. *General View of the Public Fund-
 ed Debt of Great Britain, as it stood
 on the 5th of January 1819. Litho-
 graphed by Charles M. Willich.*

WE notice this Broad Sheet on two
 accounts; first, as we believe, it is
 the first application of the Art of Li-
 thography to large tables of figures;
 and secondly, as Mr. Willich's ar-
 rangement of the Funded Debt is new
 and perspicuous.

Total Charge for the Debt of Great Britain and Ire- } 5th January, 1819, was	£29,934,294 12 6
aid	15,815,003 14 10½
	<hr/> £45,749,298 7 4½

Recapitulation:

loaned, and due to the Public Creditor.....	£791,867,318 12 8½
the Names of the Com- } ra for the Reduction of } onal Debt	103,449,672 13 0
elled by Redemption of } x.....	25,502,098 1 0
ferred for Life Annuities }	4,895,748 0 0
	<hr/> 133,848,911 16 9
elled and Funds thereof } with New Loans	255,790,138 5 2½
	<hr/> 389,639,050 1 11½
ation of Debt.....	389,639,050 1 11½
o Debt as originally funded.....	£1,181,504,264 0 7½

I be glad to see a new edition of this Statement, with the very
 Alterations occasioned by the new Budget.

*biological and Medical Re-
 into the Causes, Symptoms,
 tment of Gravel. By F. Ma-
 M. D. of Paris, &c. &c. &c.
 id by a Member of the Royal
 f Surgeons. 2vo. pp. 103.
 and Co.*

reach have got a happy
 hibiting medical works, di-
 clinical forms, and highly
 to all classes of persons.
 admirable specimen.—It
 high living, which implies
 d, and other matters con-
 ste, has in sedentary per-
 dency to produce this dis-

of the muscular organs, azote becomes
 abundant in the system, from those or-
 gans not appropriating to themselves
 the nutritive matter, and is directed to
 the kidneys, the principal emunctory of
 azote; it is there transformed into uric
 acid, and tends to the production of
 gravel." P. 25. "The great caution-
 ary process is for all persons who use
 animal food largely, to drink a consider-
 able portion of watery (not vinous) li-
 quids. It seems that animal food dimi-
 nishes the action of the kidneys, and
 the quantity of urine, while at the same
 time, it increases the proportion of uric
 acid. A vegetable diet is a strong pre-
 ventive." Pp. 28, 29.

We think this tract, and that of
 Mr. Johnson's on Gout, invaluable ac-
 quisitions to all persons subject to
 either of the diseases in question.

kind of food be taken in con-
 sistency without much action

136. *An Essay upon the Source of Positive Pleasure.* By J. W. Polidori, M. D. 8vo. pp. 54.

137. *Ximenes, the Wreath; and other Poems.* By the same Author. pp. 169. 8vo. Longman and Co.

IT is very well observed by Stewart, in his Philosophy of the Human Mind, that general consent has long ceased to attempt the definition of various properties, because they are, in fact, elementary. Pain is known to be no more than a perception given to the creature to induce it to ward off evil, which might be injurious to its existence, nor pleasure any other than a positive stimulus to prevent negligence of self-preservation by making life agreeable. These are simple qualities, various, according to the organ to which they are attached; and therefore we are not to be surprized, that Dr. Polidori finds the definitions of Pleasure so very unsatisfactory. His leading argument is, in the main, that pleasure is much heightened by the imagination; by which he does not mean the simple truism, but that there are numerous pleasures which have no existence in nature, but through the imagination. Differing as we do, from him by believing, that every pleasure has its source in the elementary property attached to the organ, by which such pleasure is rendered perceptible, it is impossible not to allow that Dr. Polidori has given us the opinions of Locke, Burke, and various great writers. There is much depth in the following passage, p. 25.

Pleasure is never present except when the imagination acts. If we seek present pleasure, we take to the bottle or opium, [we do not think there is present pleasure in taking physic] to dancing, or yield to enthusiasms, the mere ravings of folly; all of which have but one action upon the mind—that of banishing reason, and letting the pictures of the imagination pass rapidly before us.

Dr. P. then proceeds with infinite patience to sift all the pleasures through his sieve, and enumerates the various abstract pleasures arising from Novel-reading, &c. &c. and ends with, "The Pleasure of Ministers!" which he says is getting rich. We do not like to see philosophical books enumbered with railing. We

think that no part of the History of England, will be appreciated by posterity more than that under the present Administration; for it will not be easy to raise the national power and glory to a greater elevation at any period.

Dr. Polidori's Poems are written mostly in the dramatick style. Ximenes is the best; and the Author often improves upon common known passages. Thus, speaking of the Christians in the Holy Land, he uses St. Paul's figure:

"Do they yet keep their souls
In faith's well-burnish'd armour," P. 42.

And again, the lines in Douglas,

"And Heaven then granted what my
Sire demand,"

This Dr. Polidori emends thus:

"Has Heaven then granted what my
Soul desired?"

And he very judiciously makes it the exclamation of a female, chaste deep in the mire of love, if we may so denominate that kind of it, which runs people into scrapes and troubles.

Upon the whole, we think Dr. Polidori to be a writer of strong mind and powerful talents; but delighting in play, more than work; therefore not doing justice to his real pretensions.

138. *Principles and Practices of pretended Reformers in Church and State.* By Arthur H. Kenney, D. D. Dean of Achenry, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 432. Rivington and Co.

WE have often had occasion to remark the exceeding arrogance of persons peculiarly valuing themselves upon a more zealous profession of religion than their neighbours. In the minds of those persons, an interest taken in the contents of the Holy Bible conveys a patent of nobility; and this they exhibit by the most supercilious treatment of their betters and equals, who are all, as they pretend, immersed in sin. We have known some of them, with the most imperious dogmatism, elevate Rome; and the only consolation the end such persons find but in those of their own. As to ourselves, we are directed by the Bible being converted into *Er's Arithmetick*, and made a matter of te

Author of *Bertram* has represented the misery of a private life, by Calvinising the Divine attributes of God, and introducing a large, domineering and off-the-Holy Inquisition. Scion delights to exhibit the God in the grand discovery mind, places these wretchednesses among the of roll away in Debating Societies; fortunately, knowledge of is, in a general view, rare out, of those persons would increase. But were their conduct confined to dupe of intellect might be only warning to it Dean Kenney here shows, which now made, and has become, an hypocritical cloak of traitors. His book is mere declamation. It is a series of Historical Extracts, displayed, and brought Calvin, as "The founder of," through Hugh Peters, all stalking in procession, king's ghosts in Macbeth, holding a look-the last. The addresses of of persons, both civil and are, however, made to do not possess mind; and none of the meaning of the of Greek. Their knowledge not extend beyond the implications purposely placed on. They cannot, like gentleligate a subject. Therefore, part of society, respectable of people, we cordially re- the worthy Dean's elaborate work. We speak not principles. We consider of property, and the happy private life, to be deeply in this question; nor can we in affairs of the kingdom of in properly be placed in persons who attend solely, in angels, to sedition, and set the Christian duty of to authority. At least rain, that treason is not we are equally certain, that ruin would attend the insane advocates. Dr. id; that patriotism was the of a scoundrel, and we good authority that some

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of these popular gentlemen are men who have been actually piffoned or driven out of society for peculiar abominations. The party is composed of the forces of character, swimming down the stream with their very clever-titled demagogue, and crying, "See, brother, how we pippins swim." But let us give them some sound advice in a charitable form. There never was a time when more efforts were made for the good of the people than there are at present, or less occasion to complain of rank or station, or any country more free than England, or which contains a larger portion of rogues, or finds better provision for them. They therefore fare well in it, and much better than they would, if their designs were executed. The military would then take the gains to themselves. At least, from impatience of anarchy, this has always been the case in preceding times, and, we presume, would happen again. Of one thing, however, we are certain, if they asspersed the military in the manner they do, the most sacred and honourable persons (as the Dean knows they do), there would not then be that law which now protects them from the horse-whip. The very constitution, therefore, which they wish to overthrow, is the sole preservative of their persons from assault, and of their means of exercising their calumnious vocation. They ought therefore to "let well alone."

139. *A Series of Letters on the Circulating Medium of the British Isles; addressed to the Editor of the Royal Cornwall Gazette, and originally published in the Numbers of that Paper for November 28—December 12—and December 19, 1818: wherein is laid before the Public a Plan for a General Reformation of the present vicious System of the Currency on a principle that, with entire deference to its destination, the Writer hopes will appear, on consideration, at once safe, simple, and efficacious.* Bro. pp. 47. Printed at Truro: for F. Shoberl.

The substance of these Letters having been already given in some of our late Numbers, it remains only to say that they have been so favourably received by many intelligent persons, that the Writer has been induced to revise them, and publish them in a separate

a separate and more commodious form.

Two "Supplementary Letters" have since been published by the same author, "wherein certain objections, to which the Counters, as proposed in the former Letters, were open, are entirely removed, and no temptation in any possible fluctuation of the relative value of the precious metals is left to the Melter or Exporter on the one hand, or to the Coiner on the other, excepting by imitations in less pure metals, for the detection of which an easy method is suggested. Containing, also, some observations on the General Principles of Currency—the Bank of England—the Restriction Act—and on the before-suggested Establishment in London of a State Bullion Bank, and of Branch State Bullion Banks in the Provinces."

140. *A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, &c. &c. late Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, appointed to consider of the State of the Bank of England, with reference to the Expediency of the Resumption of Cash Payments at the Period fixed by Law.* By Samuel Turner, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo. pp. 88. Asperne.

AN excellent pamphlet, by an Ex-Director of the Bank; well worthy the attention of the Legislature and the Publick in general.

141. *Practical Observations on the Medical Powers of the most celebrated Mineral Waters, and of the various modes of Bathing, intended for the use of Invalids.* By Patrick Mackenzie, M. D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 151. Burgess and Hill.

WE have examined this little Work with much care by the tests of our experience, and may safely call it a compilation of much utility. The information is generally selected from the best writers on the subject, especially Saunders, Currie, and Buchan, and from much valuable matter that has been loosely diffused. It is professedly simplified for the intuition of those who are in the habit of visiting watering-places, and deserves a place on the shelf of every matron of fortune in the country.

142. *Remarks on the Treatment of some of the most prevalent varieties of Inflammation*

of the Eye, with Cases. By Thomas Whateley, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 8vo. pp. 37. Callow.

MR. WHATELEY has written an useful book on Ophthalmics in their first stages. He advises general bleeding, conjoined with local warm fomentations, and calomel purgatives: he entirely deprecates the employment of irritant and astringent applications, as mercurial ointment, solution of ceruse, and of opium. His theory is well defended by numerous cases. In the relaxed state of inflammation, he admits the utility of slightly astringent collyrea; and we must confess that we have seen instances where the use of irritant means seemed inevitable, but a limitation of the practice merits our entire approbation. We wish to suggest a mode of counteracting inflammation, which has been very undeservedly neglected,—the practice of Setons in the temporal muscle. It was formerly discovered by the celebrated Dr. Jenner; and in his experience, and that of many medical friends conversant with it, it proved eminently successful. The cicatrix left, which is the apparent objection, with proper subjection of the granulating surface, is scarcely perceptible.

143. *Strictures on a Pamphlet, entitled "Reflections, containing the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden with a view to accommodate Religious Differences." By the Rev. S. Wix, A. M. F. R. A. S."* By the Rev. H. C. O'Donnoghue, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, &c. &c.

"RELIGIOUS feuds," says Gibbon, "are implacable;" at least we are certain, that nothing but a common interest can unite them. Mr. O'Donnoghue charges Mr. Wix with softening Popery, and censuring Protestantism occasionally, in order to effect his design. To bring mankind to uniform sentiment on religious subjects, always reminds us of Charles V. and the old story of the watches. For our parts, we acquit Mr. Wix of any thing like a direktion of principle, and evil intention. Mr. O'Donnoghue, who writes powerfully, need not be alarmed. The Catholics will unite with no religionists of any opposite persuasion.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ances, May 21.—The examina-

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship
 was on Wednesday se'night. The
 ones were, Mr. Skinner, of Jesus;
 dgon, of Trinity; Mr. Attwood,
 endergast, and Mr. Alt, of Pein-
 Hall. They all acquitted them-
 a manner highly creditable, and
 the approbation of the several
 examiners; viz. Dr. Lloyd, the
 professor; Mr. Lee, the Arabic
 or; Mr. Leeson, and Mr. Ward.
 successful candidate was Mr. Alt,
 s unanimously elected on Monday

as, May 29.—On Thursday the
 compositions were adjudged to the
 Gentlemen:—

Chancellor's Three Prizes. *Eng-
 lish*—"The characteristic Differences
 and Latin Poetry."—S. Rickards,
 llow of Oriel college.

Essay—"Quænam fuerint præci-
 dans, quod Roma de Carthagine
 iavit?"—Alexander Macdonnell,
 alent of Christ Church.

Verses—"Syracusæ."—Hon. Ed-
 S. Sauley, gentleman commoner
 t Church.

JOHN NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—*English*
 "The Iphigenia of Timanthes."—
 John Urquhart, fellow of New col-

early ready for Publication:

ns preached before the University
 rd. Their subjects are the Three
 ; the Trinity; and the Divinity of
 By the Rev. Dr. NARES.

istorical and Critical enquiry into
 rpretation of the Hebrew Scrip-
 ith remarks on Mr. Bellamy's new
 ion. By JOHN WILLIAM WRIT-
 M. A. Fellow of St. John's Collage,
 lge, 8vo.

urses and Dissertations, by the
 . BOOKER, vicar of Dudley. The
 of the publication are intended to
 ed towards re-building the author's
 church, now almost completed.

r edition of Sermons consolatory
 ns of Friends.

reek of the Polyglott Grammar
 anguages), by the Rev. F. NOLAN.
 ns for Churches and Chapels of
 dimensions and styles, consisting
 s, Elevations, and Sections, with
 s; also some Designs for Altars,
 and Steeple. By W. F. POCOCK,
 s.

History and Antiquities of the Pa-
 Edmonton, co. Middlesex, with a
 Map of the Parish, and many
 engravings and Wood-cuts. By
 e ROBINSON, F. S. A. Author of

the History and Antiquities of Tottenham,
 Middlesex.

An Abridgment of Blackstone's Com-
 mentaries, by the late J. GIBSON.

Part XIV. of ASPIN'S Systematic Ana-
 lysis of Universal History.

Letters on the events which have passed
 in France since the Revolution in 1815.
 By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. 8vo.

Some Account of the Life of Lady Rus-
 sell, by the Editor of Mad. du Deffand's
 Letters; with Letters from Lady Russell
 to her Husband, Lord Russell, &c. &c.

A Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of
 Scotland, through Perthshire, Argyleshire,
 and Invernesshire, in the Autumn of 1816;
 with an Account of the Caledonian Canal,
 8vo.

Geometrical Problems, deducible from
 the first six books of Euclid's Elements,
 arranged and solved. With an Appendix,
 containing the Elements of Plane Trigono-
 metry. For the use of the younger Stu-
 dents. By the Rev. M. BLAND, B. D. Fel-
 low of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Elements of Greek Prosody and Metre,
 compiled from the Treatises of Hephæ-
 stion, Herman, and Porson. By THOMAS
 WEALE. 8vo.

A Translation of Chaussier's Work on
 Counter-poisons, pointing out the most
 effectual Remedies in cases of Poi-
 soning. By J. MURRAY.

The Siege of Carthage, a new and not
 condemned Historical Tragedy, in five
 acts; to which is affixed an interesting
 appeal to the Publick, and other matter
 connected with the Theatres Royal, London.
 By WILLIAM FITZGERALD, JUNO.

Narrative of the loss of the Honourable
 East India Company's Ship Cabalva,
 which was wrecked, on the morning of
 July 7, 1818, upon the Cargados Garra-
 gos Reef, in the Indian Ocean. By C. W.
 FRANCEN, Sixth Officer; to whom the
 Court of Directors of the East India Com-
 pany presented fifty guineas, and a sex-
 tant, with the Company's arms and a
 suitable inscription, for his meritorious
 conduct in proceeding from the Cargados
 Reef to the Mauritius in an open boat; to
 the speedy arrival of which at that place,
 the early relief and preservation of the
 crew of the late ship Cabalva may mainly
 be attributed.

The Duty and Rewards of Industry,
 considered in Select Discourses of the Rev.
 ISAAC BARNOW, D. D. formerly Master of
 Trinity College, Cambridge.

Preparing for Publication:

A Series of Letters addressed to a Friend
 upon the subject of the Roman Catholic
 Claims; considering them as connected
 with the Revolution of 1688, and the Treat-

and

and Toleration then established. By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY, of Leicester.

A Chronological History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, from the compounded Text of the Four Holy Evangelists. By the Rev. R. WARREN.

Bibliotheca Heraldica.—The direct tendency of the proposed publication will be to illustrate the Literary History of British Heraldry, from the earliest period to the present time, with an explanatory Index, alphabetically arranged. It is intended to form a Chronological Catalogue of all works that have been printed on the Heraldry, Genealogy, Nobility, Knighthood, Precedence, and Ceremonies of Great Britain.

An improved edition, 4to, of the History of Richmond, in the County of York. By C. CLARKSON, F. S. A.

The Life of Sir Christopher Wren, knit with a Portrait from an original Picture.

In answer to enquiries when Mr. Dyer's "Privileges of the University of Cambridge" would be ready, we have to state, that although a considerable portion of it is printed, it will not yet be published. In his original proposals, he announced the work as containing a Chronological Table of all the Charters (from the MSS. of the celebrated Mr. Hare), with a Series of the principal Charters themselves, comprehending the statutes of Elizabeth, and other public instruments relating to the University, and intended to serve as Fasti, or an authentic Summary of Annals. To these (being in Latin) the Editor was to adapt a Latin Preface, and to subjoin an English Dissertation. Emendations also to Mr. Dyer's History of Cambridge, with additional Biography, and a Plan for Improvements in the Buildings and Grounds about Cambridge, as formed by Mr. G. Ashby (a well-known Cambridge antiquary), formerly President of St. John's, were to be comprehended in his volumes. This latter portion of the Work Mr. Dyer has extended so far beyond his original design, and has entered on such a variety of subjects, as sufficiently to account for his delay in publishing. The work will make 2 vols. 8vo. as large again as he first intended.

Boccaccio *IL DECAMERONE.*—This celebrated edition, printed by Valdarfer in 1471, so celebrated in the annals of Literature (see Mr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, vol. III. pp. 63 to 65) was again sold by Mr. Evans, at his house in Pall Mall, on June 17th, the Anniversary of its former sale in 1812 (see vol. 82, part II. pp. 3, 104, 115). Although the extraordinary sum, for which this work was sold at the Roxburgh sale, acquired general publicity in all the Literary journals of Europe, still every endeavour to

procure another copy has proved fruitless. At the sale of the Roxburgh Library in 1812, it was purchased by the present duke of Marlborough, at the very large sum of 2260*l.*, on which occasion Earl Spencer was the last antagonist in the bidding. At the present sale of the Duke of Marlborough's library, it was purchased by Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, of Paternoster-row, for 875 guineas (91*l.* 15*s.*) The room was crowded to an excess, and almost every distinguished Book-collector was present; particularly the members of the Roxburgh club. Notwithstanding this unexpected result of the sale of the Valdarfer Boccaccio, the Noble President of the Roxburgh Club, surrounded by three-fourths of the members of the same, assembled as usual at the Clarendon Hall, in Albemarle-street, and enjoyed their Anniversary festival with as much cheer and satisfaction as heretofore. The usual toasts were given, with which our Readers are already acquainted; but the most material feature which distinguished the banquet was, the voting a mural tablet to the memory of William Caxton, the first English Printer, to be placed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, where it appears that the bones of our first venerable Typographer rest. The Churchwardens have, on this occasion, much to their honour, withheld their demand of the usual fees.

PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.—The Baron de Sao Lourenço, principal Treasurer of the Royal Treasury at Brazil, Knight Commander of the Orders of Christ and of the Conception, and one of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, has completed a translation of Pope's Essay on Man, into Portuguese verse, confining his version to exactly the same number of lines as the original. To the Text he has added various comments, historical, critical, and explanatory, enlivened by extracts from the works of many of the best Writers—the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English languages. The whole work will shortly be published in this country by a Literary Society, and will form three volumes in quarto, printed in a handsome form, and embellished by a portrait of the Author (from an original painting by Jervas, never before engraved), as well as of the Translator. An eminent artist has also been employed to make four drawings, on a large scale, illustrative of each canto of the Poem; these will be engraved in the first style of line-engraving. The avowed object of the Work is to encourage a taste for Literature and the Fine Arts in the Portuguese dominions, and has the immediate sanction of the King of Portugal and Brazil, to whom it is expressly dedicated by permission.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

ANCIENT CITY DISCOVERED.

In the year 1778 excavations were made, by order of the French Government, in a small hill of Chatelet in Champagne, the site of a Roman town destroyed in the wars of Attila, but preserved in part being covered with earth. Many of curious articles there found are preserved in Paris in the house of Abbé Terrier, a veteran of fourscore, who is occupied in getting engravings from them for sale and circulation. An official report by Grignian presents some interesting details respecting this excavation. The remains of about 90 houses, eight small pits or subterraneous chapels, with a number of cellars, cisterns and wells, were uncovered. The streets, which were regularly paved, and quite straight, were from 15 to 20 feet in width; the pavement, where the stones were uneven, cemented with river pebbles, or gravel. The houses were oblong, and were built on a bed of stones bound together with lime. Only the better houses had chimneys, which were all nearly of one form, and only 7 feet by 8; others 9 by 15: descent to them was by stone stairs, and the light was admitted by two openings. The cisterns were in diameter from 8 feet; in depth 15 to 18. Some circular openings, resembling wells, but properly drains (as there are no springs in the hill), were found; in none of which water found, except one; the deepest 66 feet. Many fragments of beautiful pottery were found in them, thrown in, as supposed, by the slaves, to conceal their awkwardness from their masters. Ear-pipes made of wood, some of them lined with iron, were found; also medals, remains of statues, goblets, spoons of various shapes—some oval, others circular, lamps, rings, pins, amulets, weight-scales, surgical instruments, locks and keys.—The keys were some of copper, some of iron, the smaller on rings, and many very like those now in use. Wheels, plates, dishes, knives, and scissors, were likewise found; also many pieces of iron which had escaped decay by being covered with hard lime; likewise pieces of wood, and styli for writing on wax tables, some 3 to 4 inches in length. Many necklaces of glass were collected, and of which ability which showed that the manufacture was by no means in a state of infancy.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.

M. Rienwardt, Director of the Affairs relative to Agriculture, Arts, and Sciences, lately in the Government of Preang, having witnessed a violent eruption of the volcano of Parícutin, and in a letter dated Batavia, 9, 1818, has communicated many im-

portant particulars respecting it. The first effects were perceived on the 21st of Oct. between ten and eleven P. M. when the mountain, amidst violent shocks, which were felt at Trogon, began to throw up from the summit red hot stones in immense quantities and a great mass of lava. Happily the wind blowing from the South-west, carried all these inflamed bodies towards the uninhabited mountains, and the inhabited districts were spared. The eruption lasted till noon of the 24th. Besides the principal crater at the summit of the mountain, its sides at different heights also emitted fire and smoke for several days after the eruption. On the 28th of October M. Rienwardt attempted to ascend the mountain, which was very troublesome and dangerous, on account of its height and steepness, and the heaps of loose and sharp stones, as well as the heat of the ground, and the rolling down of stones from the summit. It became more difficult as they ascended higher. M. Rienwardt had left Trogon at day-break, and nearly reached the summit at two o'clock in the afternoon. The barometer stood then at 25.35 English inches, and the thermometer at 75° of Fahrenheit. He now hoped, with another effort, to reach the spot where the eruption took place; but was obliged to desist, and to leave this dangerous place, by the coming loose of a large mass of the upper heap of stones. The Goening-Goenloer is part of a chain of mountains, almost all situated in a direction North-east to South-west. The mountain of Agon to the N.E. is nearly of the same height as the Volcano, which is near 3,100 English feet above Trogon, and 5,200 English feet above the level of the sea.

ELECTRICITY OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Dr. Hartmann, of Frankfort, on the Oder, has published in a German Medical Journal a statement, according to which he is able to produce at pleasure an efflux of electric matter from his body towards other persons. We hear the crackling, see the sparks, and feel the electric shock. He has now acquired this faculty to so high a degree, that it depends solely on his own pleasure to make an electric spark issue from his fingers, or to draw it from any other part of his body. Thus in this electrical man, the will has an influence on the development of the electricity, which had not hitherto been observed, except in the electrical eel.

IRISH DIAMOND.—An exceedingly fine specimen of diamond crystallized has been found in the sand of a small stream in the North of Ireland. It is of the species called by lapidaries the yellow diamond, of extreme beauty, and remarkable size.

AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER.*Now exhibiting at Spring Gardens.*

The inventor of this extraordinary piece of mechanism, was Wolfgang de Kempelen, a Hungarian gentleman, and counsellor to the Royal Chamber of the domains of the Emperor in Hungary. Being at Vienna in the year 1769, he offered to the Empress Maria Theresa, to construct a piece of mechanism more unaccountable than any she had previously witnessed; and, accordingly, within six months, the Automaton Chess Player was presented at Court, where its extraordinary powers, excited the liveliest astonishment. M. de Kempelen, some years afterwards, publicly exhibited it in Germany and other countries. In the year 1785, M. de Kempelen visited England, and at his death, in 1803, this Automaton became the property of that gentleman's son, who sold it to the present exhibitor, a person, it is said, of great ability in the science of mechanics.

The room where it is at present exhibited has an inner apartment, within which appears the figure of a Turk, as large as life, dressed after the Turkish fashion, sitting behind a chest of three feet and a half in length, two feet in breadth, and two feet and a half in height, to which it is attached by the wooden seat on which it sits. The chest is placed upon four castors, and, together with the figure, may be easily moved to any part of the room. On the plain surface formed by the top of the chest, in the centre, is a raised immovable chess-board of handsome dimensions, upon which the figure has its eyes fixed; its right arm and hand being extended on the chest, and its left arm somewhat raised, as if in the attitude of holding a Turkish pipe, which originally was placed in its hand.

The exhibitor begins by wheeling the chest to the entrance of the apartment within which it stands, and in face of the spectators. He then opens certain doors contrived in the chest, two in front, and two at the back, and at the same time pulling out a long shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest made to contain the chess men, a cushion for the arm of the figure to rest upon, and some counters. Two lesser doors, and a green cloth screen, contrived in the body of the figure, and in its lower parts, are likewise opened, and the Turkish robe which covers them is raised; so that the construction both of the figure and chest internally is displayed. In this state the Automaton is moved round for the examination of the spectators; and to banish all suspicion from the most sceptical mind, that any living subject is concealed within any part of it, the

exhibitor introduces a lighted candle into the body of the chest and figure, by which the interior of each is, in a great measure, rendered transparent, and the most secret corner is shown. Here, it may be observed, that the same precaution to remove suspicion is used, if requested, at the close as at the commencement of the game of Chess with the Automaton.

The chest is divided by a partition, into two unequal chambers. That to the right of the figure is the narrowest, and occupies scarcely one-third of the body of the chest. It is filled with little wheels, levers, cylinders, and other machinery used in clock-work. That to the left contains a few wheels, some small barrels with springs, and two quarters of a circle placed horizontally. The body and lower parts of the figure contain certain tubes, which seem to be conductors to the machinery. After a sufficient time, during which each spectator may satisfy his scruples and his curiosity, the exhibitor recloses the doors of the chest and figure, and the drawer at bottom; makes some arrangements in the body of the figure, winds up the works with a key inserted into a small opening on the side of the chest, places a cushion under the left arm of the figure, which now rests upon it, and invites any individual present to play a game of Chess.

At one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Automaton plays only ends of games, with any person who may be present. On these occasions the pieces are placed on the board, according to a preconcerted arrangement; and the Automaton invariably wins the game. But at eight o'clock every evening, it plays an entire game against any antagonist who may offer himself, and generally is the winner, although the inventor had not this issue in view as a necessary event.

In playing a game, the Automaton makes choice of the white pieces, and always has the first move. These are small advantages towards winning the game, which are cheerfully conceded. It plays with the left hand, the right arm and hand being constantly extended on the chest, behind which it is seated. This slight incongruity proceeded from absence of mind in the inventor, who did not perceive his mistake till the machinery of the Automaton was too far completed to admit of the mistake being rectified. At the commencement of a game, the Automaton moves its head, as if taking a view of the board; the same motion occurs at the close of a game. In making a move it slowly rises its left arm from the cushion placed under it, and directs it towards the

square of the piece to be moved. Its hand and fingers open on touching the piece, which it takes up, and conveys to any proposed square. The arm then returns with a natural motion to the cushion upon which it usually rests. In taking a piece the Automaton makes the same motions of the arm and hand to lay hold of the piece, which it conveys from the board; and then returning to its own piece, takes it up, and places it on the vacant square. These motions are performed with perfect correctness; and the dexterity with which the arm acts, especially in the delicate operation of casting, seems to be the result of spontaneous feeling, bending at the shoulder, elbow, and knuckles, and cautiously avoiding to touch any other piece than that which is to be moved, nor ever making a false move.

After a move made by its antagonist, the Automaton remains for a few moments only inactive, as if meditating his next move; upon which the motions of the left arm and hand follow. On giving check to the King, it moves its head as a signal. When a false move is made by its antagonist, which frequently occurs, through curiosity to observe in what manner the Automaton will act, as, for instance, if a Knight be made to move like a Castle, the Automaton taps impatiently on the chest, with its right hand, replaces the Knight on its former square, and, not permitting its antagonist to recover his move, proceeds immediately to move one of its own pieces; thus appearing to punish him for his inattention. The little advantage in play which is hereby gained, makes the Automaton more a match for its antagonist, and seems to have been contemplated by the inventor as an additional resource towards winning the game.

It is of importance that the person matched against the Automaton should be attentive, in moving a piece, to place it precisely in the centre of its square; otherwise the figure in attempting to lay hold of the piece, may miss its hold, or even sustain some injury in the delicate mechanism of the fingers. When the person has made a move, no alteration in it can take place; and if a piece be touched, it must be played somewhere. This rule is strictly observed by the Automaton. If its antagonist hesitates to move for a considerable time, it taps smartly on the top of the chest with the right hand, which is constantly extended upon it, as if testifying impatience at his delay.

During the time that the Automaton is in motion, a low sound of clock-work running down is heard, which ceases soon after its arm returns to the cushion; and then its antagonist may make his move. The works are wound up at intervals, after

ten or twelve moves, by the exhibitor, who is usually employed in walking up and down the apartment in which the Automaton is shown, approaching, however, the chest from time to time, especially on its right side.

At the conclusion of the exhibition of the Automaton, on the removal of the chess-men from the board, one of the spectators indiscriminately is requested to place a Knight upon any square of the board at pleasure. The Automaton immediately takes up the Knight, and, beginning from that square, it moves the piece, according to its proper motion, so as to touch each of the 63 squares of the chess-board in turn, without missing one, or returning to the same square. The square from which the Knight proceeds is marked by a white counter; and the squares successively touched, by red counters, which at length occupy all the other squares of the board.

IMPORTANT NAUTICAL EXPERIMENT.

May 28th, Mr. Trengrouse, from Cornwall, made an experiment with his apparatus for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck on the Serpentine River, at the station of the Royal Humane Society, before many members of that Institution.

Mr. Trengrouse stated, that various calculations had been made of the numbers of British lives lost through shipwreck, the lowest of which exceeded 3000 annually; He had himself witnessed many shipwrecks, and among others, that of his Majesty's ship Anson, when upwards of 100 of her officers and men prematurely perished within a few yards of the shore; and that this circumstance, which occurred in 1807, led him to contrive means to prevent such excessive waste of human life; that he was still pursuing his plan, and had matured it so far as to produce the apparatus under examination then, and which, from its portability (being all contained in a small chest), was calculated for, and intended to become, a convenient part of every vessel's equipment, thus putting the means of preservation into the seamen's own hands, and thereby enabling them to assist themselves *whenever* or *whenever* distress might assail them.

Mr. Trengrouse fired two small rockets, with lines attached to them, neither of which went across the water, but shewed the principle of his plan, and went far enough indeed to have opened communication with the shore, in scores of cases which have recently occurred upon our own coasts.

Mr. Trengrouse then fired a larger rocket, which went in fine style to a considerable distance over the lofty trees on the opposite side of the river, taking with it one ball of line, upwards of 200 yards long.

long, and great part of another. The line was of that size and strength as enabled a man who was in a boat about the middle of the river, to haul the boat to shore. By this line a larger one (from a reel in the apparatus chest) was hauled across the river, and by it a ship's hawser, strained from two trees across the water, and two rollers applied (which are so constructed as to be put on after the rope was fast at each end), and obtained great applause from several naval officers, who minutely examined them. To the hooks of the rollers was suspended a *chaise volante*, into which a man got, having on one of Mr. Trengrouse's life spencers (being a sort of cork jacket, of his own contrivance); in this he was hauled along the rope with great rapidity till about half way across the river, when, either through some defect or by some accident, the hauling line broke, and prevented further process in this part of the experiment. The man then disengaged himself from the *chaise*, and the buoyancy of the spencer kept him, head and shoulders, above water; he then swam about, and afterwards got into a boat and rowed very freely, shewing, that the spencer being on did not materially interrupt the use of his limbs in the water or out of it; while its buoyancy affords preservation from drowning, and its construction protects the body from blows of floating wreck, or from blows against rocks, &c.

Mr. Trengrouse's missile line was also highly approved of, which admits of being projected to some considerable distance, from the very advantageous manner of his arranging the line. It may be rendered a preservative in cases of boats upsetting in harbour, or passing from one vessel to another, or alongside, or of men falling overboard, &c.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

A letter from Paris says, "A discovery of considerable importance engages at this moment the attention of the physicians, the chemists, and the government of France. A person named Mange, has discovered that the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition and putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into this acid, even slightly emphysematic, to preserve the meat as long as you may desire. Cutlets, kidneys, liver, rabbits, which were prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had just been procured from the market. I have seen carcasses washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, in which there is yet no sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades, jakes exhaling infection, cease to do so, as soon as you pour

into them the purifying acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process. Navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactories, will derive incalculable advantages from it. This explains why meat merely dried in a stove does not keep, while that which is smoked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of hams, of the beef of Hamburgh, of smoked tongues, &c. &c.

LADY'S VELOCIPEDE.—A model of a velocipede, intended for the use of ladies, is now exhibiting at Ackermann's, in London. It resembles Johnstone's machine, but has two wheels behind, which are wrought by two levers, like weavers' treadles, on which the person impelling the machine presses alternately with a walking motion. These move the axle by means of leather straps round the cramps; and the wheels being fixed revolve with it. The lady sits on a seat before, and directs the velocipede as in the original invention.

PEDESTRIAN CHARIOT.—Mr. Howell, of Bristol, has invented a machine, of infinitely greater power and utility than the Velocipede. Its chief attractions are its simplicity and perfect safety, being eligible for the conveyance of ladies, and even children. The wheels, which are upwards of six feet in diameter, run parallel to each other; and as the seat is below the centre of gravity, the rider can neither be thrown, nor easily lose his equilibrium. From the increased circumference of the wheel, and the consequently decreased friction of the axle, a greater degree of velocity may be given, and a considerably diminished impetus; and this renders it of much greater facility of management, either on the level road or the most rapid descent. The machine may be constructed to carry two or three persons, with a portmanteau or other luggage.

AIR-JACKET.—Mr. Charles Kendall lately made an experiment on the Thames of the efficacy of his air-jacket, or life-preserver, which completely succeeded. He went from the Southwark Bridge through London Bridge with great ease, and on to the London Docks in 20 minutes, walking upright in the water, accompanied by his man all the way.

POTATOES.—A Correspondent suggests that potatoes may be kept in excellent preservation all the year, by dipping them in boiling water, as the Scotch preserve eggs by killing the living principle; and as the germ is so near the skin, it would not hurt the potatoe. One minute, or two at most would be quite sufficient. This would be of great use for ship stores. In an open-worked basket a ton may be cured in an hour.

Where long and hallowing memory shall
 endear [grateful year ;
 Their CHARLOTTE'S name thro' many a
 There, vow they to defend with duteous
 hand [tive Land ;
 Their Throne, their Altar, and their Na-
 And watch, and welcome, thro' its upward
 sky.
 The Star of England's proud ASCENDANCY.

A MODEST PETITION

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TO the Lords, Knights, and Burgesses
 noble who sit in
 The Parliament House of the Empire of
 Britain,
 The Pope's Irish subjects present this pe-
 tition, [condition ;
 To state their pretensions and paint their
 Infirmity, we hold that our Liege Lord
 the Pope

Is the only sure anchor of comfort or hope,
 And altho' he's a man, 'tis our stedfast
 opinion [minion,

That to him belongs truly all earthly do-
 With rage therefore burning, and fierce in-
 dignation, [tion

We behold in these Islands a tergiversa-
 From all that is ancient, and holy, and true,
 To a system of faith, full as false as it's
 new,

Whilst King, Lords, and Commons, for he-
 resy sake, [stake,

Deserve to be blown up or burn'd at the
 We firmly demand, then, ye Lords and ye
 Knights,

A full restitution of Catholic rights ;
 Let all that we ask, and no less be our own,
 Than the bench and the woolsock, the
 sceptre, and throne.

Then soon shall fair order in Erin arise
 And 'the Church' rise triumphantly high
 in the skies.

Our bishops and abbots, our monks and
 our friars, [fires,
 Rekindle with rapture in Smithfield their
 Whilst a breach of that Union we all wish
 to sever

Shall establish our holy religion for ever.
 Grant this, Legislators, and then we may
 say, [or hay,

That whilst heretics moulder like stubble
 To the stocks and the stones, in our good
 ancient way,

Your pious Petitioners ever will pray.
 Lifford, April 20. J. G.

To the Memory of a poor, though virtuous
 young woman.

BENEATH you pillow'd mould, tho' un-
 adora'd

By glittering trophies rear'd by Fortune's
 hand,

Fair Nymph ! thou liest ; by sorrow yet
 unscorn'd,

Or, lost to memory, shall thy virtue blend

Find equal grief from those who knew thee
 well,

Ere death's cold touch hath chill'd thy
 lovely face ;

With many a tear, affliction's eye shall
 swell,

And tenderness for thee be ever born.

The fairy train which rule the twilight
 hours

Shall breathe from Pity's lute some tea-
 der strain,

Shall rife Spring of all her choicest flowers,
 To deck the ground, sweet Maid ! where
 thou art lain,

While sylvan swains, in village honour
 drest,

Shall guard the spot which gives thee ac-
 cred rest. MADRIGAL.

Another Version of Psalm CXLVIII.

YE realms of bliss, unite to raise
 Loud anthems in Jehovah's praise,
 Ye heights above the starry frame
 Exalt the dread Eternal's name,
 And grateful songs of gladness sing
 To magnify the Almighty King :

Ye hosts of heav'n, ye powers divine,
 That circle evermore the sbrine
 Whence uncreated glories shine—
 Ye angels, ye celestial choir,
 Praise him upon your golden lyres :

Sun, on thy dazzling throne at noon,
 And thou, fair queen of night, mild moon ;
 And you, ye stars of light, to him
 Your everlasting praises hymn.

Ye heavens of heavens, and ye that reign
 Above the skies, O swell the strain,
 To all the worlds beneath declare
 His love, and providential care !

Yea, let them glorify the Lord
 For when he spoke the pow'ful word,
 Th' omnific " Let them be," from nought
 They rose to life, more swift than thought :

He also with his strong right hand
 Sustains them ; in his strength they stand ;
 He alters not ; his firm decree
 Thro' endless years unchang'd shall be !

Praise thy Creator, O thou earth,
 With all that from thy womb have birth ;
 Ye dragons, from your secret caves,
 Praise him, and thou, wide world of waves ;
 Adore him ocean, him who rolls
 Thy billows, and their rage controls—

Ye stormy winds, ye thunders dread,
 Ye fires o'er clouds electric spread ;
 Tempestuous hail, and genial rains
 That water summer's arid plains ;
 Mild dew of spring, pure winter snow,
 Praise him, for ye his goodness show !

Ye mountains, and ye hills sublime,
 Whose cloudy tops to heaven upclimb ;
 Ye fruitful trees, ye cedars tall,
 Praise him, for he is Lord of all,

Beasts that amidst the forest roam,
The pathless wilderness your home;
Fair herds that feed in flow'ry vales,
Where the rich pasture never fails;
Fishes that in the waters play,
And birds that track the aerial way,
O! praise him with ten thousand songs,
For to the Lord your praise belongs.

Kings, princes, viceregerents of heaven,
To whom the sov'reign sway is given;
Judges, who bear th' avenging rod,
And doom the foes of man and God;
All people, whether low or high,
Praise him whose glory fills the sky.
Let young and old, and rich and poor,
The infant, and the grandsire hoar,
The stripling, and the maiden fair,
Their hearts to praise the Lord prepare.

Yea, let them bless his holy name,
And all his works of love proclaim,
For he alone is excellent:—
Above the starry firmament,
And earth, and heaven, his glories shine,
Pure, everlasting, and divine.

He doth exalt his chosen; he
The help of all his saints shall be;
Israel, a people ever near
Unto his heart, as children dear,
His grace shall keep till time is o'er,
Let Israel hear it, and adore!

Norfolk-street, Strand. W. C. HARVEY.

HORACE. BOOK I. ODE XIV.

WHAT! shall the billowy waves again
Tempestuous bear thee o'er the main,
Tho' scarce escap'd the deep?
Whither! Oh, whither, do you fly?—
Seize on the friendly harbour nigh,
And there in safety keep.

Do you not see? your oars are lost,
Your mast is with the South wind tost,
Your yards with bending fail;
And, as the storms around thee lower,
Unbound, thy keel has scarcely power
To stem th' impetuous gale.

Thy canvass sails, tho' lately bent,
Into a thousand rags are rent;
Upon thy prow no more
Thy imag'd gods to stand are seen,
Whom, when by waves assail'd again,
You may with prayers implore.

A noble tree, a Pontic pine,
In vain you boast how great your line,
Your name, your honours are;
No mariner, in danger tried,
Will ever trust thy painted side,
And, lest the winds thy strength deride,
Ill-fated ship, beware.

Oh, thou, who hast my wearied breast
With many an anxious thought oppress'd,
And now, my fondest home,
Shun, shun the faithless Cyclopes,
That glitter midst surrounding seas
"To lure thee to thy doom."

G. N.

HORACE. BOOK I. ODE IX.

Hic mem hilare transigendam.

SEEST thou, Taliarchus, the waving brow
Of huge Soracte, stiff with circling
snow,

The woods that groaning bend 'neath winter's
force,

And the sharp ice that stays the stream-
let's course?

Then, let thy hearth its cheering warmth
expand,

And heap the hoarded log with lib'ral
hand,

In Sabine cup bring forth th' enlivening
wine,

Which four revolving years has caus'd
to shine;

And since the gods have lull'd the whirl-
wind's roar,

That urg'd the foaming wave against the
shore,

And given the aged elm and cypress rest,
Submit all else to them—with this be blest;

Think every day a gift the gods bestow,
What the dark future hides, seek not to know;

And chiefly while old age delays to
spread

His silv'ry honours o'er thy youthful head,
Court the inspiring Muse's sacred fire,

And thread the mazes to the warbling
lyre.

Display in martial sports thy active power,
And breathe soft whispers at eve's chosen
hour.

ELIZA ST.—W.—T.

Mrs. Kempe's Classical Ladies School,
Bromley, Kent.

ENGLAND.

THERE is a land amidst the waves,

Whose sons are fam'd in story,

Who never were, nor will be slaves,

Nor shrink from death and glory:—

Then strike the harp, and bid it swell,

With flowing bowls before ye,

"Here's to the land in which we dwell;

To England—Europe's glory."

Blest land, beyond all lands afar!

Encircled in the waters,—

With lion-hearted sons in war,

And beauty's peerless daughters;—

Go ye, whose discontented hearts,

Disdain the joys before ye,

Go seek a home in foreign parts,

Like England—Europe's glory.

Whether in sultry climes ye rove,

A solitary stranger—

Or seek the foreign fair-one's love,

Where lurk deceit and danger—

Where will ye find domestic bliss,

With social sweets before ye—

A land so great, so good as this,

As England—Europe's glory?

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, April 23.

Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Sir C. Monck, said no treaty had yet been entered into relative to the cession of Ferga to the Turks; but that, as circumstances had occurred which rendered the evacuation of the place desirable, some negotiations were in progress to that effect.

After a discussion, the second reading of the Lead Mines' Assessment Bill was, on the motion of Sir J. Graham, postponed for six months, there being, on a division, 77 against the Bill, and only 43 for it.

April 26.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow postponed the consideration of the Report of the Repeal of the Usury Bill to this day fortnight. His reason was, that he thought it desirable that the Report of the Bank Committee should first be made.

Dr. Phillimore moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the Report on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.

Sir C. Robinson, at some length, opposed the principle of the Bill, which he conceived to be both impolitic and unnecessary, and concluded by moving an amendment, that the Report be taken into further consideration that day six months.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow and Sir J. Mackintosh defended the Bill.

The Solicitor General objected to it.

On a division, Dr. Phillimore's motion was carried by 97 to 33.

The Barnstaple Bribery Bill was brought in, and read the first time.

April 27.

Sir John Newport read a memorial, which he said he had received that morning from Ireland, complaining of the non-residence of the Irish clergy on their benefices. The memorial came from 522 heads of families in the diocese of Cork, and lamented their want of spiritual instructors. Those who were bound to administer spiritual comfort and advice to the memorialists, derived a considerable income out of their pockets, but unfortunately thought that there was no occasion for them to make any exertions in return for it.

Mr. W. Parnell obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better education of the children of the poor employed in the cotton and other manufactories in Ireland.

The Claims on France Bill went through a Committee, in which an amendment was adopted, empowering the claimants to pro-

duce before the Privy Council all the evidence which had been offered before the Commissioners.

April 28.

Petitions were presented for and against Catholic Emancipation; among the former was one from the Clergy of Sion College, in a conversation on which Sir W. Curtis asserted, that the citizens of London were unanimously hostile to any concessions to the Catholics.

Mr. Denman obtained leave to bring in a Bill for facilitating the dispatch of business in the Court of King's Bench, by allowing one of the Judges to sit and hear causes *in nisi prius*, while the three others were sitting *in banco*, and empowering them to pass sentence at the Assizes on many of those in which at present the judgment was delivered in term, and also allowing the Court to sit on the 30th Jan.

Lord Ebrington presented a petition, signed by 500 farmers in the neighbourhood of South Molton and other parts of Devonshire, stating the grievances under which they laboured from the severity of the horse tax, and praying for its abolition. The Noble Lord observed, that he would, in the course of the Session, call the attention of the House to the subject of the petition.

April 29.

Dr. Phillimore entered at some length into the proceedings of the late and previous committees on the salt duties, and concluded with moving a resolution to the following effect:—That, considering the severe pressure of the salt duties on the lower orders, and the advantages to be derived from a more extensive use of that article, the gradual reduction and total repeal of those duties, as far as such measures were compatible with the public revenue, were highly expedient.

Mr. Davenport, Mr. Curwen, and Lord Ebrington, supported the resolution; Mr. Wallace and Mr. Vansittart opposed it, and the latter moved the previous question, which, after some further discussion, was carried by 127 to 50.

Mr. R. Martin complained of the conduct of an Irish Judge, Mr. Baron M'Leelan, in not postponing the trial of Edmund Burke, an attorney, under prosecution for wilful perjury, notwithstanding the production of affidavits, stating the ill health and impossibility of attendance of certain witnesses on the part of the prosecution.

He concluded with moving for a copy of the indictment, &c. Sir G. Hill, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Grant, and others, opposed the motion, and justified the conduct of the Judge.

Mr. Martin made a long reply, which convulsed the House with laughter.

The motion was negatived without a division.

April 30.

General Hart moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the laws relative to illicit distillation in Ireland.

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion, and drew an affecting picture of the oppressive consequences of the present system of inflicting fines on townships. The motion was opposed by Mr. Leslie, Mr. W. Pole, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. Peel, and Sir J. Newport, and supported by Sir H. Parnell, Lord Mount Charles, Mr. French, Col. Baring, and Mr. Vansittart. It was then agreed to without a division.

May 3.

Mr. Grattan, on presenting several petitions in favour of the Catholic claims, addressed the House at great length upon the subject. He expressed an ardent hope that the petitioners would be successful, and thus, that the two religions bearing to each other the strongest similitude—having the same hope, the same Redeemer, the same Gospel, the same God, and, in fact, resembling in nearly all respects but forms and sacraments—should be united under the same roof, and that roof the British Empire; that the professors of each should have liberty to worship their common God according to their consciences, according to their different modes and ceremonies, with all the uncontrolled varieties belonging to them, but with one indissoluble bond of union and concord—attachment to the constitution under which so many blessings were enjoyed. The petitioners submitted with respectful firmness that they had a common-law right of eligibility to Parliament and to office; from this right they were excluded, and the causes of disqualification were of three kinds:—1. The combination of the Catholics. 2. The danger of a Pretender. 3. The power of the Pope. He insisted, that not only all these causes had ceased, but the consequences annexed to them were no more; even the oppositions founded upon them were destroyed and annihilated. That the objections commonly made to the Catholics were totally unfounded, was proved by the oaths which they took in Protestant States, by the answers of six foreign universities, by the many votes of Parliament expressing its gratitude to Catholic regiments, for the

courage they had displayed, the battles they had won, and the blessings they had conquered; and by the recent letter of Cardinal Gonsalvi on the subject of the nomination of Catholic Bishops. The Catholics advanced no fantastical claims, no chimerical pretensions: they said first, that until Parliament took it away, they had a common-law right. Next, that Parliament had no right to call upon them to abjure their religion. Thirdly, that Popery, or more properly, Catholicity, was not evidence of perfidy, or imperfect allegiance; and fourthly, that Catholics were called upon to abjure that which did not fall under the cognizance of Parliament.

When it was maintained that under the Roman Catholic religion, the professors were incapable of the moral obligation of an oath, and of the duty of allegiance, it was asserting neither more nor less that the religion was not divine. To say that the Christian religion had not reached France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of Germany, was to deprive it of one great proof of its divinity. Was it meant to be urged, that Christian principles were only maintained by Protestants? that Roman Catholics were unchristian? They would disqualify one-fifth of the King's subjects, and disobeying the precepts of the Gospel, insist that they could only give an imperfect allegiance. The reply to that was, that those who made the charge did not believe it. They did not believe it in the 17th of the King, when Roman Catholics were declared good and loyal subjects: they did not believe it when they gave Catholics the right of voting: they did not believe it when, two years ago, they gave them commissions and commands in the army and navy: they did not believe it when the right of legislating was given to Catholics in our colonies: in short, to answer the purpose of the day, the Pope had been carried upon our backs, had been represented as a mighty and dangerous power, capable of withdrawing the allegiance of the King's subjects; and then again as a poor driveller, incapable of bringing a musket to his defence, and strapped to the war-horse of a great captain, as a means of conquest and an instrument of delusion. The antagonists of the Catholics did not believe their own argument, when they aided in the restoration of the House of Bourbon, and made Catholicity formidable, by securing it to one of the most powerful nations of the world. It was clear, therefore, that they had not at all times held the Catholic as a faithless and perfidious Church, but had preferred it as a better and safer guide of human action, than a rufous and desperate philosophy: they had thought Christianity, even with certain forms and ceremonies, better than irre-

irreligion and infidelity. The reign of such philosophers was evidence of the necessity of religion. At that time, those who were now opposed to Catholicity wished for its restoration, not as a faithless and perfidious religion, but as a bond of concord, and as a means of peace. Accordingly, the different Princes of Europe, Catholic as well as Protestant, combined together to revive it. By what were they united? By Christian fraternity. For what were they united? To maintain the common religion of Europe. Were foreigners then to be supported in the exercise of their religion, while those who practised it among our own country were to be persecuted and punished? Were the Catholics of Italy to be encouraged, and those of Ireland to be repressed? To do so was to declare to mankind, that all religion was an artifice, useful to support the power of kings and controul the liberty of subjects—to make a monarch mighty, and his people miserable. Mr. G. then ridiculed the pretended fears, that the Catholics, if their claims were granted, would exert themselves to exterminate Protestantism, and restore the ascendancy of Popery. He deeply lamented the opposition which the Clergy of the Church of England had given to the question, more for themselves than for any effect it would have upon the result of the debate. He loved the mild spirit of the English Church; it had a home comfort about it that made it dear to all classes; it was the consolation of sickness, the cradle of age, and its own divinity would be its sufficient security, if its advocates were discreet and temperate; it had a modest humble grandeur about it, equally distant from poverty and ostentation; while the dim cathedral and responsive sound of the human voice gave a soul to worship, and swayed the senses to the side of salvation. One of the wisest, and at the same time one of the most penetrating men that ever lived, Sir Isaac Newton, had felt it; and Locke, who best understood the operations of the human mind, had acknowledged it. He should think ill, however, of the professions of any man, who, to support the Protestant Church, would destroy the Catholic religion. If men were accustomed to see God only through a particular medium, destroy that medium, and they would perhaps not see him at all. He wished the toleration of all religions, and that toleration would produce a conformity that would establish unity of action, though not of belief. (*Hear.*) It had been asserted, that should the Catholics succeed in their object, they would demand a share in the temporalities of the Protestant Church; but the case was quite the reverse. The Irish Protestants wished to give the Catholics an establishment, which the Catholics declined. The

Protestant Church was consequently in no kind of danger. Upon the death of the Pretender, some of the penal statutes had been abolished. The present was the favourable time for the repeal of the remainder; and as there was a political conformity in Europe, there should also be a religious comprehension. Mr. G. then proceeded to argue, that there was nothing in the Revolution settlement, nor in that of the unions with Scotland and Ireland, which the parties to these transactions considered as a final and perpetual exclusion of the Catholics from the privileges of the constitution. The elements of the British constitution were not necessarily Protestant. The House of Lords was not necessarily Protestant, nor was the House of Commons. Of the two oaths, that of supremacy and abjuration, which now excluded the Catholics, the former might be repealed, and the latter might be so explained as to remove any difficulty as to taking it. As to those who maintained the impossibility of a Catholic being attached to the British constitution, he would desire them to go to the Tower, where Magna Charta was deposited, and examine the signatures annexed to that Act. There were two families that traced themselves to ancestors who had signed Magna Charta, and they now petitioned the House to grant them a share of that liberty which their ancestors had given to the Members of that House. As to the security of the Protestant Church, that certainly could not be endangered, when it was considered that the proportion of the Protestant population was to that of the Catholic as six to one. The measure which had been rejected in 1807, for opening the army and navy to the Catholics, passed two years ago without a single objection, and yet the Tower of London stood where it did before; and the spires eves of Oxford and Cambridge maintained their places. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech by moving for a Committee of the whole House, "To consider the state of the laws relating to the Roman Catholics of this Kingdom, and also the oaths and declarations required to be taken by them in order for the enjoyment of civil offices, and the exercises of civil functions, so far as affects Catholic subjects, and to report how far it may be expedient, and in what manner, to alter and amend these laws.

Mr. Croker supported the motion, and contended that, in removing the disabilities which, by various Acts, affected the Catholics, Parliament would only openly and avowedly confer upon them those privileges which they might even now covertly enjoy under the provisions of the Annual Indemnity Act. Whilst that should continue to be renewed, as it had been

every year for more than a century, not only were the subordinate posts in the army and navy open to a Roman Catholic, but he might be a privy counsellor, a judge, a lord Chancellor, a lord high admiral, or commander in chief. The practice of putting the particular oaths which excluded Catholics from various situations had been long disused; and if they were put, the Act of Indemnity gave the party six months longer time to take them, and when that period arrived there was then, by the renewal of the Act, a further extension given. The Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech by reading an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries, in which, after citing the opinion of Montesquieu, he observed, that if there should at any time be no longer a popish pretender, and the power of the Pope become frivolous and contemptible, the laws against the Catholics might be greatly softened, or repealed. He wanted no new laws, but only to give effect to the old.

Mr. Leslie Foster maintained that the relief given by the Indemnity Act was not meant to operate in favour of Catholics. He was adverse to going into a Committee, from which no practical benefit could result. Let the House look to the strong Protestant feeling which had been manifested in England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was satisfied that a Committee could produce nothing conciliatory as to the Protestant or Catholic clergy of Ireland. In 1792 the Catholics only asked for four concessions; that they should be allowed to become grand jurymen, should rise at the bar, become magistrates, or vote at county elections, when holding freeholds to the amount of 20*l.* a year. The desires of men were not to be satisfied, for that which is granted them to-day would only make them ask for more to-morrow. If the time should come that three-fourths of the influence in Ireland should become Roman Catholic, he would ask what might be expected? For one, therefore, he thought the thing was fraught with danger to the interests of the Established Church in Ireland. Besides, there was another danger he apprehended from further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland, which was, the chance of its separating the two islands. This was still more to be dreaded, when it was to be considered that the Catholic religion, of all others, would not bear a rival.

In the sequel of the discussion the motion was supported by Lord Normanby, Mr. Becher, and Sir R. Wilson; and opposed by Mr. Brownlow and Lord Lowther. Amidst a general cry of *Question*, Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Peel rose at the same time, but during a pause the question was put, and the Speaker determined that the "Nees had it." A division then took

place, when the numbers appeared to be—For the Committee, 242—Against it, 248.—Some Members having entered the House who were not present when the question was put, their votes were disallowed. The state of the numbers then was—For the motion, 241—Against it, 243—Majority against the Claims *Two*.

May 4.

Mr. Lytton addressed the House at great length against the continuance of State Lotteries, and moved a resolution, importing that they promoted a spirit of gambling; that that spirit weakened the habits of industry, and diminished the permanent resources of the public revenue; that it had occasioned other and extensive systems of gambling; and that the House, convinced of the impolicy of state lotteries, would no longer authorize them by its votes, under any system of regulation.

The motion was supported by Mr. Elliot, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. W. Parnell, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. F. Douglas, and Mr. Tierney; and opposed by Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Canning, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Huskisson. On a division, it was negatived by 133 to 84.

May 5.

Mr. Bennet, after detailing the grievances experienced by publicans under the existing system of licensing, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend it.

A motion by Mr. Shaw for a Committee to consider of the expediency of repealing so much of the Act of the 56th of the King as respects the tax on windows in Ireland, was, after a long debate, negatived, on a division, by 150 to 73.

Mr. Peel brought up the Report of the Secret Committee on the affairs of the Bank.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 6.

The Abp. of Canterbury introduced a Bill to secure spiritual prisons in their benefices. A doubt had arisen under the following circumstances: If a Clergyman who possessed a living (called A) and who obtained a second (called B), was offered a third (C), which he might prefer to either of the former; it was supposed, he could not accept C, without vacating both A and B. The object of the Bill was, to remove all doubts on this point.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord A. Hamilton addressed the House at some length on the grievances under which the Scotch burghs laboured from the present system of electing their magistrates. It had been truly said by the burgesses of Irvine,

Irvine, that they had no more concern in electing a magistrate than in electing an Emperor of Morocco. Yet for the debts contracted by these self-elected and uncontrolled magistrates the burghes were made liable. All that was wanted was, to give to the whole of the burghs such a constitution as Ministers themselves had thought proper to give to Montrose. He concluded by moving, "That the several petitions presented during the present Session of Parliament, from the royal burghs of Scotland, be referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof, and to report their opinion thereon accordingly."

Mr. *W. Dundas*, Mr. *Boswell*, Lord *Binning*, Mr. *Forbes*, and Mr. *Canning*, opposed the motion, as involving the question of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. *Primrose*, Mr. *W. Douglas*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, and Mr. *W. Wynn*, supported it, being of opinion that the petitioners had no other object in view than what they professed—a reform in the mode of electing their magistrates. On a division, the motion was carried by 149 to 144.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the payments of the revenue into the Exchequer; and another to render available for the public service the 9000*l.* a year given up by Marquis Camden out of the profits of his Tellership.

Mr. *Williams* having moved the committee of the Electors' Oaths Bill, Mr. *D. Gilbert* opposed it, as tending to annihilate burgage tenures, which he contended to be an essential part of the Constitution. He moved that, instead of now, the Bill be committed this day six months, which was carried by 127 to 46.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord *Palmerston* brought forward the Army Estimates. It appeared, that since 1817 the reduction was in men 41,298, and in money 1,356,000*l.*

After some observations on particular items by Col. *Davies*, Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Bennet*, and others, the resolutions were agreed to; and grants were also voted for New South Wales and other colonies; and for an issue of 8,000,000 in Exchequer Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 10.

The Report of the Committee of Supply, including the Army Estimates for the year, was brought up; and after a short conversation, the resolutions were agreed to.

The Report of Mr. *Sturges Bourne's* Poor Settlement Bill was taken into consideration.

General *Gascoyne* objected to some of the provisions of the bill, particularly

to the limited time necessary to give a settlement. He suggested that five years should be substituted for three, in conferring a right to a settlement for all persons who were natives of England, and seven for foreigners. He would extend the regulation applicable to foreigners to sea-faring people, who claimed a settlement in port-towns. He moved that the Bill be re-committed.

Col. *Wood*, Mr. *Geo. Lamb*, and Mr. *C. Phillips*, objected to the proposed alterations. Mr. *Huskisson*, Mr. *Canning*, and Lord *Milton*, spoke in favour of the bill. Messrs. *W. Smith*, *A. Wright*, and Mr. *Mildmay* against it. On a division the re-commitment was negatived by 22 to 62. The question that the report be read this day six months was then carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Francis Byrdet* presented a petition from George Crooke, late a seaman in the *Mutine* brig of war under the command of Sir *Wm. Hoste*. The petitioner complained, that while on board he had been severely punished, contrary to the rules of the service.

Sir *Isaac Coffin* said, that it was seventeen years since the punishment had been inflicted, and during that period the individual had never dared an inquiry. It was believed that the man had been guilty of infamous practices.

Sir *George Cockburn* said that all the signet officers of the *Mutine*, at the period alluded to, were dead, except Sir *Wm. Hoste*, who being abroad, had been written to, and the Admiralty was waiting his answer. If it could be proved that the petitioner had not deserted, he would give him his wages, though it would be impossible to give him a character.

On a division, the bringing up of the petition was negatived by 206 to two.

Mr. *Stuart Wortley* presented petitions from various parts of the country, signed by shopkeepers, praying that the law for collecting the Assessed Taxes might be duly executed, or amended.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the law, as it now stood, afforded a remedy in case the children of a shopkeeper were assessed for assisting him in his business. That part of the petitions which related to the house and window duty, was of more difficult decision: in London, shops had always been assessed as a part of the house, and the windows were numbered with those of the house; but in the country a contrary practice had prevailed, and perhaps some revision of the law might be expedient: whenever a counting house formed part of the dwelling house, it was assessed.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of May 29 bring a piece of information which at another time would have passed without notice, but which at present excites surprise and curiosity. Four Ex-Conventionalists, who had voted the death of Louis XVI. and who stood on the list of banished regicides, have received the permission of the King in Council to return to France. What makes this proceeding so strange is, that it was but a week before, that a motion being made by M. Caumartin in favour of their return, the Keeper of the Seals (M. Serres) settled the matter, by declaring, that with respect to those of the exiles who had been banished for such a period only as the public safety might require their absence from France, their treatment might be safely confided to the Royal clemency; but "for the regicides—never shall they return; except in such cases of age or weakness as the King may be pleased to consider worthy of indulgence on grounds of common humanity. I demand the order of the day." The effect produced by this declaration has seldom been equalled, even among French assemblies. La Fayette and some other members strove to raise their voices in reply; but the Chamber would not hear them, and the motion was negatived by an immense majority.

There has been a sharp debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on a motion indemnifying the Ministers for expending 58 millions of francs beyond the estimates voted last year;—it was, however, carried. In the course of this discussion, it appeared, that 1,500,000 francs (about 60,000*l.*) had been disposed of at Aix-la-Chapelle, in *secret services*.

The *projet de loi* for abolishing in France the *droit d'Aubaine*, which has been adopted by the Peers, will, if finally adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, effect a great revolution in the condition of aliens in France; for it will enable them to acquire and hold property in that kingdom, both by descent and purchase.

The established civil list of France comprises 25 millions of francs to the King, and nine millions to the Royal Family (about 1,416,666*l.*)

The French Navy now counts 49 ships of the line, and 29 frigates, besides 11 of the line on the stocks.

General Vandamme has returned to France without leave, and is put under *surveillance* at Havre.

Forged Bank of England notes, to the

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amount of more than 1500*l.* were lately seized in Paris.

NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands has interdicted all the numerous Popish processions, except two; the one to take place on the Sunday after Corpus Christi Day, and the other to be left to the choice of the Bishops.

The public attention at Brussels is at present occupied with a dreadful crime, of which the following are given as the details: In May 1817 a serjeant of the 38th Militia, named Maters, disappeared from the garrison at Termond, and was reported to his superior officers as a deserter. At Grimbergen, in April last, Charles Claus, a soldier, had a violent quarrel with his wife; in the course of which she was overheard by some of the neighbours to call him an assassin. In consequence of this, information was given, and inquiries set on foot, by which it was discovered that Maters had been assassinated at Grimbergen in May 1817, and that the perpetrators of that crime were the brothers James and Charles Claus. The house of the latter was a brothel. One night in May 1817, the brothers learned that Serjeant Maters was coming to their house; and they assembled three girls to meet him, to whom they added their own sister. After a debauch, which lasted till midnight, Charles Claus called Maters into an adjoining closet, from which the girls soon after heard the sounds of groans issuing. One of them went and half opened the door, but recoiled, terrified at beholding the unfortunate Maters expiring on the floor, and weltering in his blood. The two other women were also eye-witnesses of this horrible spectacle, which the assassins seemed not to wish to withdraw from their sight. At last the murderers cut the head from the body, put the whole into a sack, and went to inter it on a heath near their house. On their return, Charles Claus exacted from the women a dreadful oath, that they should be silent respecting all they had seen; himself swearing that he would murder the first of them that said a word about it. One of the most atrocious circumstances connected with this crime was, that in this very closet, still overflowing with the blood of their victim, Charles Claus passed the night on the straw with one of these females. The two Claus's have been apprehended. The principal assassin is an old soldier returned from the service of France. Those

who served with him recount many instances of his cruelty.

ITALY.

Sir Thomas Lawrence arrived at Rome in the beginning of last month. He went there charged by the Prince Regent to take a whole-length portrait of the Pope. The artist is lodged in the Quirinal Palace, and has been presented to his Holiness.

GERMANY.

A student of Vienna, a native of Prussia, lately blew out his brains in a tavern at Leopoldstadt, under the following extraordinary circumstances: This young man arrived at Vienna, accompanied by an intimate friend, and fell in love with a young lady, who also engaged the affections of his friend. A challenge ensued; but each felt a strong repugnance to take the life of his friend. It was, therefore, agreed to decide the affair by a party at picquet; on an undertaking, that the party who lost should blow out his brains. The game was accordingly played; and the loser, a youth of 19, instantly payed the forfeit by shooting himself through the head.

On the 10th instant, at Stutgard, the Count de Trautmandorff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria, had an audience of the King of Wurtemberg, to make a formal demand of the hand of the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg, daughter of the Duchess Louisa, for the Archduke Joseph of Austria, Palatine of Hungary.

A singular rescript of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt is said to have excited a lively sensation throughout Germany. He finds the lawyers in his territory too stiff-necked and refractory; and, to reduce them to better order, declares, that they shall for a specific time be incorporated with the regiments of his army, under the same duty and discipline, until they become sufficiently obedient. The gentlemen of the long robe are loud and vehement in their remonstrances, and the echo of their complaints rings through Germany.

The whole Jew population, rich and poor, young and old, were lately driven like wild beasts from the city of Meiningen, in virtue of a certain privilege claimed by the citizens of that town, as having been enjoyed by their ancestors.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, lately amusing himself at Berlin by sliding down what is called a *Prussian mountain*, fell out of the sledge, and literally broke his nose.

A dreadful crime has spread consternation in Berlin: it has made the greatest impression, as people think they recognize in it the same kind of delusion which placed in the hand of Sandt the dagger of

an assassin. Dr. Neuman, Physician to the Hospital La Charite, had just lain down in bed with his wife, when the latter, seizing a kitchen knife, which she had concealed under the bed-clothes, stabbed him in the breast. The Doctor leaped out of bed, and called for help. His servant came; but, being terrified, lost all presence of mind, and ran away. Mrs. Neuman pursued her husband, and in spite of his resistance, wounded him in 17 places. One wound only is thought to be mortal. The guard at last mastered this fury. She merely said to the Magistrate who interrogated her, "What I have done it was my duty to do." This deliberate cruelty is the more astonishing, because, till this time, the woman had lived on very good terms with her husband, by whom she had several children. She earnestly desires that she may not be supposed to be mad; however, from the nature of her conversation, and the choice of her books, an opinion seems to be entertained, that this unhappy woman indulged in intricate speculations, which may have disordered her brain, after having depraved her moral character.

SWEDEN.

The Paris papers contain an assurance from Stockholm that the negotiations which have been carrying on in London, for the adjustment of the long agitated differences between the Swedish and Danish Courts, are brought to a successful termination. The instrument drawn up by the several Plenipotentiaries had been laid before the King of Sweden, who, it was presumed, would immediately ratify it.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Privy Counsellor, D'Engel, who is governor of Theodosia, is said to have found in the Crimea the true breed of the goats of Kirguis, whose wool, according to the testimony of French manufacturers, particularly M. Ternaux, is the same as that of the goats of Thibet. M. Joubert, during the journey which he made into the Crimea, discovered that the goats there were the same as those which he had purchased among the Kirguis; the breed had, in fact, at an anterior period, been imported from the Kirguis into the Crimea. This discovery is expected to have a great influence on the fabrication of fine shawls in Europe.

A little prior to the failure of the bank of Zuckerbecker, Klein, and Co. of Bay, the Emperor, with that readiness for which he has ever been conspicuous in rendering his powerful assistance where he thought it will be of general benefit, on an application being made to him, granted the house a loan of one million of roubles (about fifty thousand pounds) — according to the custom generally prevalent through

out Europe, the Crown, or the person exercising the supreme functions, is entitled to priority in all claims upon the estate of an insolvent debtor. The Emperor, however, has not only signified his pleasure that his claim should rank as those of a common individual creditor, but has instructed the Governor General of Riga to apply the dividends, as they arise, to the use of the widow and children of Mr. Klein.

TURKEY.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople, that frequent and bloody conflicts have taken place between the Janissaries and the Bostangis. The Aga of the Janissaries, who attempted to restrain those unruly ruffians, was forced to fly from their resentment; but afterwards, having seized and strangled a number of the ringleaders, he was rewarded by Government with the loss of his command, and banished to a distance from the capital. The tumults, however, were not appeased by the severity of the Aga, nor by his subsequent sacrifice to the vengeance of the exasperated soldiery.—When the accounts left Constantinople on the 20th of April, the different corps of the garrison were cutting each other's throats. The inhabitants were in extreme consternation; and all the efforts of the Capitan Pacha and of the other Chiefs had failed to restore tranquillity.

The notorious Savary has been banished from Smyrna, at the instance of the French Consul; his offence was, attacking an unarmed French naval officer, who reminded him when in company, of the share he took in assassinating the Duke d'Enghien.

AFRICA.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 21st of March, state, that all the men that could be spared, amounting to about 3,000, had been embarked for the corn districts, to quell an insurrection of the Caffrees. Capt. Gethin, of the 72d regiment, and Ensign Hunt, of the African corps, had been killed in two separate affairs with the insurgents. "The former (says one of the letters) of these valuable officers was pursuing some marauders in the vicinity of his station, at De Bruin's Drift, with seven men of the regiment, whom he had mounted, when he was surrounded by a vast number of the savages, and fell gallantly defending himself, pierced with upwards of thirty wounds. Ensign Hunt, in like manner, having discovered towards evening traces of stolen cattle, thought it best to halt in the plains till day-light to pursue them; but was attacked in the night by a very numerous

body of Caffrees, and fell in the conflict. The party, however, repulsed the Enemy.

AMERICA.

American papers to the 25th ult. have arrived. They state, that the most general commercial distress prevails in the United States; and a petition has been presented to the President, praying him to convene Congress as early as possible, in consideration of "the calamitous situation of the Union."

By letters from New York, it appears, that upwards of forty houses in the cotton-line failed in the course of seven days; and the greatest distress prevailed throughout all the great towns in America.

The New York papers state, that the mansion-house, called Hyde Park, at Hampstead Plains, occupied by William Cobbett, was burnt to the ground on Thursday, the 20th May.

It is stated, on the authority of a letter from America, that a steam-boat, on board of which were 34 French persons, including General Rigaud and his family, had been overset, and the whole of the passengers drowned.

A report, via America, that Ferdinand cedes to England the island of Cuba, is not altogether discredited. Sir Home Popham, it is said, has arrived there with two ships of the line and some frigates. It is stated, that there is no effectual means of putting an end to the Slave Trade, but by obtaining the possession of Cuba; since it is from thence that the contraband traffic is carried on to all the West India colonies.

Intelligence to the 8th of last month has been received from Jamaica. The Patriots in Spanish South America have captured Porto Bello, a sea-port on the North coast of the Isthmus of Darien. This event took place on the 10th of April, by the troops under the command of Sir Gregor M'Gregor.

We have received a Buenos Gazette of the 26th of February. The Sovereign Congress opened their Session on the 25th of February; and the supreme Director, Pueyrredon, delivered an address, which gives rather an unfavourable picture of the internal condition of that Republic. He congratulates the Congress upon the commencement of their sittings; expresses his hope that their proceedings will put an end to the "vacillation on which the State fluctuates," and defeat the designs of its enemies, who "dread to see the day in which order and the empire of the laws are for ever consolidated;" and concludes with requesting Congress to appoint a Supreme Director in his place, who will be better able to apply their military energies than himself. It was understood that Congress were busily employed in framing the Constitution.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

During the voyage of Discovery last year to *Baffin's-bay*, a bottle was thrown into the sea from the *Alexander*, Lieut. Parry, on the 24th of May, when that ship was off *Cape Farewell*. It contained the latitude and longitude the ship was then in. About two months since the bottle was found on the island of *Bartragh*, in *Killala-bay*, and an account of it forwarded to the Admiralty. It is supposed it must have floated at about the rate of eight miles per day across the Atlantic.

On Whit-Tuesday a fight took place at the village of *Twerton*, near Bath, between two brothers, named *Wiltshire*, of the adjoining parish of *Newton*. One of them had been knocked down, and the other was in the act of kicking him; when man named *Ashley*, touched him on the elbow, and said, "Don't kick him; for if you do, you will kill him; it is a shame for brothers to be fighting;" at which *Wiltshire* turned round, and vociferating to *Ashley*, with a tremendous oath, "I'll knock your brains out, or any one who takes his part," instantly struck *Ashley* a violent blow under his ear, who fell to the ground, never to speak again, and after lingering till the following day he died! The *Coroner's Jury*, who sat upon the body, returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against *Wiltshire*, who has been committed to *Shepton Mallet gaol* to take his trial.

To counteract the effect of frost on tender vegetables, water them on a frosty morning, before the sun shines on them.

A fact, well worthy of the most serious attention of the publick, was stated by *Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt* lately at a meeting at the *London Tavern*, in support of the *Plymouth and Dartmoor-railway*, that in the course of last year 1,800,000*l.* were paid to *Russia* for 18,760 tons of dressed flax; and that 37,484*l.* were paid to the *United States of America* for flax-seed, chiefly for *Ireland*; and that he was authorized to state, by those who presided over the *Linen Board* in that country, that even should all the forest of *Dartmoor* be turned to flax, *Ireland* was ready to take every grain of its seed.

A relative (we believe the son) of the celebrated *Sir R. Arkwright*, who invented the cotton spinning machine, is the purchaser of *Marks Hall*, *Essex*, the seat of *Montague Burgoyne, esq.* One hundred thousand guineas "down on the nail," is said to be about the sum given for it.

An application was made a few days ago to the *Mayor of Leeds* by 76 croppers, who have 56 wives and 161 children, to be sent to *Canada*. This application was laid before the *Board of the Workhouse*, who expressed an opinion that the scheme was visionary.

There is great distress among the *Glasgow weavers*. The *Magistracy* on being appealed to, considered emigration as the only remedy!

The following is a comparative statement of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the last and the present year, at one view:—

SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR		1819.
1818.		
8,909,603	Army	8,900,000
6,456,809	Navy	6,436,000
1,245,600	Ordnance	1,191,000
1,938,939	Miscellaneous	1,950,000
18,570,951	Total Supplies	18,477,000
2,000,000	Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,570,000
560,000	Sinking Fund on ditto	430,000
21,130,951		20,477,000
	Reduction of Unfunded Debt	10,597,000
		£31,074,000
WAYS AND MEANS GRANTED FOR		1819.
3,000,000	Annual Malt	3,000,000
3,500,000	Excise Duties continued	3,500,000
250,000	Lottery	240,000
250,000	Old Stores	534,000
7,000,000		7,074,000
	Loan	12,000,000
	Loan from the Sinking Fund	12,000,000
		£31,074,000

OCURRENCES IN LONDON
AND ITS VICINITY.

June 5. The Duke of York held his Council on the state of the King; when, after visiting his Majesty, the usual attestations were made by the physicians, who also signed the following Bulletin:—

“Windsor Castle, June 5. His Majesty has passed the last month very quietly, though still exhibiting the same continued marks of disorder. His Majesty’s general health is unimpaired.”

The bill of the Solicitor of the Excise, in the prosecution of a person of the name of Weaver, for the offence of selling a certain drug to a brewer, amounted to nearly 250*l*. In this case, there were five Counsel employed for the Crown, and the penalty ultimately recovered from the delinquent was 200*l*.

Lord Thanet and Mr. Grey, both eminent agriculturists, have communicated to the Board of Agriculture their conviction, from experiments, that lime sown by hand, or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to the turnip against the ravages of the fly. It should be applied as soon as the turnips come up, and in the same daily rotation in which they were sown; and the lime should be slacked immediately before it is used, unless the air be sufficiently moist to render that operation unnecessary.

The total value of corn, grain, meal, and flour, imported into Great Britain in 1812, was£.2,903,753 10 6
1813.....4,975,608 2 2
1814.....4,478,131 4 0
1815.....2,192,685 1 0
1816.....2,343,891 0 6
1817.....7,763,895 0 4
1818.....13,271,629 3 0
1819, Ditto from 5 Jan. to

30 March.....2,249,164 6 0
So immense an importation of corn in one year as that which took place in 1818, could not fail to affect most seriously the British farmer; and it ought to stimulate the Legislature to give such protection and encouragement to agriculture, as shall make the produce of our own soil equal to the consumption or superior to it, that we may again become an exporting nation.

Thursday, May 27.

E. Crane, detained from the last Session, was indicted at the Old Bailey, for stealing a pair of sheets, the property of Mr. Browne, of Fitzroy-place. This prisoner was tried upon a similar charge last Sessions, and was acquitted in consequence of his sister, Charlotte Leslie, refusing to give evidence against him. Upon that refusal she was committed for contempt of Court; and was now brought up, in custody, in order to give evidence against him on the present indictment.

The officer was proceeding to administer the usual oath to her; but she refused to take it, unless she knew what questions would be put to her. Mr. Justice Bayley, perceiving the dispute between her and the officer, asked her what reason she had for refusing to be sworn? Leslie—

“My Lord, the prisoner is my brother.” The Judge—“That may be; but you have a higher duty to perform than any you can possibly owe to a brother—your duty to your country and your God.”

Leslie—“Indeed, my Lord, I don’t know how that is; but this I know—that I never can bring my conscience to give evidence against my own flesh and blood—I never should be happy afterwards if I did.”

The Judge—“Then you positively refuse to be sworn?” Leslie—“Positively, my Lord. I will suffer any punishment you can inflict upon me, but I never will give evidence against my brother.”

The Judge—“Let her be again committed.” She was then re-conducted to prison, and his Lordship proceeded to sum up the other evidence; which having done, the Jury pronounced the prisoner Guilty.

Friday, May 28.

Charles Rennett was put to the bar, on the charge of stealing the child of Mr. Horsley, of Canonbury-lane, Islington. The indictment having been read, the case was opened to the Jury by Counsel, who then called Mr. Horsley, and Ann Holbrook, the servant, to prove the well-known facts of the case, from the time of the girl’s leaving her master’s house with the two children, to the apprehension of the prisoner and recovery of the boy, in the Duchy of Oldenburgh. The prisoner being called on for his defence, read a long written statement, to shew that he had experienced many wrongs and injuries from the family of Mr. Horsley. He also adverted to promises of mercy by the prosecutor, and to the fact of the child being found in good health, in proof of the care he had taken of him, and in extenuation of the crime.—Judge Bailey summed up briefly; and the Jury, after turning round for a moment, pronounced the verdict of Guilty.—The Learned Judge, in a short, but most impressive address, then pointed out to the prisoner the great enormity of his offence, which, he observed, might have led to the derangement or death of the child’s parents; and concluded by informing him that he would, at the end of the Sessions, be sentenced to seven years transportation, the severest punishment the law imposed on his offence.—Rennett is apparently four or five and thirty, of diminutive stature and appearance; his deportment was respectful, and, during the reading of his defence, he seemed much affected. Mrs. Horsley is his first cousin.

Thursday.

Thursday, June 8. In the Court of Chancery an Injunction was prayed, at the suit of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to restrain the Duke of Marlborough from selling, pawning, or disposing of the gold plate presented to the great Duke of Marlborough by the Elector of Bavaria, and which has descended as an heir-loom to the present holder. The plate has been removed from Blenheim, and is now in pawn to various pawnbrokers and others!—*Injunction granted.*

Wednesday, June 9.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded his contract for a loan of 12 millions with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. on terms highly favourable to the public. The parties delivered their biddings on Reduced, in addition to 80*l.* of Consols. Reid, Irving, and Co. £.65 10 0
D. Ricardo and Brothers 65 2 6
M. Rothschild and Co. 62 18 8
The last offer, being so much below the other two, was readily accepted. Consols at the close of the market on the 8th were, 70½, and Red. 69¾. At that price, the 80*l.* of Consols at 70½, is equal to £.56 8 0
62*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* of Reduced at 69¾, is £.43 17 10
Exclusive of Discount. £.100 5 10

Friday, June 11.

The freedom of the Merchant Tailors' Company was presented to Lord Sidmouth in their noble hall, in the presence of the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and several other persons of distinction—members of that Company.

Thursday, June 17.

A presentation at Court being, from long established custom, a necessary preliminary among persons of rank to an introduction into company at home, and to admission at Foreign Courts, the Prince Regent determined on holding a Drawing-room this day, at Buckingham House. A precedent for the reception of ladies, without a Royal Female to preside, was found in the reign of George II. which Sovereign was accustomed to hold Drawing-rooms after the death of Queen Caroline. It was determined also to combine with it the celebration of the Prince Regent's birthday, his Royal Highness having been indisposed on the day first appointed to be observed as his natal anniversary. In pursuance of this plan, grand dinners were given by the respective Ministers; the morning was ushered in with the usual rejoicings, the military attended in the usual manner, and, in conjunction with the police, maintained perfect order. The Prince Regent arrived dressed for the Drawing-room in full regimentals, with

a brilliant display of his orders, and appeared in the full enjoyment of health. The Duchess of York, Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and Duke of Kent, came in state; the Duke of York came in private.—The company began to appear at the Palace soon after twelve o'clock, and they continued to arrive till near five. The Prince Regent entered the room appropriated for his closet, at half-past one o'clock; when the Lady of the French Ambassador was introduced, and had the honour of a private audience. After this ceremony, his Royal Highness proceeded to the late Queen's Drawing-room, where the attendants upon his Royal person, the great Officers of State, &c. were assembled; they proceeded into the Japan room, where the Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all those who have the high privilege of the *entré*, were assembled. Having received their congratulations, the Regent proceeded to the Grand Saloon, and took his station in the front of the throne; the Princess Augusta took her station to the Regent's left, the Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Duke of Gloucester, to the right. The Court was a very crowded one, and the presentations were very numerous. Among those not usually attendant, were—the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Lausdown, and Earl Grosvenor.

A disturbance took place opposite St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, this evening, owing to the refusal of the parish-officers to suffer the interment of a body in an iron coffin. The body was left on a tombstone in the churchyard by the undertaker, who was taken to prison for an alleged assault, and the coffin subsequently conveyed to the bone-house. The Ecclesiastical Court is to decide between the parties.

WATERLOO PRIZE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—Duke of Wellington gets 60,000*l.*; General Officer, 1,250*l.*; Field Officer, 400*l.*; Captain, 90*l.*; Subaltern, 33*l.*; Sergeant, 9*l.*; Rank and File, 2*l.* 10*s.*—The Duke's share is equal to those of 50 General Officers, 143 Field Officers, 666 Captains, 2,158 Sergeants, 24,000 Rank and File.

SUMMER CIRCUITS.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Lord Chief Baron.
NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Burroughs.
WESTERN—Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Best.
NORTHERN—Mr. Baron Wood and Mr. Justice Bayley.
HOME—Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Baron Garrow.
OXFORD—Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Justice Richardson.

Wednesday.

Wednesday, June 23.

Early on Sunday morning it was discovered that a large black bear, sent as a present to his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, had contrived to break out of his cage, which was placed in a coach-house, and Brin having an inclination to explore these premises, containing a handsome new chariot, mounted the foot-board, and began to play with the tassels; he next ascended the roof and the box, the covering of which became a prey to his claws; after enjoying himself as an *outside passenger* as long as he thought proper, he proceeded to examine the interior of the vehicle, and treading from the box, made his *entrée* through the front windows into the carriage, which bore serious marks of his savage curiosity. No one dared to approach this northern visitor, and in order to prevent further depredations in his probable rambles, guards were placed, with fixed bayonets, until some of the keepers arrived from the Menagerie at Booter's Change, who secured him, after great difficulty, in one of their strong cages.

Saturday, June 26.

Near two o'clock, the premises of Messrs. Bensley and Son, Printers, extending from Bolt-court to the back of Gough-square, were discovered to be on fire; and such was the rapidity of the devouring element, that, notwithstanding the prompt assistance of the fire-engines, the whole of that extensive and complete office, with its warehouses and contents, was destroyed, together with the upper part of the family dwelling-house in Bolt-court. We hardly ever witnessed a more rapid fire. Fortunately the large room, which contains the elaborate machine for steam-printing, being considerably lower than the rest of the buildings, escaped the fury of the flames, sufficiently so, at least to leave the costly apparatus free from any material injury. We are happy to state, that neither the life nor safety of any person was affected. Respecting the cause of this conflagration, at present, conjecture alone can be indulged; but we are assured it rests not with the conduct of the steam-engine itself; though possibly some of the flues connected with it might have caught fire. In a Northerly direction the fire extended to the backs of the houses in Gough square, occupied by Messrs. Smith and Co. Messrs. Ehn and Co. (both furriers), and another large house, occupied by Mrs. Salmon as a ladies school; the latter was entirely destroyed, and the for-

mer much damaged. Towards the West the fire did also much damage.

LITERARY FUND.

The pressure of temporary matter last month prevented us from availing our attachment to the cause of Literature in the manner we intended, by noticing the proceedings at the Anniversary Dinner of this most interesting Institution. That useful and agreeable festival was held on the 6th of May, and we find that we cannot even now indulge our inclination further than by expressing our gratitude, and the gratitude of every friend of Literature, to the worthy Chairman of that day, Sir Benjamin Hobbouse, for his admirable and energetic appeal in behalf of literary merit in distress.

After the usual toasts, and a judicious and gentlemanly allusion to the lamented circumstance that so unexpectedly occasioned him to be called to the Chair by the Noble Vice President, the Lord Brandon, and the rest of the company present, he proceeded to preface the leading toast of the day by an impressive statement of the claims to general support which the Literary Fund presented—not only the claims common to every other benevolent Institution, but also claims peculiarly its own, and making the most forcible appeal to our humanity, to our justice, and to our patriotism. It is to be hoped, it is to be expected, may be felt assured that British humanity, which is ever feelingly alive to every species of sorrow and suffering, which is eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, health to the diseased, consolation to the widow, and protection to the orphan, which, in short, opens a door of relief to every bodily and every mental calamity, it cannot be doubted but that such humanity must regard with peculiar interest the sorrows of genius pining in want and misery: in saying this, he touched also upon the justice of the case—Can we, who are instructed or amused by the labours of the pen and the press—can we suffer the head that conceived and the hand that prepared our information and our amusement to perish with hunger, and yet call ourselves just? After expatiating with much animation upon these topics, the eloquent Chairman went on to call upon every one who has a true regard to the best interests of his country to assist in the purposes of this meeting. It is the Literature of a country that is its greatest honour; it is the man of letters that contributes to its prosperity in every respect. The Authors of a country mark its progress in the scale of intellect; and give weight, importance, and success to its undertakings; from its Literature arises its superiority in arts, in arms, in legislation, in liberty, in every thing that supports and adorns. To aug-

ment

* It may be interesting to some of our Readers to know, that the house in Bolt-court, formerly the residence of Dr. Johnson, formed part of Mr. Bensley's office, and is entirely destroyed. A view of it is preserved in the European Magazine for 1810.

ment the influence of useful Literature; to encourage and console deserving Authors, is therefore the truest patriotism. Is it not most justly our national boast to have produced such men as Bacon, Newton, Locke, as Shakspere, Milton, Otway, Butler? and is it not our national reproach that any such should have lived in neglect and died in want? Could such an event have happened if this Institution had then existed? We cannot, indeed, like other benevolent establishments, interest you by a display of the objects we relieve, we cannot make even a distinct allusion to them, because one most anxious wish is to soothe and heal, not to lacerate and wound, the feelings of elevated and powerful minds. The Hon. Baronet then dilated upon the splendid and munificent patronage of the Prince Regent; and, after detailing the benefit and permanence which the recently obtained charter conferred upon the Institution, concluded his admirable speech (of which we have here given but an imperfect outline) with proposing as a toast—"Success to the Literary Fund."

The acclamation with which this was received, strongly evinced the impression made upon the company by the eloquence of the Chairman; another part of whose duty, we think it necessary here to notice. After apologizing for so soon presenting himself again to their attention, Sir Benjamin said, it had long been the pleasing task of the office he then filled, to call upon a Gentleman who had for a series of years contributed more than any other to the usefulness and rational enjoyment of this day; they would immediately understand that he alluded to Mr. Fitz-Gerald, the warm, the zealous, the long-tried; he might say, the indefatigable friend of literary merit in distress; who had for near thirty years, in the most active and disinterested manner, devoted his time and attention to the concerns of this Institution; and who, having this merit in common with some others, had also the peculiar praise of having more particularly devoted the talents of his elegant and impressive muse to the cause of benevolence and literature, by writing and reciting in each of twenty-two successive years a Poem for this Anniversary; and at the earnest solicitation of the Council and Committee, had prepared a *twenty-third poem*, which he now entreated him to favour the company by reciting. Mr. Fitz-Gerald had, indeed, several times intimated his intention of retiring, but had been induced to continue his kind assistance by the urgent and repeated requests of the Society. We all have witnessed that his muse still retained her wonted vigour. Our acclamations expressed our gratitude. He must

See our last Number, p. 464.

not even now leave us. We must not, we cannot, we will not suffer him to be silent.

It is impossible to express ourselves stronger than by saying that the *unhappy* followed Mr. Fitz-Gerald's recitation, and was repeated with the warmest thanks, many of respect when his health suffered, frequently drank.

Another point of the proceedings interesting to literature, was the Chairman's address in proposing the health of the Earl of Chichester, whom he lamented exceedingly they had been, by some unexpected occurrence, deprived of the pleasure of seeing in the Chair. This distinguished Nobleman is one of the tried and faithful friends of this Institution; while holding an important office in the Government, he had first introduced this Society to the notice of the Prince Regent. To his Lordship's kindness the Literary Fund is indebted for the munificent patronage it has so long enjoyed. The Earl of Chichester, though, unfortunately for us, not at the head of the present Meeting, is most undoubtedly with us in mind; he hath proved himself upon all occasions most cheerfully willing to maintain, support, and serve the benevolent cause that has now brought us together; and I am sure you will all cordially concur with me in wishing his Lordship health and happiness, and that we may long enjoy his favour and protection.

The Report, which was subsequently given by Dr. Yates, one of the Treasurers, attested the effect of the Chairman's admitted eloquence and benevolent exertions. It appeared to us that the amount of the new subscriptions was more than double that of the last year. We heard with much delight the Prince Regent's *twenty-seventh half-yearly* donation of one hundred guineas; a donation of ten guineas, in addition to former subscriptions, from John Soane, esq.; the handsome gift of fifty guineas, and an annual subscription of one guinea, from John Murray, esq.; Dr. Malkin, twenty guineas; John Morgan, ten guineas; with a list of other generous contributors. And earnestly do we hope to see the talent and liberality of the country come forward in a much more prompt and efficient manner, in augmentation of a Society that has already been honoured with such distinguished patronage, and is worthy of every support that can be given by genius, learning, and wealth.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

June 2. *The Persian Heroine*, a Tragedy. Acted for the benefit of Mr. H. Johnson.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Liverpool, and
June 23. *The Sandrillo*, or, *What for What?* an Operetta. Well received.

PRO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

LEGAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

12. This Gazette notifies the investiture of the Earl of Aylesbury with the Order of the Thistle. Also appointment of C. Maxwell, esq. as a member of St. Christopher's; and of Sir Nottingham, as Governor of Do-

9. The Right Hon. Charles Grant, of the Privy Council; and Charles esq. appointed Attorney General of Wales.

1. The Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Lumley Governor and Commander in the Bermuda Islands, v. Sir J. G., resigned.

2. The honour of knighthood in Richardson, esq. on being appointed of the Judges of the Court of Pleas.

12. The honour of knighthood in Draper Best, esq. on being appointed of the Judges of the Court of exch.

15. The Earl of Stamford and esq. to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Chester; the Marquis to be Lieutenant and Sheriff of the Shire of Mid Lothian; Marquis of Queensberry to be Sheriff and Sheriff Principal of the Dumfries.

RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

15. *Hythe*, S. J. Lloyd, esq. v. *plur*, esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

9. *Shrewsbury*, J. Mytton, esq. *man*, esq. deceased.

12. *Dorchester*, Charles Warren,

of Bedford-square, esq. in the room of Sir Samuel Shepherd, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Jonathan Wilkeson, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, second master of St. Saviour's Grammar-school, Southwark.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Edward René Payne, M. A. (Vice-provost of King's College, Cambridge) Hepworth R. Suffolk, v. Hayter, deceased.

Rev. J. Halton, Longwith R. Derbyshire

Rev. Henry Gsantlett, M. A. Longstock V. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Revett Carnac, M. A. St. Michael Slawleigh R. Somersetshire.

Rev. Joseph Kirkman Miller, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Walkeringham V. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. W. H. Markby, M. A. fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Dorford St. Peter's R. in that county.

Rev. Bransy Francois, of Edgodesd, Norfolk, Long Melford R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. F. Wyatt, B. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, Broughton R. Oxfordsh.

Rev. J. T. Huntley, M. A. of Trinity College, Swinhead R. Hunts.

Rev. Henry Fardell, B. A. Prebendary of Ely Cathedral, v. Ward.

DISPERATION.

Rev. T. Thorp, M. A. rector of Burton Overy, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Omslow, to hold the rectory of Carlton Curlew cum Ilston, Leicestershire.

BIRTHS.

7. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, of a Prince, at His Highness's hotel in Berlin.

19. At St. Giles's, near Great St. Martin, Devon, Elizabeth, wife of ——— journeyman carpenter, of three children; who, with the mother, are dead.

The boys have been christened Isaac, and Jacob.—31. At St. Mary, the Countess of Stanhope, a

daughter.—In Stanley-place, Shrewsbury, of the Rev. Richard Massey; second child.—3. At Mitcham Grove, of Sir Thomas D. Acland, bart. The wife of Wm. Jones, esq.

Marchant of the King's Bench, of a daughter, being the 11th child within 14 years.

—4. In Park-lane, Viscountess Crailley, a daughter.—11. The wife of Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D. of Harrow, a son.—15. In New Norfolk-street, the Countess of March, a daughter.

Lately: At Braochlin Castle (West Lothian) Lady Eleanor Featherston, a son and heir.—At Verdi, in Italy, a woman was delivered of five male children; two of which are dead, but three are still living. [In the time of Adrian, a woman of Alexandria was delivered also of five sons, all of whom lived to a good age.]—At Edinburgh, the Countess Fishart, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 6. At Colombo, W. Gispard, of the Ceylon Civil Service, v. Mrs. Thos. Gibberson, of Yoxhall R. Mas. June, 1812.

Lodge, Staffordshire, to Miss Twissleton, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas James Twissleton, Archdeacon of Colombo.

P. 274. Correct the following marriage thus:—

1819. Feb. 23. Thomas Phillipps, esq. of Middle-Hill, Worcester-shire, and Buckland, Gloucestershire, to Harriet, third dau. of G. M. Molyneux, and grand-dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, bart. of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh.

April 22. At Rome, Hercules Sharp, esq. of Hartlepool, to Ann Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Ansb. Brabazon, bart. of New Park, Ireland.

May 19. Sir John Wrottesley, bart. to Hon. Mrs. John Bennett, dau. of the late J. Conyers, esq. of Copt Hall, Essex.

J. T. Tyrell, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Tyrell, bart. of Boreham House, Essex, to Miss Pilkington, dau. of the late Sir Thos. Pilkington, bart. of Chevet, Yorkshire.

20. The Rev. John Earle Welby, son of the late Sir W. Earle Welby, bart. of Danton Hall, Lincolnshire, to Felicia Eliza, only dau. of the late Rev. H. A. Holl, and grand-dau. of the late Rp. Horne.

29. John Innes, esq. of Guildford-street, to Caroline, second dau. of Sir Wm. Roebuck.

31. Richard Townsend, jun. esq. of Castle Townsend (Cork), to the dau. of the late Col. Mellefont.

John George Children, esq. of the British Museum, to Mrs. Towers, of Kensington-square.

Lately. Capt. Armytage, of Coldstream Guards, second son of Sir George Armytage, bart. of Kirklees, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Le Gendre Starkie, esq. of Huntroyd, Lancashire.

D. F. Haynes, esq. of Lonesome Lodge, Surrey, to Mary, second dau. of Sir Timothy Shelley, bart. of Field Place, Sussex.

Mr. W. McCall, artist, of Frith-street, Soho, to Sarah Henrietta, fourth dau. of Knight Spencer, esq.

June 1. Capt. White Melville, of the Royal Lancers, to Lady Catherine Osborne, only dau. of the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.—The bride was the favourite companion and friend of our late lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales.

5. At St. George's Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Rossmore to Lady Augusta Charteris, youngest sister of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

Robert, youngest son of the late Sir B. Sullivan, to Margaret, eldest surviving dau. of the late Capt. Filmer, and niece to the Rev. Sir J. Filmer, bart. of East Sutton, Kent.

C. G. H. Clarke, esq. of St. James's Palace, to Eliza, youngest dau. of J. J. Nicholls, esq. of Wandsworth.

Capt. Edm. Turberville, R. N. to Mary, only dau. of John Westcar, esq. of Creslow, Bucks.

Arthur Macparan, esq. of Langood Castle, Breconshire, to Anne, eldest dau.

of the late Wm. Loe, esq. of Ansty House, Hants, and niece of John Pedley, e.q. of Lower Grosvenor-street, and of Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire.

5. Rev. Wm. Russell, Rector of Shepperton, Middlesex, to Letitia Anson, dau. of the late Benj. Nicholls, esq. of Kensington.

7. Chandos, only son of Jan. Henry Leigh, esq. M. P. of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, to the eldest dau. of Rev. W. S. Willes, of Astrop House, Northampton.

John Henry Latham, esq. to Harriet Stringer, only dau. of Edward Brodrip, esq. M. D.

John King, esq. of Sherwood Park, in Tobago, and of Argarten House, North Britain, to Margaret, only dau. of James Foster, esq. of Carnegie Park, near Port Glasgow.

10. At Calais, Henry Le Vasseur, esq. of Blackheath, to Euphemia, only dau. of James Galloway, esq.

The Rev. G. T. Andrewes, only son of the Dean of Canterbury, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest dau. of Dr. Heberden.

11. W. Bailey, esq. of Tunbridge Castle, to the widow of the late Thos. Sanders, esq. and dau. of the late Alderman Gill.

At Dublin, Lieut.-col. Brotherton, of the 14th Light Dragoons, C. B. to Louisa Anne, eldest dau. of J. Straton, esq. of Lisnawolvy.

Major M. H. Court, of E. I. Company's Madras Artillery, to Emily Susan, youngest dau. of the late Archdale Wilson Taylor, esq.

12. Mr. Thomas Ellis, solicitor, to Frances Wilson, eldest dau. of Rev. Rob. Watts, Rector of St. Alphege, London Wall, and Librarian of St. College.

13. At St. James's Church, Chevalier Ruspini, to Miss Martha Atherden Hughes, of Weymouth.

15. The Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, M. P. son to Lord G. Cavendish, to Frances Susan, widow of the Hon. F. Howard, and only dau. of the late W. H. Lambton, esq. M. P.

Col. Sir D. St. Leger Hill, K. T. S. and C. B. to Caroline Drury, third dau. of Rob. Hunter, esq. of Kew.

16. Charles Winn, esq. of Nostell Priory, to Priscilla, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Strickland, bart. of Boynton, Yorkshire.

17. F. P. Robinson, esq. only son of Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B. to Harriet F. E. eldest dau. of the late J. Meares, esq. of Eastington, Pembrokeshire.

19. Hon. Robert Henry Giva, M. P. of Oakley Park, second son of Earl of Powis, to Lady Harriet Windsor, dau. of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Plymouth.

OBITUARY.

JAMES BINDLEY, Esq.
 An elegant Tabular Monument, executed by Mr. Joseph Kendrick, has been erected to the memory of the late Mr. Bindley in the Church of St. Mary-in-the-Strand (being the first Monument that has been allowed to be put up in that Church), with the following appropriate inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES BINDLEY, Esquire, (A. M. E. S. A.)
 who was born in London on 16th January, 1797,
 and died at his House in Somerset Place,
 On 11th September, 1818,
 having held the Office of Commissioner of Stamps,
 with unremitting attention to its duties,
 for the long period of 53 years.

Bred at the Charter-house, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
 his acquirements were worthy
 of those distinguished Seats of Learning;
 of both of which he was through life accustomed to speak
 in the language of grateful remembrance.

His Knowledge,
 of which his modest simplicity of character
 forbade any thing like ostentatious display,
 while his unaffected urbanity
 made him at all times ready to impart it,
 was various, extensive, and accurate;
 his taste and judgment were equally evinced
 by his celebrated Collection
 of Books, Prints, and Medals,
 which no one was better qualified to use or enjoy.

Gentle in his manners, mild in his temper,
 benevolent in his disposition, and strict in his integrity,
 he lived beloved and honoured
 in the sincere profession of the Christian faith,
 and steadily attached

to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England,
 and died most deeply regretted by all who knew him.
 This Tablet was erected as a tribute of affectionate regard,
 and a memorial of 59 years friendship.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

The late Duke (who died at Lisbon, April 20th, see p. 491) came to the honours and estates with the anxious wish to tread in his father's paths, and to follow the same course of public patriotism and private benevolence, in which he had so eminent an example before him. His country and friends might, to all human appearance, have promised themselves long to enjoy the benefits arising from such dispositions in a person so eminent. He was in the prime of life, of a constitution strong to outward appearance, and seasoned by constant exercise, both on foot and horseback—he was the father of a promising family—the husband of one whom it was impossible to know without loving, or even to look upon without admiring. All seemed to promise a course of life long and happy as that which his father had just closed. But it has pleased God to shew us upon what a slight foundation all earthly prospects rest. Some

symptoms of delicate health had already displayed themselves in 1814. But in the succeeding year the Duke, in the loss of his excellent partner, sustained a wound, from the effects of which he never recovered. As a public man the Duke of Buccleuch was, like his father, sincerely attached to the principles of Mr. Pitt, which he supported on every occasion with spirit and energy, but without virulence or prejudice against those who held different opinions. He held that honour, loyalty, and good faith, although old-fashioned words, which expressed more happily the duties of a man of rank than the newer denominations which have sometimes been substituted for them. He was a patriot in the noblest sense of the word, holding that the country had a right to the last acre of his estates, and the last drop of his blood; a debt which he prepared seriously to render to her, when there was an expectation that the country would be invaded. While

Lord Dalkeith, he sat in the House of Commons; we are not aware that he spoke above once or twice in either House of Parliament; but as President of public meetings he often expressed himself with an ease, spirit, and felicity, which left little doubt that his success would have been considerable in the Senate. His Grace was for many years Colonel in the Dumfriesshire regiment of Militia, the duties of which situation he performed with the greatest regularity, shewing a turn for military affairs, as well as an attachment to them, which would have raised him high in the profession had his situation permitted him to adopt it. That it would have been his choice was undoubted; for the military art, both in theory and in practical detail, formed his favourite study.

The management of the Duke's very extensive estates was conducted on the plan recommended by his father's experience, and which is peculiarly calculated to avoid the evil of *rack-renting*, which has been fraught with such misfortune to Scotland, and to secure the permanent interests both of landlord and tenant. No tenants on the Buccleuch estate, who continued worthy of patronage, were ever deprived of their farms, and scarce any have voluntarily relinquished the possession of them. To improve his large property by building, by plantations of great extent, by every encouragement to agriculture, was at once his Grace's most serious employment, and his principal amusement. The estate of Queensberry, to which he succeeded, although worth from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* yearly, afforded to the Duke, owing to well-known circumstances, scarce the sixth part of the lesser sum. Yet, he not only repaired the magnificent Castle of Drumlanrig, but accomplished, during the few years he possessed it, the restoration, with very large additions, of those extensive plantations, which had been laid waste during the life of the last proprietor. We have reason to think, that the Duke expended, on this single estate, in repairing the injuries which it had sustained, not less than eight times the income he derived from it. He was an enthusiastic planter, and personally understood the quality and proper treatment of forest-timber. For two or three years past, his Grace extended his attention to the breed of cattle, and other agricultural experiments: a pleasure which succeeded in some degree to that of field sports, to which, while in full health, he was much addicted. Such were the principal objects of the Duke's expense, with the addition of that of a household suitable to his dignity; and what effect such an expenditure must have produced on the country, may be conjectured by the following circumstance:—In the year 1817,

when the poor stood in so much need of employment, a friend asked the Duke why his Grace did not propose to go to London in the spring? By way of answer, the Duke shewed him a list of day-labourers then employed in improvements on his different estates, the number of whom, exclusive of his regular establishments, amounted to *nine hundred and forty-seven persons*. If we allow to each labourer two persons whose support depended on his wages, the Duke was in a manner forgoing, during this severe year, the privilege of his rank, in order to provide with more convenience for a little army of nearly three thousand persons, many of whom must otherwise have found it difficult to obtain subsistence. The result of such conduct is twice blessed, both in the means which it employs, and in the end which it attains in the general improvement of the country.

In his domestic relations, as a husband, a son, a brother, and a father, no rank of life could exhibit a pattering of tenderness and affection superior to that of the Duke of Buccleuch. He seemed only to live for his family and his friends. He was a kind and generous master to his numerous household, and was rewarded by their sincere attachment.

Well educated, and with a powerful memory, the Duke of Buccleuch was both a lover and a judge of Literature, and devoted to reading the time he could spare from his avocations. This was not so much as he desired; for the active superintendance of his own extensive affairs took up much of his time. As one article, he answered very many letters with his own hand, and never suffered above a post to pass over without a reply, even to those of little consequence; so that this single duty occupied very frequently two hours a day. But his conversation often turned on literary subjects, and the zeal with which he preserved the antient ruins and monuments which exist on his estates, shewed his attachment to the history and antiquities of his country. In judging of literary composition, he employed that sort of criticism which arises rather from good taste, and strong and a acute perception of what was true or false, than from a vivacity of imagination.

In gayer hours, nothing could be so universally pleasing as the cheerfulness and high spirits of the Duke of Buccleuch. He bore his rank (so embarrassing to some others) as easily and gracefully as he might have worn his sword. He himself seemed unconscious of its existence; the guests respected without fearing it. He possessed a lightness and playfulness of disposition, much humour, and a turn for raillery, which he had the singular talent to pursue just so far as it was perfectly in-

offensive.

offensive; but never to inflict a moment's confusion or pain. There are periods in each man's life which can never return again; and the friends of this illustrious person will long look back, with vain regret, on the delightful hours spent in his society.

In his intercourse with his neighbours the Duke was frank, hospitable, and social; and ready upon all occasions to accommodate them, by forming plantations, by exchanging grounds, or any similar point of concession and courtesy. To the publick his purse was ever open, as appears from his Grace's liberal subscription to all works of splendour or utility. His acts of well-considerate and deliberate generosity were not confined to the poor, properly so termed; but sought out and relieved the endless endurable wants of those who had seen better days; and had been thrown into indigence by accidental misfortunes, nor were they who received the relief always able to trace the source from whence it flowed.

We have one trait to add to this portrait—it is the last, and the most important.

As the Duke of Buccleuch held his high situation for the happiness of those around him, he did not forget by whom it was committed to him. Public worship was at all proper seasons performed in his family; and his own sense of devotion was as humbly ardent, and sincere. A devout believer in the truths of religion, he never, even in the gayest moment, permitted them to be treated with levity in his presence; and to attempt a jest on those subjects, was to incur his serious reproof and displeasure. He has gone to receive the reward of these virtues too early for a country which will severely feel his loss, or for his afflicted family; and his sorrowing friends—but not too soon for himself; since it was the unceasing labour of his life to improve to the utmost the large opportunities of benefiting mankind with which his situation invested him. Others of his rank might be more missed in the resorts of splendour and of gaiety frequented by persons of distinction; but the peasant while he leans on his spade, and the labourer sinking to the grave in indigence, and youth struggling for the means of existence, will long miss the generous and powerful patron, whose aid was never demanded in vain when the merit of the petitioner was unquestioned.

Besides the numerous important public situations held by the late Duke of Buccleuch, his Grace was also President of the Highland Society of Scotland.

The remains of the Duke of Buccleuch have been brought to this country, and deposited in the burial place of his maternal ancestors, the Montagus, at Weekly in Northamptonshire.

The last will of the Duke of Buccleuch (made only for the disposition of property in England) was administered to, on the 18th instant, by the Right Hon. Henry James Lord Montagu (brother of the testator) and the Hon. Charles Douglas, the executors; the personal property within the province of Canterbury (exclusive of course of that in Scotland) being sworn under 60,000*l*. The executors are directed in the first place to complete the conditions entered into for the sale of certain farms and lands at Wolston, co. Warwick, and out of the monies arising from such sale, to discharge the debts of the late Gen. George Scott, of that parish, to whom, at the time of his decease, the same belonged; the residue of the proceeds to be applied in the same manner as the proceeds of other estates at Wolston aforesaid (late of the said Gen. Scott), consisting of a capital messuage and other houses and lands, which are desired to be sold (subject to a life-interest in a part thereof, of the widow of the said Gen. Scott, and other incumbrances), for the benefit of the daughters of the testator, or the survivor of them, at 21, or marriage. The mansion and premises called Montagu House, in Privy Gardens, held on lease from the Crown, are bequeathed, after the death of the Duchess Dowager of Buccleuch, the mother of the testator (who has a life-interest therein), to his eldest son the Earl of Dalkeith, and in case of his death under 21, without issue, to the second son, and failing him likewise, to the inheritor of the Buccleuch estates in Scotland. Jewels, snuff-boxes, rings, trinkets, &c. both in England and in Scotland, are to be given to daughters or younger sons, at the discretion of the executors; and the residue thereof, and the plate, are left under the same trust as the House in Privy Gardens. Houses and tenements in the parishes of St. James, and St. Martin, Westminster, are to be sold for the benefit of the daughters. The leasehold house in South Audley-street, purchased of the late Marquis of Bute, is also directed to be sold. The books, pictures, statuary, and furniture therein, to be removed to the houses of Dalkeith and in Privy Gardens. The residue of the real and personal estate in England (except in Surrey, which are subjected to assignments, not of testamentary operation) is given to the eldest son, at 21, and in default of him or his issue, to the other sons of the eldest daughter, in succession, in like manner.

EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

Latol. At his seat at Enville Hall, in Staffordshire, the Right Hon. George Harry, earl of Stamford and Warrington, baron Grey of Groby. He was born Oct. 1, 1757; educated at Leicester under

the celebrated Mr. Andrewes (father of the present very reverend Dean of Canterbury); and admitted a Nobleman of Queen's College, Cambridge, about 1755 (his portrait being still in the collection in the Lodge). His Lordship was elected in 1761 a knight of the shire for the county of Stafford; and on the 21st of September that year, at the Coronation of their Majesties, was one of the six eldest sons of Peers who supported the King's train (at the same time his sister, Lady Mary Grey, was one of the six Earls' daughters who assisted the Princess Augusta in supporting the train of the Queen). He married May 28, 1763, Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, second daughter of William Duke of Portland; by whom he had four sons and six daughters. He was again elected for Staffordshire in the Parliament which met in May 1768; and in the same month, on the death of his father, took his seat in the House of Peers. He was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester April 14, 1783; and by patent, dated April 22, 1796, was created baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, and earl of Warrington.

His Lordship was many years the highly valued President of the Royal Humane Society; to which truly-benevolent institution he was a liberal benefactor. As a mark of their respect, the Society prefixed to their Annual Report for 1815, a portrait of his Lordship, copied from a large mezzotinto, after a painting by Romney.

His principal seats were, Enville Hall, Staffordshire; Dunham Massey, Cheshire; and a hunting-seat at Steward's Hay, near the old family mansion in Bradgate-park, Leicestershire, now a ruin; for which see Nichols's "History of Leicestershire."

A picturesque description of his Lordship's favourite residence at Enville may be seen in the second volume of Shaw's "Staffordshire." An eminent living Poet also thus notices it, in conjunction with the pursuits of its amiable owner; having always led a private life, and being addicted to the sports of the field and rural amusements:

"There, Stamford, rural swain, delights to roam,

While round the tumbling torrents dash
Or in some shed, of fancy's work, reclines,
South'd with the murmurs of his waving pines.

Great Peer! ennobled by a gen'rous mind,
Who, like the mighty fathers of mankind,
Scorns not the culture of his native plains,
Nor spurns the labours of industrious swains."

MAURICE.

His Lordship is succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son George Harry, born in 1765, and now Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

RIGHT HON. ROBERT DUNDAS OF ARNISTON.

June 17. At Edinburgh, after a long and severe illness, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, after presiding in that Court for 18 years, having been appointed in 1801. This most respectable Judge has, through life, sustained the highest character for his steady firmness as a friend—his uniform kindness as a neighbour—his amiable and affectionate tenderness as a husband and father—and his most inflexible integrity as a Judge. Nothing can more strongly prove his great value to the Country at large, than the entire satisfaction he gave to the wise and judicious of both parties, during a very turbulent period of our history, when his Lordship had the honour of enjoying the arduous situation of Lord Advocate. Few men have secured the esteem and admiration of all classes so much as he has done, or whose loss will be so long and deeply felt. The coincidence may not be unworthy of notice, that on the day of his Lordship's death, being the commencement of the Lammes Term in the Court of Exchequer, his successor, Sir Samuel Shepherd, was expected to have taken his seat on the Bench; and did actually arrive at Edinburgh in the afternoon of that day.

WILLIAM COLLINS, Esq.

April 27. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, after a very few days illness, which created no apprehension about his life, aged 68, William Collins, esq. of Folesworth, in the county of Leicester. Few men have more eminently combined a practical knowledge of the useful with a correct taste in the fine arts; of painting, he was not only a good judge, but himself an artist of no mean skill, and, though he merely pursued the art as a recreation, his crayon portraits are striking specimens of bold outline, rich colouring, and strong resemblance. The chief powers of his mind, however, were devoted to more useful, though less fascinating pursuits; and from the year 1777, till the close of his life, he has been actively engaged in the improvement of various machinery, particularly of ship sheathing, and pumps, for the supply of which latter article to his Majesty's Navy, he had long held a contract. About the period above mentioned, it was apprehended that copper sheathing must have been discontinued in consequence of the corrosion created by the chemical action of the iron bolts then used in fastening the ship timbers; various efforts were made to remedy this, by the substitution of mixed metal and copper in lieu of iron, but without success; till Mr. Collins introduced his me-

chanical

chaically hardened copper bolts, which exactly corrected the evil, and have been ever since used in the Navy.

Mr. Collins also turned his attention to the improvement of the chain-pump, which, though perfect in its principle, he conceived to be defective in its parts, and by the employment of mixed metal instead of iron for the chain, by judicious alteration in the working chamber, in the form of saucers, in the fixing of the leathers, and the spracket wheel, he has produced a machine, which, for simplicity, durability, and cheapness, stands unrivalled amongst hydraulic engines. Convinced of its superiority, Mr. Collins has lately been attempting to introduce a modified chain-pump, in lieu of the hand-pump now used in his Majesty's Navy; and the propriety of its adoption is at this time under consideration by the Hon. the Commissioners of the Navy.

This benevolent and respectable gentleman was owner of considerable freehold property at Frolesworth in Leicestershire, as Representative of the Right Hon. John Smith, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, some time one of the Barons of the Exchequer in England, and founder of the hospital at Frolesworth. Of this venerable Judge Mr. Collins presented an excellent portrait to Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," where the following facts, highly creditable, are recorded:

"In 1795, when the estate devolved to the present owners, finding that there were a considerable accumulation of the monies of the charity unappropriated, they instantly suggested a plan for its farther improvement and extension; which meeting with the approbation of the Trustees, and sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, four more houses have been added (there being now 18); the site of the place encompassed with a wall; and the allowance to each increased from 12*l.* to 20*l.* a year. I cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction I experienced in observing the very neat manner in which the apartments are fitted up, and the apparent happiness of the aged widows."

With this anecdote of Mr. Collins's active benevolence, we shall close our small tribute to his memory; merely adding, that he was social, though retired, simple in all his habits, and as remarkable for modesty as for knowledge.

THE REV. PHILIP LACOCK STORY, M. A.

May 25. At his seat at Lockington Hall, co. Leicester, aged 72, the Rev. Philip Lacock Story, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Leicester. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1770, M. A. 1773; rector of Walton on the Wolds, co. Leicester, 1776 (to which he was presented by his elder brother, John Lacock

Story, esq. of Nottingham, who died August 8, 1797); and vicar of Lockington 1777, on the presentation of Mrs. Bainbrigg. Mr. Story was the grandson and heir of Anne, daughter and co-heir of Philip Lacock, of Woodborow, co. Notts, esq.; whose estates became wholly vested in him, on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbrigg*, who bequeathed her estates at Lockington, Kegworth, Woodborow, Snibston, &c. with a moiety of her large personal property, to Mr. Story. Mrs. Bainbrigg was the daughter of Mary, the other co-heir of Philip Lacock, esq.

Mr. Story, on coming into possession of Lockington, made very considerable additions and alterations, both with respect to the mansion and the grounds about it; in which judgment and taste were conspicuous. Mr. Story married Martha, one of the daughters of the Rev. Richard Steevens, rector of Bottesford, co. Leicester; by whom he had a large family. He succeeded in his estates by his eldest son John Story, esq. His second son, the Rev. Philip Lacock Story, has lately resigned the rectory of Walton on the Wolds, a valuable family living, to which he had succeeded on his father's resignation.

REV. LEOPOLD BUTCHER.

July 17, 1818. Died at the settlement on Leicester mountain, Sierra Leone, the Rev. Leopold Butcher. He had occupied an important post there under the Church Missionary Society for several years, and had been one of its earliest Missionaries. His constitution had become injured to the climate by a residence of nearly eleven years. After an illness of about a fortnight, at first slight, but ending in a severe Cholera Morbus, his terrestrial labours were closed! — Mr. Garnon had caused him to be removed from Leicester Mountain to Freetown, that he might have every advantage and comfort; but this very benevolent design proved abortive! — great respect was paid to his memory, his loss has been deeply regretted, and he is gone to reap the rich harvest of his pious and exemplary zeal in the cause and promulgation of Divine truth! He had by his exertions laid the foundation of the *Christian Institution* in that colony. A large Church, capable of containing all the children, as well as the people of Leicester Town, had been nearly finished under his direction. The neighbouring land was beginning to be cultivated, and many of the children had learnt useful trades. This Institution, the only one of the kind in Africa, will ever remain an undeniable evidence of the anxiety of the Society, and of their pious servant, to promote, to

* Of this excellent and benevolent lady, and her extensive charities, see our vol. LXVII. p. 985.

the utmost of their power, the civilization of Africa; and it must, and ever will command the gratitude of the African race. The boys, 200, and girls, 50, at their last examination previous to his death, went through the different exercises in the Church on Leicester Mountain, in a manner creditable both to themselves and to their teachers. The site of the Church commands a most extensive view of the town, harbour, and sea. It will stand as a landmark of Christianity. The sailor, on seeing its spire from afar, will return praise to God, and bless his Country for having thus afforded an asylum to the oppressed African. The view of a Church on British ground in Africa proclaims the liberty of the subject:—where true Christianity reigns, slavery is banished.—The work has been very great to civilize and Christianize this Colony, but it has prospered in the hands of Mr. Butscher and other ministers, happy and able instruments, called to this office, who have now established a regularity in the temporal and spiritual duties of these people which nothing disturbs, but the attempts of Slave-dealers on the coast! But a very short time since, these pupils, now decently clothed, and receiving instruction, and passing Christian examinations, were brought to this Colony naked, ignorant of God, and yoked as beasts for labour, or for sale! This once barren wilderness now sings for joy!

RICHARD LYSER, ESQ. M. P.

May 3. In St. James's place, London, in his 48th year, Richard Lyster, esq. of Rowton castle, co. Salop, one of the Representatives in Parliament for Shrewsbury. As a husband, father, master, and landlord, he was exemplary for his tenderness and benevolence; as a member of the great council of the nation, he had, by genuine independence, endeared himself to the great body of his constituents. By his many friends in the higher ranks of society, his decease will be much deplored;—his readiness at all times to cooperate in works of public utility or beneficence, will render his death a peculiar loss to the county of Salop, in which he sustained, with great honour, the character and relative duties of representative of one of its most antient families. Mr. Lyster was sometime major in the 22d reg. of dragoons, and was upon the Continent with the Duke of York; and, on the embodying the supplementary militia for Shropshire, he was appointed Colonel. On the 13th his remains passed through Shrewsbury, for interment in the family vault at Alberbury. From Lord Hill's column the funeral was attended by a numerous and respectable body of friends, electors, and tenantry, on foot and on

horseback, all dressed in deep mourning. The union flag was hoisted on the top of the column, and lowered as the procession passed. The scene was solemnly impressive, which was heightened by the tolling of minute-bells at the different Churches in the town, and by the militia-band in the procession playing the Dead March in Saul. The concourse of people assembled at Alberbury was immense, to witness this last solemn scene!

MR. WILLIAM HARROD.

Jan. 1. At Birmingham, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, Mr. William Harrod. This worthy but eccentric person was the son of a respectable printer and bookseller at Market Harborough, who was also many years master of the Free School in that town. He was bred to his father's profession; and, after having worked some time as a journeyman in London, commenced business on his own account at Stamford, where he became an Alderman; and published "The Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin's, compiled chiefly from the Annals of the Rev. Francis Peck, with Notes; to which is added, their present state, including Burghley, 1785," 2 vols. 12mo. In this entertaining and well-compiled description of a Town remarkable in the Annals of English History, he was assisted by Mr. Lowe, at that time a respectable Apothecary at Stamford, who had as much eccentricity as his friend Harrod. and considerably more erudition.

In 1788 he projected a re-publication and continuation of Wright's "History and Antiquities of Rutland;" but the Work was discontinued, after the appearance of two numbers, for want of proper encouragement. The copper-plates which he caused to be engraved for this work, with such materials as he had collected for it, including the communications of some respectable Divines, were purchased by Mr. Nichols, who still possesses them.

Whilst resident at Stamford, he also commenced a Provincial Newspaper, of which he was himself the Editor and the sole Working Printer; but, the sale being not at all encouraging, he soon desisted.

Mr. Harrod afterwards removed to Mansfield; and published "The History of Mansfield and its Environs, in two parts: 1. Antiquities, including an accurate Description of two Roman Villas near Mansfield Wodehouse, discovered by H. Rooke, esq. in 1786; with an Account of some late Discoveries never before printed. 2. The present State, 1801." 4to.

On a smartly-contested Election for the Town of Nottingham, he compiled and published a very facetious volume, under the title of "*Coke and Birch.*" The Paper-war, carried on at the Nottingham Election 1803; containing the whole of the Ad-
dresses.

dresses, Songs, Squibs, &c. circulated by the contending Parties; including the Books of *Accidents and Chances*."

On the death of his father (Dec. 11, 1806) he returned to Market Harborough, the place of his nativity; and published "The History of Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and its Vicinity, 1808."

Here he had hoped to have ended his days with comfort, but a second marriage embroiled him in difficulties, which at length compelled him to relinquish his business; and he died in obscurity. He has left a son and two daughters by his first wife; and two young children by the second match.

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Madras, aged 21, Ensign Oct. 1. Charles Lardner, of his Majesty's 30th regiment.

Oct. 31. At Murzipoor, Bengal, Lieut. Col. Bartlett Hugh Kelly, of the Hon. East India Company's service. He was the son and last surviving child of Hugh Kelly, esq. barrister-at-law, author of "False Delicacy," &c.—This officer had served 38 years in India, without visiting his native country; his merits were duly appreciated by the Government, having for the last 12 years been actively employed in the interior of Hindostan, and commanded at Delhi, Muttra, &c.—He has left an aged mother and only daughter to lament his loss.

Nov. 1. Thomas Phillipps, esq. of Middle-hill, co. Worcester, third son of Wm. Phillipps, esq. of Broadway, Worcestershire. He was High Sheriff for the county of Worcester in the year 1801.

Dec. 7. At Kaira, in the Presidency of Bombay, aged 24, Caroline, wife of George Wm. Anderson, esq. of the E. I. Company's Civil Service.

1819. Jan. 23. At sea, on her passage to England from Bengal, Fanny, wife of Lieut. Col. Cumberlege.

March 4. On his passage from India, on board the *Timandra*, Charles Lowry, esq. ensign in the 47th regiment.

March 14. At Mr. Burcell's, in the island of Grenada, aged 26, Mary, wife of Capt. John Thomas Williams, of the 2d, or Queen's reg. of foot, eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Shairp, of Russell-place.

Lately. At Cambridge, in his 82d year, Mr. John Marshall, library and school-keeper to that University for half a century, universally beloved and respected, he had many friends but no enemies.—Some years ago at a public dinner, at which several Heads of Houses, Professors, and University officers were present, the conversation turned on their respective duties and situations in the University; one of the party, a late eminent scholar,

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and then Master of Emmanuel college, Dr. Farmer, said, "you may talk of your duties and situations, but none of you know your duty better, or perform it with more correctness and punctuality than John Marshall."—On another occasion, a party of visitors, ladies and gentlemen, on descending from the public library, each were making their remarks on what they had seen, one of the gentlemen said, "I observed one thing, which perhaps none of you noticed, that was, the pleasing amiable manners, and obliging deportment of the gentleman who shewed us the curiosities—if I were possessed of a large fortune, and could engage such a man as a friend at my breakfast table, I am sure his company and conversation would put me in a good temper and spirits for the remainder of the day."—It is hoped that some Senior Member of the University, who must have long known and observed the uniform good conduct, and faithful services of the said Mr. J. Marshall, will move the Senate, that a marble tablet, with a proper inscription thereon, be placed in the Library, or other fit place, as a mark of their regard, for so deserving a character.

April 13. Suddenly, aged 37, Mr. Roger Ashton, stone-mason, of Shrewsbury. He completed the repairs of St. Alkmund's and St. Mary's spires in that town, in the firm and respectable manner they now appear.

April 14. At St. George's, Grenada, in the West Indies, Lieut. William Dawes, R. N. of Tuffon-hall, Grenada.

At Florence, in her 14th year, Louisa, youngest daughter of Edward Tooke, esq.

In Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, in his 79th year, Mr. Richard Miles. Of this worthy man and distinguished judge of coins, we hope to be favoured with farther particulars.

April 18. Aged 56, Mr. George Evans, artist, and drawing-master, Shrewsbury. He was for some time under Romney, the painter. His drawings consisted chiefly of landscape scenery, remains of antiquity, and gentlemen's seats:—he exhibited some bold Scotch views in Shrewsbury in 1717. Being a brother of the ancient order of Druids, he was attended to the grave by the officers and brothers of that society.

May 3. At Kensington, where she had resided for some years, Mrs. Nares, relict of Dr. James Nares, well known for his eminence as a composer of Church music. By the blessing of God, on a disposition peculiarly pure, mild, and equable, her life was protracted, with very little decay, to the age of 88, if not more; and her death was a peaceable transition, without pain, to a better state.

At the Havannah, of the yellow fever, Mr. F. W. Dunn, son of Mr. J. Dunn, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

May 5. At Lisbon, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Shirley, esq.

May 6. Aged 71, Mr. Edward Glosster, Provost-street, City-road, of his Majesty's Customs.

May 8. At Denver, Norfolk, the relict of Matthew Brackenbury, esq. late of Ely.

May 9. In Kensington-square, Anna Maria, relict of the late Rev. Edward Barker, Rector of Bacton, Suffolk.

May 10. Aged 34, Mr. Daniel Jones, of Union Crescent, New Kent-road.

Ann, third daughter of the late James Moore, esq. of Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland.

May 11. At Walcot Parade, Bath, in his 44th year (of a typhus fever, taken during his professional attendance on the poor in his neighbourhood), G. F. Edwards, esq.

Aged 100 years, and in possession of all her faculties till, a few days previous to her decease, Mrs. Hannah Scott, relict of Mr. Robert Scott, formerly a sadler at Holt, Norfolk.

May 13. At Norwich, Thomas Harvey, esq. late of Catton, Norfolk.

May 14th. In his 40th year, Mr. Nicholas Webber, of Brandon, Suffolk.

At Woodhatch, near Reigate, the wife of John Carter, esq.

May 16. Mr. William Cockrell, of Great Blackenham, Suffolk.

The widow of the late William Shard, esq. of Upper Harley-street, London, and Torbay-house, Devonshire.

Jane, wife of the Rev. Christopher Gardner, Vicar of East Deane-cum-Friston, near Eastbourne, Sussex.

May 17. Aged 91, Elizabeth, wife of John Crane, esq. of Croydon, Surrey.

May 18. At Spearvale (Cavan), aged 81, William Spear, esq. one of the oldest Lieutenants in his Majesty's service.

In his 73d year, William Buck, gent. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Mrs. Lewis, of Great Russel-street.

May 19. At Bellfield, James Fairlie, esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

Matthew Dobb, who resided at Skegby, a small village near Mansfield; he was found dead in his bed; having been to all appearance well on the preceding evening.—He has left a widow and eight children.

May 20. At Liege, the wife of Mr. Lejeune, merchant, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Masterson, merchant, Bruges, and of Mrs. Masterson, of Pimlico.

Of a rapid consumption, brought on by repeated colds, aged 20, Eliza Catharine, second daughter of Richard Bateman, esq. of Wheat-hill, near Derby;—of purest mind and manners, gifted with an excellent understanding, amiable and pious.

At Greenwich, aged 50, Smith Child, esq. of the Navy Pay-office, second son of the late Admiral Child, of Newfield, co. Stafford.

May 21. At Bath, Dr. Samuel Solomon, of Gilead House, Liverpool, proprietor of the "Balm of Gilead," and several other public medicines.

In Crawford-street, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Smith, rector of Alexton, Leicestershire, and of Thistelton, county of Rutland; and on May 30, Catharine her only daughter, having survived her mother only nine days.

May 22. At Bridport, Dorsetshire, in her 19th year, Anne, second daughter of the late Simon M'Tavish, esq. of Montreal, Lower Canada.

At the house of James Payne, esq. at Maidenhead, where he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while on a visit, James Brant, esq. of Ditton-house, Pinkney's-green.

Aged 74, Mr. Joseph Hanks, of Tottenham, Middlesex.

At Welch Pool, Montgomeryshire, in his 78th year, John Williames, esq.

May 24. At the house of Baijer Otto Baijer, esq. in Bentinck-street, Kenner Mason, esq. of Beel-house, Bucks.

Frederick Nicholson, esq. of Old Jamaica Wharf, and Barnet, Herts.

At South Lambeth, aged 78, Mrs. Wigan, late of Stanmore.

May 25. In Upper Brook-street, aged 21, John Norris, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Col. Wodehouse.

At Bourdeaux, aged 19, Louisa Antoinette, wife of John James Dowling, esq. of that city, and daughter of James Coppinger, esq. of Devonshire-square, London.

In South Moulton-street, aged 29, Edward Chibnall Smith, esq. of the Navy Pay-office.

May 26. In his 78th year, John Shallis, esq. of Clerkenwell.

Mr. Dawson, grazier, of Tattershall, Lincolnshire. Returning home from Boston market, he was unfortunately thrown from his horse at Tattershall-bridge Bar, by which accident he dislocated his neck, and instantly expired, leaving a widow and several small children to lament his untimely death.

Aged 25, Lauretta, wife of Capt. Thomas Finlay, of Canton-place, East India-road.

In Cumberland-street, Mr. William Harper, beer-machine maker.

At Highfield-park, Hants, in her 86th year, the Hon. Lady Pitt, relict of the late General the Right Hon. Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. D. &c. and sister to the late Admiral Earl Howe, and General Viscount Howe.

May 27. In Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, aged 67, Mr. George Moore.

May 28. At Widmore, near Bromley, Kent, Thomas, second son of George Telford, esq. formerly of York.

Aged 109, Elizabeth Perry, born at Shirleath, in the parish of Eardisland, and who resided at Streamford, Herefordshire, within 200 yards of the same spot, to the day of her death. Her sight was a little impaired; but she could eat, drink, and take snuff (of which latter she was particularly fond) to the last, and could walk about the house and premises, with the assistance of her daughter. This venerable matron (with the exception of a severe surgical operation in the back, which she underwent about 15 years ago) enjoyed, during her life, an almost uninterrupted state of good health, and her death appeared to be only the result of extreme age; for it was only the day previous to her dissolution that she took to her bed, and her faculties were clear to the last hour. She attributed her protracted life to *hard work* and *hard living*. She remembered wheat at 2s.6d. per bushel, and muncorn (mixture of wheat and rye) at 18d. per bushel; meat from 1d. to 2d. per lb.; and butter 2d. per lb. Her eldest daughter is an active dame of 84; her youngest son is about 60, her eldest grand-daughter 46, and her eldest great-grandchild 12.

Suddenly, in his 47th year, Mr. George Russell, auctioneer, in Cross-street, Newington.

At Norton, Suffolk, B. L. Clayton, esq. an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Hartshorn-hall, Derbyshire, John Taylor, esq.

Aged upwards of 80, — Stamp, esq. of Queenborough, who had been mayor of that borough several times: he is reported to have died worth 30,000*l.*; but his appearance indicated even abject poverty; he has left no issue, and is said to have left his sister (the inmate of a neighbouring poor-house) the interest of only 500*l.*; the rest to persons of no kin; he put on a new suit of clothes to die in. The deceased was in the habit of going to Sheerness every Saturday, and going from shop to shop to save a penny.

Aged 57, Mary, wife of Mr. James Barnfield, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe.

May 29. Aged 85, Mrs. Ann Porter, of New North-street, Red Lion-square.

May 30. In York-street, St. James's-square, the wife of Gen. Sir Charles Asgill, bart.

Aged 79, the Rev. Richard Caddick, D. D. late of Whitehall, and of Caddick-edge, Fulham.

In Hans-place, in his 19th year, Wakeman, eldest son of Capt. J. W. Long, and grandson of the late Wakeman Long, esq. of Upton-upon-Severn.

In Great Ormond street, Queen-square, aged 32, suddenly, Mr. John Grimwood Taylor.

Aged 29, Mr. Christopher Bell, nephew of Mr. F. Drake, of 41, Newgate-street.

Universally respected, John Spalding, esq. of Long Melford, Suffolk.

John Dalton, jun. esq. of Bath, only son of John Dalton, esq. of Thurham-hall, Lancashire, and grandson of Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Coldham-hall, Suffolk.

May 31. In Queen-square, Bath, aged 70, the Rev. Arnold Burrowes, late chaplain to the Bombay Establishment, after a service of 42 years.

Mr. Bradford, schoolmaster, of Ryhall, near Lincoln. He dropped down and died whilst walking between Ryall and Casterton.

In Park-place, St. Mary-le-Bonne, aged 72, David Porter, esq.

At his house on Clapham-common, in his 26th year, Charles Adams Kemble, esq.

At her apartments in Hampton-court-palace, in her 73d year, Catherine, relict of the late Charles Chester, esq. of Chicheley, Buckinghamshire.

At Fulham, aged 19, Marianne, eldest daughter of John Bowden, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. E. Masterton, of Northampton-terrace, City-road.

Aged 82, M. de Barentin, formerly keeper of the seals in France, and honorary chancellor of the orders of St. Michael, St. Esprit, and St. Louis.

Lately — Aged 26, Mr. John Robert Randall, jun. of Kentish Town.

In Bedford-row, William Creswell, esq. an eminent surveyor.

At the Royal Military College, Janet, wife of Col. Butler, the Lieut.-governor.

Archdeacon Sinclair, esq. of North-end, Fulham.

Devonshire — At Broadclist, near Exeter, the Rev. Moutague Barton, many years rector of that parish, and formerly of Stourton, Wilts.

At Ilfracombe, suddenly, Col. James, of Carmarthen. He had proceeded from his lodgings but a few steps when he dropped down, and expired almost immediately.

Dorsetshire — At Dorchester, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Bristed, widow of the Rev. N. Bristed, formerly vicar of Sherborne, rector of Stourton Caundle, &c. and mother of J. Bristed, esq. author of "The Statistical View of America."

Essex — Mrs. Wiseman, wife of Mr. Wiseman, of Thurston Hall, Hawkedon. The deceased had taken tea with the family, and began a piece of needle work, when she suddenly dropped down, and instantly expired.

At her house, Capworth-street, Leyton, in her 74th year, Mrs. Hibbert, sen.

Gloucestershire — At Shirehampton, the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Meares, third daughter of Robert, late Earl of Kingston, and wife of George Meares, esq. of Clifton.

At Clifton, in her 73d year, the widow of the late John Hutchenson, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Walter Chapman, late prebendary of Bristol.

Hampshire—The Rev. Lloyd Williams, thirty-seven years vicar of Whitchurch.

Lincolnshire—Mr. Taylor, a respectable farmer, of Yarborough, near Louth, who was gored by a bull in so dreadful a manner as to cause his death.

Nottinghamshire—About 25, Mr. Gregory, who held a farm under the Duke of Devonshire, at Astwith, near Hardwick Park. He was at Mansfield market, when he was suddenly taken ill, and expired in a few minutes.

Somersetshire—At Hestercombe, near Taunton, John Tyndale Warre, esq. Lieut.-col. of the East Somerset Yeomanry.

Suffolk—Aged 75, Henry Murray, esq. Major in the East Suffolk Militia, who, in early life, served in the army in various parts of the world, and was one of the heroes under Gen. Wolfe, at Quebec.

Sussex—Jane, wife of the Rev. C. Gardner, vicar of Eastdean, Sussex, and dau. of the late Rev. John Warnford, of Dorking, Surrey.

Worcestershire—Near Broadway, the widow of Prince Walsh Porter, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Scrope, of Castle Coombe, Wilts.

Yorkshire—At Beverley, at an advanced age, Hen. Legard, esq. Registrar of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

June 1. At Hoo, Suffolk, in his 51st year, William Pitts, gent. lately a farmer at Monewden. Mr. Pitts, having very early in life imbibed a fondness for mathematical studies, attained to a great proficiency; in consequence of which he was appointed, in 1791, Assistant Astronomer to Mr. Gooch (who, together with Lieut. Hergist fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of the natives at the island of Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Isles, in Capt. Vancouver's voyage of Discovery. Mr. Pitts was not only conversant in the different branches of algebra, but was likewise complete master of the direct and inverse methods of fluxions; and from the great veneration in which he held that science, it is to be hoped that he has left behind some valuable documents, the result of many years unwearied application.

In Berners-street, in his 24th year, Mr. George Sharp, jun.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bradshaw, upwards of 30 years house-keeper in Mr. Davison's family, of St. James's-square.

June 2. In Queen's-buildings, Brompton, in his 64th year, Mr. Mat. Day.

At Oswestry, aged 82, the Rev. J. Thorpe.

Aged 38, Mr. Thomas Waite, of the

Sword and Buckler and Bull's Head, Bermondsey-street.

Aged 46, Mr. Thomas Edmondson, surgeon, of Clare, Suffolk.

John Doggett, gent. of Mendham, Suffolk.

At his brother-in-law's, Samuel Smith, esq. Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Sam. Kenyon, esq. late of Ludlow, Salop. He was a gentleman of amiable manners, possessing an intelligent and cheerful mind; and although his loss is irreparable to his beloved wife, yet the general benevolence and suavity of his character will long endear his memory to her and a very extensive acquaintance, by whom he was most highly esteemed.

June 3. Mr. Wharton, butler to the Society of the Inner Temple.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, Catherine, wife of Jesse Gregson, esq.

In the King's-road, Chelsea, in his 20th year, Joseph Armstrong Bell, eldest son of Mr. Bell, bookseller, in Oxford-street.

At Peckham, aged 45, Mr. Wm. Stokes. James David Penleaze, esq. of High Cliffe, Hants.

At sea (on his return home from India), George Oswald, esq. late of the civil service of the East India Company.

John Stratton, esq. of Farthinghoe-lodge, Northamptonshire, and Hawling, Gloucestershire.

June 4. Of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. T. George Clare, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Oxf. rd, M. A. 1803, B. D. 1806; rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of Walmer, in Kent.

At Toulouse, in France, George, son of Luke White, Esq. M. P.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-row, Capt. George Curtis, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and brother of the worthy Alderman.

At Battersea-rise, in her 77th year, Elinor, wife of William Savill, esq.

In the City-road, aged 70, Mr. John Chadwick, many years an inhabitant of Cornhill.

In Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq.

Aged 25, Mr. William Waldegrave, of Old-street-road.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Dr. Pepler Ward, senior Prebendary of Ely Cathedral, and Rector of Cottenham; to the former he was collated in 1777, and to the latter in 1780, by Bishop Keene, to whom he was domestic chaplain. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Abel Ward, Prebendary and Archdeacon of Chester, and was formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1771; A. M. 1774; S. T. P. 1801.

June 5. At Sidmouth, aged 48, Col. Garbett Walsham, of Knill Court, Herefordshire.

At Barnet, Mrs. Keefe, mistress of the Red Lion, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell.

In his 28th year, James, only son of Mr. Young, woollen-draper, of Tavistock-street.

At York, aged 56, Anna Maria, wife of Joshua Crompton, esq. of Esholt Hall, York-hire.

Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 27, Thomas H. Robinson, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

In Upper George-street, Elizabeth, wife of John Sparrow, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Chambers, of Dolycorolywn, Montgomeryshire.

June 6. At Alloa, in Scotland, Mr. William Baird, late of Hatton-garden.

After only a week's illness, aged 31, Mr. John Winckworth, of Broken-Wharf.

At Walworth, in his 77th year, Thomas Drake, esq. of Ashday Hall, near Halifax.

At Edinburgh, J. Young, esq. of Bellwood, Perthshire.

In Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, Frances, wife of R. Moore, esq. and eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Blyth, of Knowle, Warwickshire.

June 7. At Wallington, near Fareham, Hampshire, John Breit, esq.

Arth. Champernewne, esq. of Darlington, Devon.

At the Ordnance House, Weedon, Major Alexander Campbell, commanding the royal artillery, who lived and died fulfilling the duties of the soldier, gentleman, and Christian, leaving a widow and only son, mother and sister, to regret his irreparable loss.

June 8. Samuel Newman, esq. of Sion College Gardens, son of the late Alderman of that name. He was elected, by the Corporation of London, Clerk Comptroller of their Bridge-house Estates in 1797.

At his seat, Castle Mary, co. Cork, Mountifort Longfield, esq. M. P. for the city of Cork in many successive Parliaments, and Colonel of the city of Cork militia. He was first cousin to the late Viscount Longueville, who bequeathed him the chief part of his estate.

In Harley-street, of an attack of apoplexy, George Barclay, esq. of Burford Lodge, near Dorking.

Mr. J. Broadhurst, sen. of Leigh-street, Burton-crescent.

At Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, in his 88th year, Thomas Holmes, esq. many years of the Excise Office.

At Lady Burnaby's, at Stoke Cottage, near Guildford, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Ottley.

June 9. Aged 45, Mr. R. Peck, of Hull, for twenty years the printer and proprietor of a respectable newspaper in that town.

At Brompton, Harriet, eldest daughter of John Cobb, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

The wife of W. Tomson, esq. of the Butts, Brentford.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Warter, of High-street, Southwark.

At Lower Hardress, Kent, Daniel Gregory, esq. of Park-street, Greavenor-sq.

At Clay Hall, Herts, Emma, wife of I. H. Waddington, esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 21, the wife of Major Paslez, of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.

In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 45, the hon. Arabella, wife of the hon. gen. Frederick St. John, and sister to the Earl of Craven.

June 10. In Norfolk-buildings, near Gloucester, aged 62, Mrs. Howell, widow of the Rev. James Howell, 33 years Rector of Clutton, Somersetshire. This most estimable lady sustained a long and painful illness with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 21, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Strong, Rector of Norton, Kent.

Aged 62, Mary, wife of Edmund Alderson, of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

Of a short but severe illness, Mr. Barnby, of Dear's-place, Somers-town, aged 85, formerly a surgeon of Baldock, in Hertfordshire.

June 11. Mary, wife of J. Finch Mason, esq. of Aldenham Lodge, Herts.

At South Lambeth, aged 73, Mr. Steph. Twycross, late of Newcastle-street, Strand.

At Brasted Parsonage, Kent, Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Eliot Grasett, Esq. of Barbadoes.

At Kentish Town, in his 69th year, Charles Wyatt, Esq. of Bedford-row, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Parker and Wyatts, manufacturers of that valuable composition, the "Roman Cement."

June 12. At the Grove, Hackney, aged 43, J. Goodhart, Esq.

At Peckham Rye, Charlotte Fairley, wife of Isaac Ketchen, Esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

Thomas Cartwright, Esq. of Pentonville.

June 13. In Queen's Place, Kennington, aged 67, Mr. John Page, late of High-street, Southwark.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Holl, esq. for many years proprietor of "The Worcester Herald."

In his 49th year, Mr. W. Horspool, of the Horse Shoe and Magpie, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.

At Gillingham, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Frame, of Chelsea.

In her 56th year, Lydia, wife of Mr. S. L. Johnson, of the City-road, Finsbury.

In Spring-gardens, Mr. Rob. Marshall, many years clerk to Messrs. Drummonds.

June 14. Very suddenly, the wife of Wm. Allen, Esq. of Malton Lodge, Yorkshire.

shire, and niece of the Hon. Mr. Baron Wood.

In Bedford-square, aged 59, Philip Dauncey, esq. King's Counsel.

At Pentonville, aged 65, Mrs. Barnett. At Croydon, aged 74, Samuel Hemmans, esq.

At Brighton, aged 66, Mary, wife of Mr. Jas. Gray, of Kensington Gore.

At Baldock, Herts, aged 75, Miss Fitz-John.

June 15. At York-place, Pentonville, Wm. Bond, esq.

In Colebrook-terrace, Islington, Mr. J. Gardner.

June 16. At Birdhurst Lodge, near Croydon, Sam. Davis, esq. many years a Member of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Greatly respected, Mr. William Stevenson, veterinary surgeon, of the Castle Meadow, Norwich.

Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Carden, many years collecting clerk to Smith and Lip-trap's Distillery.

In his 24th year, Mr. Edmund Heale, of Basinghall-street, third son of the late Slater Heale, esq. of Calne, Wiltshire.

Frances Harriett, wife of John Braithwaite, esq. of the New-road, Fitzroy-square.

June 18. In his 75th year, John Spooner, esq. a Portman of the Borough of Ipswich, and for many years a partner in the extensive banking concern of Messrs. Alexanders in that town. He served the office of Bailiff in the years 1783 and 1806, with distinguished credit to himself and real benefit to the interests of the borough, of which, for these many

years past he has been one of the assistant Magistrates. His loyalty to his King and Constitution was real and unsophisticated, not displaying itself in sordid acts of aggrandizement for the benefit of himself, his family, and his connexions, at the expence of his country; but in unpaid acts of service and utility. He was possessed of unsullied integrity, and of a sound and manly understanding, enlivened by a pleasing and sportive vein of humour, which rendered him a boon and excellent companion. He was a firm supporter of what is termed the Yellow or Loyal Interest in the borough of Ipswich, and from his extreme activity and zeal in its concerns during the earlier period of his life, deservedly enjoyed a most extensive influence amongst its truly loyal and enlightened partizans.

June 19. At Kennington, in his 58th year, Mr. Lawrence Cotton.

At Fulham, Sarah, wife of Mr. Meaburn Tatbam, of Baines-row, Coldbath-square.

In Brunswick-square, aged 29, Mr. David Rew.

June 20. In his 32d year, John James Wilson, esq. of Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

June 21. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Thomas Webb Edge, Esq. of Strelley, Nottinghamshire.

June 22. At Nethercourt, Isle of Thanet, aged 24, Mr. Christopher Mayber, son of the late respectable surgeon at Ramsgate.

June 23. Mr. Howard Jacobson, of Fore-street, soon after having undergone the operation of having a stone extracted of the enormous weight of 16 ounces.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1819.
May	°	°	°		
27	48	58	46	29, 87	fair
28	47	56	45	, 95	fair
29	46	54	44	, 99	fair
30	47	58	49	30, 05	fair
31	49	59	54	, 17	cloudy
Ju. 1	56	62	56	, 15	showery
2	57	68	57	, 10	fair
3	58	69	58	, 02	fair
4	59	67	56	29, 94	cloudy
5	60	69	56	30, 14	fair
6	60	70	57	, 10	fair
7	56	68	57	29, 70	fair
8	59	69	56	, 70	fair
9	60	69	57	, 75	fair
10	58	66	55	, 86	showery
11	56	68	50	30, 05	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1819.
June	°	°	°		
12	55	64	55	30 08	showery
13	56	68	54	, 04	fair
14	56	69	53	, 02	showery
15	54	61	52	29, 84	rain
16	54	57	51	30, 04	fair
17	53	67	53	, 15	fair
18	54	60	50	, 08	rain
19	60	70	56	, 22	fair
20	58	68	57	, 28	fair
21	58	73	60	, 16	fair
22	61	68	59	, 14	cloudy
23	60	69	58	, 10	fair
24	60	60	60	29, 85	small rain
25	61	65	60	, 83	small rain
26	60	66	56	, 68	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25, to June 22, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.	Between	2 and 5	131	50 and 60	140
- 1115	2164	} 1363	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	111
es - 1049	Males 667		10 and 20	42	70 and 80	90
Proof have died under 2 years old	Females 696	20 and 50	112	80 and 90	47	
	324	30 and 40	143	90 and 100	7	
		40 and 50	154			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.															
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans											
s.	d.	z.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	z.	d.	s.	d.										
Essex	68	1	34	0	30	2	28	10	46	7	Essex	63	1	31	0	33	6	24	6	41	7
	68	4	34	0	34	0	28	2	44	0	Kent	65	2	00	0	37	8	28	11	43	7
rd	65	0	62	0	35	4	27	6	47	3	Sussex	65	11	00	0	39	0	29	6	45	0
rd	65	8	00	0	35	0	28	4	50	0	Suffolk	63	9	00	0	32	7	26	8	36	9
ngdon	58	10	00	0	36	0	24	2	45	0	Cambridge	60	7	00	0	00	0	21	0	44	1
ampt.	61	10	00	0	39	4	25	3	48	6	Norfolk	61	4	00	0	30	9	28	9	44	2
rd	61	6	00	0	40	0	26	0	36	0	Lincoln	63	10	46	0	41	0	21	0	49	0
ter	69	3	45	6	45	6	26	6	60	10	York	69	6	00	0	00	0	22	0	51	2
gham	69	2	44	0	33	3	27	8	50	6	Durham	74	0	40	0	00	0	29	0	00	0
	74	6	00	0	42	6	31	2	56	0	Northum.	65	7	44	0	52	8	26	10	00	0
d	72	8	00	0	50	0	27	11	54	1	Cumberl.	73	8	57	2	40	0	26	4	00	0
rd	73	8	55	0	40	7	33	8	00	0	Westmor.	84	0	60	0	60	0	31	0	00	0
rd	63	6	51	2	36	9	35	2	60	11	Lancaster	78	9	00	0	00	0	25	10	00	0
ster	67	5	00	0	43	0	35	9	61	8	Chester	69	0	00	0	00	0	27	7	00	0
ck	65	4	00	0	41	8	32	6	60	4	Flint	67	5	00	0	34	4	32	2	00	0
	65	2	00	0	36	9	29	8	55	6	Denbigh	72	1	00	0	40	10	24	5	00	0
	69	8	00	0	36	10	31	7	52	3	Anglesea	72	0	00	0	39	6	17	0	00	0
	63	9	00	0	38	0	29	4	48	0	Carnarvon	82	2	00	0	45	0	25	9	00	0
	64	10	00	0	43	6	30	4	51	8	Merioneth	80	0	48	0	54	6	33	8	00	0
	70	2	00	0	45	4	24	8	00	0	Cardigan	79	0	00	0	46	4	18	0	00	0
umery	73	7	00	0	48	0	39	5	00	0	Pembroke	70	5	00	0	45	5	16	0	00	0
r	68	2	60	0	42	8	30	4	00	0	Carmarth.	77	1	00	0	48	8	16	0	00	0
											Glamorgan	72	8	00	0	49	4	26	8	00	0
ps of England and Wales, per quarter.	68	9	16	6	40	0	27	6	50	10	Gloucester	66	7	00	0	41	4	32	7	54	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter.	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Somerset	68	9	00	0	36	4	27	10	00	0
											Monm.	70	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
											Devon	68	1	00	0	30	10	27	11	00	0
											Cornwall	70	8	00	0	34	9	23	10	00	0
											Dorset	66	5	00	0	35	5	32	0	00	0
											Hants	65	2	00	0	37	6	26	6	56	4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 28, 55s. to 60s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 19, 25s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 23, 39s. 3½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 24.

lags.....	5l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Ditto.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.
Pockets.....	6l. 10s. to 7l. 18s.	Farnham Ditto.....	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 28 :

Essex's, Hay 5l. 3s. 0d. Straw 2l. 17s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. --- Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 2s. 4l. 16s. Clover 7l. 17s. 6d. --- Smithfield, Hay 6l. 0s. Straw 2l. 15s. 0d. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, June 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.
.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 28 :	
.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts.....	449 Calves 260.
.....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	9,150 Pigs 230.

LS, June 28: Newcastle 31s. 6d. to 40s. 0d. Sunderland 37s. 6d. to 39s. 3d.

W, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 10d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 9½d.

Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. --- CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other Property, in June 1819 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Oxford, 640*l.* Div. 32*l.* per annum. — Neath, 300*l.* with Div. 80*l.* — Warwick and Napton, 217*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 6*l.* — Moamouthshire, 149*l.* 19*s.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — Ellesmere, 68*l.* — Dudley, 59*l.* — Brecon and Abergavenny, 45*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 21*l.* 10*s.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Wilts and Berks, 13*l.* — Gloucester and Berkeley, 55*l.* — West India Dock, 180*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Cent. — London Dock, 74*l.* Div. 3*l.* per Cent. — Globe Assurance, 125*l.* 6*l.* per Cent. — Imperial, 86*l.* — Albion, 45*l.* — Eagle, 2*l.* 5*s.* — Hope, 3*l.* 18*s.* — Original Gas Light, 73*l.* — London Institution, 46*l.* 4*s.* — Grand Junction Water Works 45*l.*

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct.	3pr. Ct. Can.	34 per Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	3pr. Ct. Navy.	U. Long Ann.	Irish.	Imp. 3 p. cent.	India Stock.	So. Sea O. Aa.	India Bonds.	Ex 3 <i>l.</i> Bills	Comm. Bills.	Omnium.
1	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
2	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
3	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
4	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
5	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
6	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
7	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
8	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
9	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
10	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
11	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
12	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
13	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
14	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
15	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
16	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
17	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
18	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
19	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
20	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
21	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
22	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
23	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
24	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
25	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
26	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
27	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
28	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
29	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		
30	Bank Holiday	1865	65 1/2	64 1/2	73 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	63 1/2	210 09	64 1/2	3 7 dis. 8 dis. par.	34 dis.		

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SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXIX. PART I.

Embellished with an Internal View of the ABBEY CHURCH of ST. ALBAN.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.
THE accompanying Plate, from an early drawing by your late ingenious Correspondent Mr. John Carter, exhibits a pleasing view of part of the nave and side-aisles of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, looking to the North-west; a portion of the building which is thus noticed by Mr. Carter, in his "Account of the Abbey Church," published by the Society of Antiquaries:

"The Saxon work (to the East or right hand of the Plate) is in nine divisions Westward from the centre tower, made out by piers worked on the first story into breaks; the centre, or principal one, rises the whole height of the elevation; the other breaks, right and left, run into arches. In the aisle, pointed windows, with mullions and tracery (work of the 15th century), have been inserted. The second story, once a gallery, but destroyed, has small piers and plain arches, which opened into the gallery. These arches have been filled up with common windows of the 16th century. The third story has its windows complete, except in the first division from the West, which has one in the style of those added at the gallery of communication Westwards.

"Taking the upright in its principal lines, exclusive of the window introductions in the two first stories, a plain and uniform grandeur is expressed, and the proportions of each part happily maintained. It may be allowed, that the architecture here presented, by its near affinity to the Roman manner, is one of the earliest specimens of the labours of our Saxon architects, whether ecclesiastical or professional men, in that branch of science.

"The centre tower is also of Saxon work, and there are likewise vestiges of Saxon work Eastward of it, where the choir was carried on in that mode, but destroyed for another introduced in the pointed style.

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"How far the original Church extended Westward cannot now be ascertained, but it is probable that it terminated nearly where the modern work begins. This consists of four divisions, of the pointed order, bearing the style of the 13th century. Clusters of four columns, attached to an octangular pier, support the arches of the first story. The windows on the side aisle are obliterated. The gallery story, consisting of clusters of columns, support double arches. In the spandrels of the arches of the first story are small clusters of columns, rising from consoles, which indicate a support to the principal cluster of columns of the gallery. The third, or window story, has its piers set with columns and compartments; through the thickness of these piers runs a gallery of communication. The windows are of the early simple pointed form, without mullions or tracery."

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, June 9.

IN consequence of the first letter of your very able Correspondent *Sigismund*, inserted in your Magazine for September 1818, pp. 216-218, I have attentively re-considered the subject of the *Clerical Dress*; and am induced to trouble you with this, in order to correct an error into which I inadvertently fell in my communication to you in April 1818, respecting that part of the dress commonly known by the name of the *scarf*, which I judged to belong only to certain higher orders in the Church. This mistake arose from the following causes; *viz.* the ambiguity of the word *scarf*; the disuse of that of *lippet*; the custom of the Universities, which confines it to the *higher* degrees, without adverting to its being; when *out of their precincts*, a part of the *general* habiliments of the Sacred order; and particularly the statement contained in

No.

No. 609 of the Spectator. I have now, however, good ground for coinciding in *Sigismund's* opinion, that the *tippet*, mentioned in the very important Injunctions of her sacred Majesty Queen Elizabeth, and repeated in the 58th and 74th Canons of our Church, is the same as the *scarf*; a very modern term, derived apparently from the French word *ocharpe*. Indeed, the reasons *Sigismund* brings forward to support this view of the subject (particularly "the testimony of his old friend") are very strong, and to me perfectly satisfactory. The *tippet*, in fact, is the *stola* of the antient Church, one of the oldest Ecclesiastical vestments. The *stola*, or *tippet*, or *scarf*, from its being passed over the shoulders, has been considered, and I think justly, as the representation of a yoke, and typical of that peculiar obedience to the yoke of Christ which ought ever to be the distinguishing feature of an Ecclesiastick. That it is peculiarly an Ecclesiastical garment in our Church is evident, from no Doctors of Law or Medicine, being *Laymen*, wearing it in our Universities*. In the Roman Catholic Church the *stola* or *tippet* is of various colours, according to that of the other parts of the dress used on different festivals; but our learned and judicious Reformers, having preserved only the more simple habits, selected the common black *stola* to be worn by the Clergy†, with their every day dress; only it was provided that in the case of "such Ministers as are not Graduates," or who, being Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Law, are not *beneficed*, "it be not silk;" whilst all *beneficed* Clergymen who are *Masters of Arts* or *Bachelors of Law*, and all Clergymen having a *superior* degree, though not

beneficed, are enjoined to wear it of *silk*; which explains the exception occurring in the 74th Canon, when it proceeds to say, "that all other Ministers admitted or to be admitted into that function, shall also usually wear the like apparel as is aforesaid, except *tippets* only"—that is, *silk tippets*.

I have judged it proper to be thus particular, in order to correct any false notion on the above subject to which my former communication may have given rise. It appears, then, that the *tippet* (now commonly called the *scarf*) is expressly ordered by the Royal Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, and by the *Canons* of our Church, to be worn by the whole body of the graduated‡ Clergy, being *beneficed*, and by all Clergymen having a superior degree, though not *beneficed*, at all times of their ministration. I persuade myself, that an earnest desire to bring about an *uniformity* in the Clerical dress, so that all things may "be done decently and in order," and "Ecclesiastical unity" maintained during the celebration of Divine Service, will not be esteemed by any considerate person a trifling object§. "Amongst men (to use the words of an eminent divine) in peace nothing can flourish, in warres nothing can prosper, without order. Order proceedeth from the throne of the Almighty; it is the beauty of nature, the ornament of art, the harmony of the world. *Now shall all things be in order, and the Church of God only without order?* God forbid. The Church is a garden inclosed, and a garden must be in order; the house of God, and God's house, should be in order; an army with banners, and an army, should be marshalled in order. Therefore, in the Church of God, let all things be done

* In the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, published in the year 1564, the *tippet* is expressly mentioned as a part of the ordinary dress of the Clergy, to "distinguish them from Laymen." Vide New Monthly Magazine for August 1818, vol. X. No. 55, page 16.

† That this was the intention of our Reformers, is rendered evident by referring to the controversies raised by the Puritans respecting the *habits* in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth. Vide *Grant's* History of the English Church, vol. I. particularly chap. 8. sect. 10—12. pp. 422—425, &c.

‡ It should here be observed, that all persons below the degree of Master of Arts, or that of Bachelor of Law, are considered by the Universities and the Church as *non graduates*.

§ See the judicious *Hooker's* Ecclesiastical Polity, Oxford Edit. 1807, vol. III. book 7. sect. 20. pp. 239-240 towards the middle, beginning at the words, "Something there is even in the ornaments of honour," &c. and ending at the words "of good things even the signs are good."

honestly and by order*." Amongst the other ill effects of an unbridled innovation, it seems to be an almost universal practice to treat the minutiae of the Clerical dress as unimportant and frivolous. This, in some, is unhappily, I believe, a mark of their disaffection to the doctrines and discipline of the Church, whose ministers they profess to be; and if we consider how closely external symbols are identified in the minds of men with internal truths, it is not to be wondered at that those who wish to destroy fundamentals should display such disposition in their contempt of those external observances with which they are identified; with the generality of the Clergy, however, the neglect to which I allude arises more commonly from a want of properly considering this subject. It is a remarkable fact that this lamentable indifference exists only in religious habits and ceremonies, "to solemn actions of royalty their suitable ornaments are a beauty. Are they only in Religion a stain?" observes the judicious Hooker†. We find the ceremonies of civil life maintained even in the common intercourse of society; and the greatest pains taken to attend to the forms and dresses of corporate bodies, and to add to the pomp and splendour of military parade; and those of this profession are compelled by the strictest regulations, and at a very considerable expence, to comply with all the minutiae of their uniforms, and themselves taking pleasure therein. With us it is different‡. Nine Clergymen out of ten make a merit of neglecting the various habits of their order, and even affect to ridicule those who ob-

serve the regulations prescribed. At the University, I perfectly recollect many of the young men, who thought it extremely clever to shew the utmost indifference to the academical dress, and to avoid the wearing of it as much as possible; but one would think that at a more advanced age these juvenile follies would give place to obedience to the laws, and injunctions of that Church whose doctrines and institutions the Clergy are more particularly called on to defend and to obey§. We find it not to be the case, however; this arises, as I before remarked, from indifference and carelessness in some, and in others, I cannot avoid thinking, from a little spice of sectarianism||. Be the cause what it may, the hand of authority ought to be applied to remedy the evil; for "when it is said unto the Churches, let all things be done, it is plain that this duty is laid upon the Church to provide that these things be effectually done; and consequently, that God which gave her this charge, hath armed her with authority. She may censure disobedient children: God hath given to his Church in all ages, not only a rule for direction, but a rod of correction: this is the judgment of all learned men, as appears by the practice of the whole Christian world¶." While the several ranks, then, in society are to be distinguished, and the separation between the Church of Christ and the world, according to God's own appointment, is to be maintained, I conceive every true Churchman will unite with Sigismund in opinion, that "the distinct habits of the sacred order" ought to be preserved, and the "use of them strenuously in-

* See section 8, p. 9, of an excellent discourse on "the Authority of the Church in making Canons and Constitutions, and the Obedience thereto required," &c. by Francis Mason, B.D. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, preached at Norwich 1605, and reprinted, on account of its great value, under the express sanction of the Lord Bishop of London, in 1705.

† Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, vol. II. pp. 113-114, &c. I am here led to notice, for the benefit of those who may not have leisure to peruse the celebrated work of this renowned author, that an excellent Analysis of it was published in 1810, at a moderate price, by the Rev. J. Collinson, A. M. rector of Gateshead, Durham, which contains also a very valuable preface. This work is dedicated, by permission, to that great patron of letters, the present Lord Bishop of Durham.

‡ See Sigismund's valuable Letters in the Magazine for March, April, and May, 1819.

§ See Mason's Discourse, referred to above, Sections 44, 45, 46, 47.

|| See a most valuable Vindication of the Church of England, by the Right Rev. Isaac Maddox, D.D. Bishop of Worcester. Edit. 1733, pp. 84-95, and the appendix passim.

¶ See again Mason's Discourse, Sect. 10. p. 11. Ed. 1705.

sisted on; for (to use the words of an eminent prelate, which are in thorough unison with the sentiments of that learned ritualist and ornament of our Church, Bishop *Cosins*, with an extract from whose writings I concluded my last letter to you, dated *Nov. 13, 1818*, and inserted in your *Supplement* for that year) the "appointment of decent sacred vestments for the Priest, in his holy ministrations, is according to God's own direction to *Moses*, Exodus, ch. 28. v. 2. *Thou shalt make holy raiments for Aaron and his Sons, that are to minister unto Me, that they may be for glory and beauty.* And good reason; for if distinct habits be esteemed a beauty to solemn actions of royalty and justice, so that Princes and Judges appear not without their robes, when they appear in public to do those solemn acts*; shall they not be esteemed a beauty likewise to solemn religious services? Or shall it be thought necessary, to preserve respect and awe to royalty and justice; and shall it not be counted as necessary to preserve an awful respect to God's holy service and worship? And if such respect to God's service be indeed necessary, then cannot sacred distinct vestments, nor sacred separate places, be thought unnecessary. For by these and such like decencies, our awe to Religion is preserved; and experience teaches, that where they are thrown off, Religion is soon lost †."

Yours, &c.

S. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oswestry, Aug. 10.*
THERE was at Lilleshall, in the Saxon times, an old religious house, which first belonged to secular Canons or Prebendaries, and then to Nuns; which was reduced to a state of desolation by the Welsh in some of their incursions, and so remained till the year 1145. Philip de Beaumeys gave all that track of land between Watling-street and Merdiche, to build a religious house in honour of the Virgin Mary; and for the use of the Canons Regular of St. Peter, of Dorchester, who were styled the Regular Canons of Donington. Richard de Beaumeys, Dean of the Church of St. Alkmond, translated his secular Canons from Shrewsbury to the new foundation, in Bosco de Lilleshall. The principal benefactors were Atlanta Zouche, and John de Strange, who gave the Church of Hulme; and Hillaria de Trussebut, the first wife of Robert de Budlers, who gave several parcels of land, and here she devoted her corpse to be interred. In the 11th year of Edward the Fourth, the Hospital of St. John at Bridgnorth, was put under the direction of this Abbey. In the 17th of Henry VI. a commission was granted to Humphrey Earl of Stafford, and others, to enquire what enclosures had been made out of St. Mary's of Lilleshall. In the 33d of Henry VIII. the Earl of Rutland obtained a grant of the manor of Braunston, in the county of Northampton, that belonged to this

* Very apposite to this train of reasoning are the following remarks of a living political character, in his Letters on the State of Ireland: "The want of solemnity and decorum at the Assizes is to be deeply regretted; neither Judges nor Council appear in their appropriate dress. The dignity and order which is preserved in our Courts of Law (meaning the *English*) serve most materially to create veneration and inspire respect in the several orders of the people, and are highly worthy the attention and imitation of the *Irish* bar. As an example of the effect which circumstances, apparently trivial, produce on the mind, may be cited the preparative ceremony of an English Judge to his passing sentence of death. He takes from his bag a small black cap, which he deliberately unfolds and places on his head; this signal announces the impending fate of the criminal. Those who have never witnessed it, might suppose that this formality is calculated rather to destroy than promote the awfulness of the occasion; but the reverse of this conjecture is the fact: the solemn silence which precedes the few minutes in which the Judge is thus occupied, has a powerful operation on the audience. A general sympathy of feeling is created by the anticipation of the dreadful denunciation a fellow creature is doomed to receive. The ear and the heart are attuned to the melancholy occasion, and every word which falls from the Judge, becomes doubly impressive from an union of sentiment." See Letters on the State of Ireland, by J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P. vol. II. pp. 274-275.

† Bishop *Sparrow's* "Rationale on the Common Prayer," page 249. Edit. 6th. 1722.

Abbey. In the 35th of Henry VIII. the King granted to James Leveson the manor of Lilleshall. Lady Katharine Leveson lent 120*l.* per annum to be paid from the rents issuing from Lands at Foxley, for the maintenance of twelve poor widows, whereof three were to be chosen by the Minister, Church Wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, of Lilleshall; and to each of them a gown of grey cloth, with the letters K. L. in blue cloth affixed thereto; as likewise for placing ten poor boys apprentices, whereof two were to be of Lilleshall parish. The revenues of this Abbey at the dissolution, were valued at 220*l.* 3*s.* per annum. This house lying near the Chester road, frequent complaints were made by the Abbots, that their income was too scanty for the entertainment of the passengers travelling that road. This superb building appears to have suffered but little at the dissolution; but the place being made a garrison for Charles I. the Abbey was reduced to ruins. The roof of the choir fell down one night about the commencement of the eighteenth century. There have been found amongst the ruins, an image of the Virgin, with Christ in her arms, many beautiful earthen tiles, coins of Henry III. scissars, knives, spurs, and stone coffins with skeletons in them.

Yours, &c.

T.

ON LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

(Concluded from p. 520.)

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester-row,*
Feb. 15.

IN addition to the subject of my last communication (see p. 519), there is another object to which the attention of the same learned Assembly might, I conceive, be not unworthily directed, and to the accomplishment of which not a few persons of literary consideration attach great importance; I mean the restoration to the letters C and G of their long lost property before the vowels E, I, and Y, of which they have been so unjustly deprived. The force which these letters ought to express when they precede the vowels just mentioned, should undoubtedly be precisely the same as that appropriated to them before A and O, namely, uniformly hard; the former, as is well known to the learned, possessing the peculiar property of the Greek kappa

(K), and the latter, that of the gamma (Γ) of the same language.

By what particular process the Latin C first began to assume the power of the letter S, before the vowels E and I, I have never been able, as yet, to satisfy my mind. It is true the *antient* form of the Greek sigma very much resembled the Roman character C, as Terentianus has observed—

“ ———— credi, et C potest quod Sigma sit.”

But I do not see how this can have any thing to do with the question, unless, indeed, we might be allowed to conjecture that the Romans, by some strange and unaccountable means, confounded the sound of the Greek sigma with that appertaining to their own C, in consequence of both happening to bear the same form or character; and it is worthy of our notice that the *antient* form of the sigma appears to have been retained to a very late period, as may be proved from its being found preserved in some Greek Manuscripts recently discovered among the ruins of *Herculaneum*. Something analogous to this, unless I am much mistaken, has actually happened in regard to the Spanish X. As both the Greek *chi* and the Roman X, although expressing sounds totally dissimilar, are nevertheless represented by one and the same character, so the Spanish letter X appears to have united in itself the distinct properties of each of those letters respectively; for when it departs from the sound affixed to the Latin X, which it frequently does, it then usually partakes of a guttural pronunciation, nearly approaching to that borne by the *chi*; from whence I conclude, it must have been partially borrowed from that letter, rather than from the Arabic, in the alphabet of which last language I can perceive no character, either guttural or of any other kind, which can be said to bear the least resemblance to the figure of the Spanish X.—But setting aside these conjectures as purely hypothetical, the subject is certainly deserving of investigation. Where I had hoped to derive information concerning the point in question, namely, from the *Italian*, the language of the descendants of the Romans, I have met only with disappointment. The *Italians*, it is need-

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less for me to acquaint your readers, pronounce the *C* before the *E* and *I*, much after the same manner as we do *ch* in the word *cherry*; now this particular sound of the *C* cannot be considered as a corruption from the *Latin*, because I think I can trace the existence of it, or at least something very like it, in the *Latin* itself; I mean during the period of its decline. In the manuscripts of these times, the letter *C* is frequently substituted for *T*, as in the following words; viz. *natio*, *etiam*, &c. which are very often found written *natio etiam*: in these instances it is far more consonant to probability to suppose that the *C* should have borne an affinity to the sound of the *T*, for which it was substituted, than to that of *S*, with which it could have no relation; and consequently I conclude the *later* Romans must have pronounced *natio* as *natio*, or rather, perhaps, *natio*—certainly not *nasio*. This change in their pronunciation must, I presume, have been introduced among them in consequence of their mixture with the Gothic nations. The *French* and *English* have, in later times, doubtless still further corrupted (but by what process I know not) the force of *ch* into *s*; while the *Italians* have retained the corrupted *Latin* pronunciation. It is not a little remarkable, that in a certain district of modern Greece, as related by Mr. Hobhouse, a similar property should be affixed to the *kappa* (κ) before *epsilon* and *iota*, as that which the *Italians* give to their *C*. It appears, that in the same district, the *gamma* (γ) when it precedes *E* and *I*, assumes the power of the *English* *Y*. (See Appendix to Hobhouse's Travels in Greece).

This is a curious circumstance, which I could wish to see investigated and satisfactorily accounted for.

I might, in the next place, claim the attention of the proposed Congress to the definitively fixing the sound of the vowels *U* and *Y*, more especially the *last*, which undoubtedly in all cases, ought to be assimilated to the Greek *upsilon*, being in fact, only the same letter transferred to the Roman alphabet; consequently it should invariably express the force of the *upsilon*, and not be permitted to usurp the province of *I*; at the same time care should be taken, accurately to distinguish the sound of the *Y* from

the proper Roman *U*; which might be easily done, by appropriating the sound of the *English* *U* to the former, and of the *English* diphthong *oo* to the latter; or by any other mode as might be deemed more expedient or conformable to antient practice.

That I have not set too high a value on the restoration of the proper sounds to the consonants *C* and *G*, and to the vowel *Y*, will, I am confident, appear obvious to every person in the least conversant with the subject; for, unless that expedient be resorted to, how is it possible we can avoid being subjected to the strange absurdity of hearing the same word or name pronounced in as many different ways as the person who utters the same, may respectively happen to be a native of the several countries of Europe. To produce an instance, let us select the name of the celebrated Roman orator. By the *French* and *English* he is called *Sisero*, by the *Italians* *Chichero*, by the *Spaniards* *Thithero*, by the *modern Greeks* (generally) *Kikero*; and probably the *Germans* also, may have some peculiar mode of their own. Thus all this variety is occasioned solely from the circumstance of the *C* being unjustly deprived of its original power; besides, how can we accurately distinguish such words as *Cicer* and *Siser* from one another, unless the *C* be allowed to resume its proper force, which is that of *K*? indeed *Suidas* calls it "τὸ Ῥωμαϊκὸν Κῶππα."

With respect to the *Y*, consequences scarcely less absurd than those I have just mentioned in regard to *C*, proceed from our erroneous pronunciation of this letter. It is, to say the least of it, very strange; and it must evidently appear in this light to all thinking persons, why we should fabricate two such entirely different names out of $\kappa\upsilon\mu\omicron\nu$ and $\kappa\upsilon\mu\omicron\nu$, merely because they happen to be written in a different character, pronouncing the former $\kappa\upsilon\mu\omicron\nu$, and the latter, though composed of exactly the self-same letters, $\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\nu$. The same may be said of $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\sigma$, and an infinite number of other proper names, to which, of course, the objection applies, and with the greater force, inasmuch as one would naturally imagine, in order to obviate the liability of a confusion of persons, it would be absolutely necessary to be

particular in giving the most correct pronunciation to their names.

After what has been stated, I think there can remain no doubt of the great advantages which the cause of Literature would derive from the establishment of an *uniformity of pronunciation* of the Latin tongue among the different continental nations. How far this may be practicable in its fullest extent, I submit to the impartial judgment of the learned, who alone are competent to decide on the question; but so far as respects Dr. Carey's proposal, viz. for merely altering the sound of the vowels A, E, and I, so as to conform to that used on the continent, I am of opinion, *this* might be effected without encountering any considerable degree of opposition; nay, I am willing to hope it would even meet with encouragement from the heads of our learned establishments—of its utility, I have already spoken in praise.

On the subject of *prosody*, I am unwilling to enter at any length, not only because I feel my own incompetency to give an opinion on that subject, but because (unlike *prose*, which is adapted for *conversation*), *prosody* has little concern with *public utility*, and therefore requires not to be fettered by any *public* regulation; for this reason, it appears to be most advisable to suffer each nation to follow its own rules in respect to this branch of grammar.

It remains for me to apologize to you, Mr. Urban, for having intruded at such length on your valuable columns; the subject has imperceptibly swelled beyond the limits I had prescribed myself, or was aware of. I shall hasten, therefore, to a conclusion, and as my paper is confessedly a *literary* one, I cannot close it more appropriately than by submitting the following question, to which I request the favour of an answer from some of your intelligent Correspondents; viz. "*What purpose is intended to be answered by the dot placed over the letters i and j?*" I believe the practice first commenced towards the end of the fifteenth century, between the year 1470 and 1480. Whatever reason may be urged in its behalf, it obviously cannot apply to the *Roman* letter *i*.

Yours, &c. the trilateral
CES; or rather KEC.

ENGLISH WRITERS COMPARED.

(Concluded from p. 529.)

IT will appear, upon attentive examination, that few among the prose writers of these early periods, diversified their productions with lively sallies of fancy and of imagination. Like some rude draftsman in the infancy of the art of painting, they seemed, generally, only ambitious of expressing the objects they conceived in a manner tolerably intelligible; illustrations or embellishments which should soften the picture and catch the imagination, were beyond their views. Instances, however, may be found, which are exceptions to this rule, and, amongst others, it may be said that Burton, in his "*Anatomic of Melancholie*," frequently presents them. This lively writer has sometimes evidently employed considerable art, in order to render peculiarly attractive imaginary pictures of scenery, or descriptions, in which the nature of his subject led him to engage. The following extract from his Chapter on the Atmosphere, will sufficiently testify that his genius was of a kind to enliven and animate his style, and that he was by no means deficient in pleasing arrangement, both of thought and expression:

"As a long-winged hawke, when he is first whistled off the fist, mounts aloft, and for his pleasure fetcheth many a circuit in the ayre—still soaring higher and higher, till he be come to his full pitch, and in the end, when the game is sprung, comes downe amain, and stoops upon a sudden,—so will I, having now come at length into these open fields of ayre, wherein I may freely expatiate, and exercise myself for my recreation; awhile rove,—wander round about the world, mount aloft to these ethereall orbs and celestiall spheres, and so descend to my former elements againe."

If, to the title of an intelligent and learned, Burton also merits the praise of a pleasing and agreeable writer, the same character will apply in a still higher degree to Jeremy Taylor, a prelate whose works have been held forth as no less conspicuous for their varied stories of imagery, than for their piety and zeal.

His *Contemplations on the State of Man*, present a long succession of thoughts, enlivened by an exuberant fancy,

fancy, solemnized by religion, and bearing the marks of a genius cultivated by learning. The orthography has here been modernized by his editor, but the general flow and aspect of his sentences may be thought beyond the usual productions of his age. He is speaking of the transitory nature of earthly possession, and thus strikingly illustrates his subject :

“He who gloried in the exercise of arms, and was used to revel at balls, is now stiff and cold, his hands and feet without motion, and all his senses without life—he, who with his power and his pride trampled upon all, is now trod under foot by all—consider him eight days dead, drawn from his grave—how ghastly and horrible a spectacle will he appear! Behold, then, what thou pamperest! a body which, within four days, may be eaten of loathsome vermin! Whereon dost thou found thy vain pretensions, which are but castles in the air, founded upon a little earth, which, turning into dust, the whole fabric falls to the ground? See where all human greatness concludes, and that the end of man is no less loathsome and miserable than his beginning!”

Paring away the incumbrances of useless and extraneous verbiage, which clogged the periods and obscured the sense of the earlier writers of the Elizabethan age, and even of Hooker and Sidney, Bp. Taylor's diction generally exemplifies more nature and simplicity of utterance, especially in expressing the genuine dictates of the thoughts. The great Bacon, on the other hand, who wrote somewhat prior to Jeremy Taylor, may be said to present a style less teeming with the excursions of fancy, but of a genius more suited to the flow of thought in the author, partaking more of strength and perspicuity than of elegance and modulated arrangement of expression, and more accordant with the dignity and measured pace of philosophy.

Presenting, in many respects, a sort of contrast to the dignity of manner and solemnity of style which marks the histories of Raleigh, Lord Herbert of Cherbury may be mentioned. His History of Henry VIII. has lost much of the heaviness which, notwithstanding his other excellencies, characterized the progress of the periods of the former. Divested of that stateliness of march, which must ever place

this eminent historian high among his contemporaries, he is, on the other hand, equally far from affording specimens of a pure and graceful style. This fondness for inversions, and his introduction of injudicious expletives, instead of rendering his sentences more perspicuous, essentially weakens their energy and force, and often obscures his meaning.

Like Clarendon, who wrote many years after him, he seems to delight in the use of superfluous words; and to this fatal redundancy often sacrifices grace, brevity, and clearness. The arrangement of his matter, and the disposition of his phrases, are likewise by no means happy. His periods are indeed far from being protracted to that wearisome and interminable length, which was too much the custom with writers even in his days; but as an historical style, his work still retains the marks of barbarism: we not unfrequently find a neat, perhaps, even an elegant sentence disfigured by an unfortunate collocation, and a barbarous dashing of words at the close. The following extract, perhaps, may serve as a specimen of the propriety of these observations:

“The Protestants,” he proceeds, “finding their late pacification with the Emperor not observed in all points, met again at Smalcald, Feb. 15, 1537, to consult what was to be done. He objected to them, amongst other things, that they had received into their league new confederates, since their treaty at Nuremberg. To this the Protestants answered, that for the Counsel, it was not proposed in a due manner, nor place (the Emperor and Princes having decreed that it should be in Germany), therefore they could not admit. For the treaty of peace at Nuremberg, it was not broken by them, but by the Emperor's officers, who in the *Camera Imperiales*, contrary to the conditions agreed on, had questioned men for causes touching religion. And as for those entered into by their league, since the treaty of Nuremberg, it was desired that they also should be comprehended in that peace; upon which condition they promised to furnish the Emperor such monies as he required. Howbeit, if he offered violence to them, they protested to defend them as their confederates.”

The style of English prose gradually assumed, in its general characteristics,

ractions, an aspect of neatness, grace, and harmony of collocation, to which it had been before a stranger. The uncouth expressions, and obscurity of arrangement, which had previously crept sometimes into the first performances, in a short time almost wholly disappeared. Melody and conciseness added their charms to the sterling good sense which had long distinguished the productions of British genius; and at length introduced the various ornamental figures of rhetoric with the highest success. These improvements were successively visible in the works of Cowley, Temple, Tillotson, Barrow, South, Dryden, Burnet, Shaftesbury, and the writers of Anne's days.

There are characteristics of style, which consist in a nervous and invigorated structure of speech, examples of which the past century have exhibited in very high perfection amongst our native writers. These, by their arrangements of matter and disposition of sentences, are calculated to produce a more than usually sublime effect upon the mind of the reader. Splendid examples of this species of writing are familiar enough to the readers of Johnson and Gibbon, in whom antithesis and a certain loftiness of manner might, if it were necessary, atone for the absence of the minor graces. Such characteristics, however, are not, perhaps, so easily acquired by imitation as is sometimes imagined. Their sources of pleasing do not so much flow from a tasteful arrangement of sentences, or the employment of agreeable metaphors—they are rather the result of the strength and boldness of conception of the writer—of the dignity, copiousness, and grandeur, of his thought; they depend on the "magnificence," as Quintilian expresses it, "of great and sonorous words;" they are, therefore, in their happiest effect referable to the genius itself of the individual—to the loftiness of his sentiment—and the peculiar range and energy of his thoughts—causes which in no slight degree influence and direct his periods.

Harvey, a well-known (and at least once popular) writer of the last century, has presented glaring examples of the licentiousness of style, to which an inordinate fondness for show, and

the tinsel of false splendour will often lead. His failure, however, in producing a style of great beauty or of native simplicity, is not, perhaps, so much evident, through an affectation of high-flown or figurative language, as by a constant and uniform attempt to produce effect by description and imagery multiplied to a useless incumbrance of phrases. It was once remarked by Blair, that the general estimation in which the work of Harvey was held, was more an indication of its piety, than of its taste.—The meretricious decorations which this learned and estimable author constantly introduces into his compositions, becomes at length tediously uniform, and sometimes insipid and tasteless. His "Contemplations" are not interrupted by proper changes, but crowd on each other in a profusion which bespeaks in the author an indiscriminating rage for splendour and effect. Common occurrences, and well known facts, are oftentimes clothed in pompous apparel, which ill accords with their nature; and the language, not the sentiment, is expanded, and injudiciously swells in all the tinsel of laboured declamation.

Harris has been styled the English Aristotle; and Shaftesbury has been thought no less to merit the epithet of the English Plato. If the one by the subtlety of his arguments, and the ingenuity of his moral disquisitions; resembles the founder of the Peripatetic school; the bold effusions of the disciple of Socrates has, it is said, met with parallel in the works of the English philosopher. Shaftesbury possessed a strong as well as an elegant mind; his genius was among those of a superior order, and had not his principles been unhappily turned to scepticism, he might have been held forth as an accomplished writer; worthy the perusal of all who cultivate the pursuits of elegant literature, and for whom the philosophy of nature has charms.

In authors of a later date, sufficient authority exists for assuming that the moderns, together with a more polished and elaborate diction, with the "*suaviter in modo*," have excelled their brethren of the latter part of the sixteenth and commencement of the seventeenth centuries, in the range and penetration of their thought—

thought—in the “*fortiter in re.*” A certain energetic meaning hangs on their phrases, and points their allusions, indicating that they had studied their subject, and weighed what they deliver on all points of view; whereas, in the former, with one or two extraordinary exceptions, there is seldom, perhaps, discoverable much beyond the surface of events, or of appearances. Superior refinement, therefore, it may be thought, instead of paralyzing habits of deep thinking, has invigorated them, and proved that the enlightened labours of the philologist, and of the critic, have been useful in a twofold view. As Vida, in his *Ars Poetica*, has enjoined,—minds, richly endowed by Nature, have, with unremitting care, used every facility of the art of speech, and have, consequently, in the highest sense, secured that immortality which he has promised them. E. P.

REMARKS ON THE SIGNS OF INNS, &c.

(Continued from p. 510.)

THE GLOVE.—This unusual sign is mentioned by Cary as distinguishing an inn at Downhead in Wiltshire.

Anciently a *glove* was given by way of livery or investiture in their sales and deliveries of lands, goods, &c. and the Chaldee paraphrase of Ruth iv. 7, renders *glove* what the common version translates “*shoe.*”

“Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming, and concerning changing, for to confirm all things: a man plucked off his *shoe*, and gave it to his neighbour: and this was a testimony in Israel.”

At the glorious battle fought in the fields of Beauvoir and Maupeltius, about two leagues from the city of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356, in which the French army of 60,000 men was totally defeated, and their King John taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, with only 12,000 men, Barnes tells us, that “the valiant Lord Geoffrey Charny was there wounded to death, with whom the standard of France also fell to the ground. Then every man pressed hard to take the King; and such as knew him cried out, ‘Sir, yield yourself, or you are but dead.’ There was then among the English, a Knight of Artois, retained for wages in the King of England’s service, called Sir Dennis of Morbeque, who had served King Ed-

ward about five years, because in his youth he was fain to fly the realm of France for a murder that he had committed at St. Omers. It happened so well for this man, that he was near the King when he was e’n ready to be taken; wherefore he steapt forth into the preass, and by the strength of his body and arms, made way up to the French King, and said, in good French, ‘Sir, yield your person.’ The King looking on him said, ‘To whom shall I yield? and where is my Cousin the Prince of Wales? If I might see him I would speak to him.’ Sir Dennis answered, ‘Sir, he is not hereabout, but if it please you to yield to me, I shall bring you to him.’ ‘Why, who are you?’ said the King. ‘Sir,’ said he, ‘I am Dennis of Morbeque, a Knight of Artois, but I now serve the King of England; because I am banished the realm of France, and have forfeited all I had there.’ Then the King gave him his right *gauntlet*, saying, ‘Unto you I yield myself.’”

From this custom of using a *glove* as a symbol of investiture, arose the usual practice among our forefathers, of throwing a *glove* or *gauntlet* to the ground, when any one defied another to single combat, and the person who took up the *glove* declared thereby his acceptance of the challenge. This ceremony is often noticed by our historians and poets. In Scott’s “*Lord of the Isles*,” Bruce, at his departure from Artormish receiving the *gauntlet* of De Argentine, says,

“Not dearer to my soul was *glove*
Bestow’d in youth by Lady’s love,

Than this which thou hast given!
Thou then my noble foe I greet,
Health and high fortune ‘till we meet;
And then—what pleases heaven.”

See also an excellent scene in Shakespeare’s “*Henry V.*”

The custom is still retained at the Coronation of our Kings. Under the sign of “the Castle,” I have already noticed some particulars respecting the office of Champion. At the coronation of his present Majesty, Mr. Dymoke was brought into Westminster-hall between the High Constable and the Earl Marshal, mounted on a barbed horse, and armed cap-a-pie, followed by four pages, his horse led by an equire, and preceded by a herald, who pronounced the following challenge: “If any person of what-

gree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, grandson and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Second, the last King deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his champion, who sayth that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed." In strict grammatical construction, I fear that the Champion called the King a liar and a traitor, instead of the man he meant to defy.

In a letter from David Hume, the historian, to Sir John Pringle, physician and antiquary, dated "St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, Feb. 10, 1773," and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1788, is this curious anecdote: "Lord Marechal, a few days after the coronation of the present King, told me that he believed the young Pretender was at that time in London, or at least had been so very lately, and had come over to see the show of the coronation, and had actually seen it. I asked my Lord the reason for this strange fact. 'Why,' says he, 'a gentleman told me that saw him there, and that he even spoke to him, and whispered in his ear these words, 'Your Royal Highness is the last of all mortals whom I should expect to see here.' 'It was curiosity that led me,' said the other; 'but I assure you,' added he, 'that the person who is the object of all this pomp and magnificence is the man I envy the least.' You see this story is so near traced from the fountain-head, as to wear a great face of probability. Quere, what if the Pretender had taken up Dymock's gauntlet?"

The Lord of the Manor of Work-sop, in Nottinghamshire, presents an embroidered *glove*, which the King puts on his right hand immediately before he receives the sceptre at his coronation. The Duke of Norfolk is the present Lord of the Manor. The old Manor-house was burnt down in 1761, when the loss in painting, statuary, books, and furniture, was estimated at more than 100,000*l.* It was rebuilt after a plan by Payne;

its front is 318 feet long. It contains many valuable paintings, and the bed, of silk damask, on which his present Majesty was born in Norfolk-house, London, May 24, 1738, O.S.

From the delivery of a glove by way of investiture, it became afterwards to signify the steward's or bailiff's fee on those occasions; and hence in old records we often find the term *glove money*, and an expression still in use in giving servants money "for a pair of gloves."

It was usual on new year's day to make presents to judges as well as to other persons. When Mrs. Croaker had obtained a decree in Chancery against Lord Arundel, she availed herself of the first new year's day after her success, to present to Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, a pair of gloves containing forty pounds in angels, as a token of her gratitude. "It would be against good manners," said that most exemplary man, "to forsake a gentlewoman's new-year's gift, and I accept the *gloves*; their *lining* you will be pleased otherwise to bestow."

In this Magazine for August 1792, a Correspondent says, "Mr. Nichols's Life of Hogarth, 2d edit. p. 127, has the following remark: 'In the scene of the Committee, one of the members has his *glove* on his head. I am told this whimsical custom once prevailed amongst our sanctified fraternity; it is in vain I suppose to ask the reason why'."

The glove was thus used by old men who had become bald, to supply the place of a hat or cap. It is mentioned in a humorous account of a journey to preach in a country church:

"There ancient dames, with wither'd faces,
Sat fast asleep in lower places,
Two grey hair'd dons, with *glove on pate*,
Sat just above in nodding state."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
SUFFER me to occupy some small portion of your respectable Miscellany with a brief appeal to the Magistracy of the Country on the subject of the following articles, in the *Star* of Wednesday, June 2.

Art. 1. "Monday afternoon, a young woman, who had imprudently got into a swing at Greenwich Fair, was taken

taken with a giddiness in her head while the machine was in motion, and called to the owner to stop it, or she should fall out. She called several times, but the man did not attempt to stop it; and when it was at its height, she fell out head foremost, and struck with such violence against the ground, that she was killed on the spot. She was quite dead when taken up.—A man was standing near one of the swings yesterday, and when it was in full motion, it struck against the upper part of his face, and tore off the flesh of one of his cheeks, and broke his jaw-bone. He was taken to a surgeon in most dreadful agony.”

Art. 2. “Monday afternoon, a young woman, named *Mary Casey*, fell out of a swing at Tothill-fields fair, by which means her arm was dreadfully broken, and she was otherwise much bruised.”

Qu. 1. Is there no law in force to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful accidents, by prohibition of such swings?

Qu. 2. If none exists at present, should not some powerful interference be used to provide an effectual check to such wanton mischief?

I will not occupy your columns with arguments on the expediency of such an object. The thing speaks for itself, and as the round of fairs is at this season commencing, I would appeal to the humane feelings of those who possess the power, in the name of humanity and common sense, to arrest the progress of so great an evil.

The same paper thus details the circumstance of a poor black, had up to Marlborough-street on Tuesday last, for selling religious tracts near the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly, who was discharged on promising not to go there again. “In vindication, Blackey gave it as his opinion, that it was far better to procure an honest livelihood by disposing of religious books, than to go about wronging his neighbours by committing theft. The Magistrate said, that it was certainly a better plan to procure an honest livelihood, than to commit a breach of the laws; but why did he make a particular choice of standing near the White Horse Cellar? His reply was, because he got more customers there than any where else! Q. But why don't you

get a ship, and go to your own country? A. Because I can't get one. Magistrate. Well, but the White Horse Cellar won't bring you a ship, nor to the London Docks. The African felt what was said, and replied, ‘Ah Massa, if me go to the Docks, stop there all day, and come home wid an empty stomach, no one give me dinner when me come back. Me get honest dinner in Piccadilly, and they can't hang me without me steal.’—He was discharged, &c.

I have only to remark here, it does not appear that the owners of the swings were called to any account. The poor black, on the other hand, is driven from the place which he had found by experience the best for his business. So true is the old observation, “One man may better steal a horse than another look over a hedge.” A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Hornsey, May 21.*

I OBSERVE in an article of the *Antijacobin Review* (No. 251, page 103-4), on the subject of Mr. Professor Christian's vindication of the Criminal Law, a passage to the following purport:—“It was usually said, that Turpin, a notorious highwayman, was at last executed on an almost obsolete law for killing a game cock.” I have often heard the same observation made amongst my friends in the North; but after a careful search, I am unable to find in the Statute-book any Law which awards death as the punishment for killing a game cock. I shall feel very much obliged if any of your Correspondents will point out where this law (if it exists) is to be found, and also to state the nature of the crime for which Turpin was tried, and afterwards executed; because if the killing of a game cock is by the present law of England punishable with death, perhaps it would be well that the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into and report upon the criminal code, should not overlook this disgrace to our statute law. If, on the contrary, no law exists, which awards death as the punishment for killing a game cock, it is high time that those who have formed an opinion so erroneous and derogatory to the character of this humane and civilized nation should be set right; and that the period

publications of the country (which are read in all parts of Europe) should no longer induce a belief that the law of England inflicts death as the punishment due to him who kills a game cock; but to him who deprives his neighbour of that which is most dear to him (viz. steals his child) it awards a trifling imprisonment as a sufficient chastisement; or, as I believe by a recent statute, transportation for a limited period of time is now substituted. G. B.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

THE late indecent disgraceful *scramble* at the Sessions at the Old Bailey, relative to the possession of the plate found in the lodging of the convict Jeffcott, tried for stealing Bank-notes out of letters at the Post-office, reflects an *odium* on the sacred scene, a Court of Justice; a struggle between an officer of the Police, and an officer of the Sheriff, for the little, dishonestly-acquired property of a wretched criminal, is a violence to the proper feelings of humanity; on such a subject, common sense, as well as justice, points out the determination as to the *disposal* of all property under such *discrimination*, namely, to be *sold*, and the produce go in aid of the *poor-rates* in that parish in which the crime was committed. The Sheriffs of every city and county are from their *eligibility* to the office, gentlemen of honour and independent fortune, and it is presumed, must shudder at the idea of RECEIVING what may very truly be deemed "Blood Money." It is sincerely to be hoped, that a *judicial decision* on this painful subject will prevent its future recurrence—a libel on the national justice of England, its liberality, and honourable sentiments.

Yours, &c. PHILO-JUSTITIE.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem.* HORACE.

FROM Time to Eternity, is a space of immeasurable divisibility, and the point between the two periods is, as it were, an imperceptible atom in the order of animated nature. Man was at first created for a state of happiness; but when the boundaries fixed

by the Creator were overleaped, the haggard form of Sin, with all her concomitant train of evils, crept into his then immortal frame, and the catalogue of crimes has since continued to swell the pages of History, more and more, as the mind became alienated from that Being, whose eye explores the boundless works of the visible and invisible creation. The wonderful machinery of man, complicated as it is, is wrapt in two-fold mystery, and moves round its axis, as it were, by the force of two principles, the principles of good, and the principles of evil; when the grand desideratum of the former, which every one should highly appreciate, is annihilated, then it is that man sinks, like the shadow of a shade, in the vacuity of nothingness; and in that hour revolts against his own corporeal substance. The mediocrity between youth and age is the epoch, when the sensorium of man arrives at its highest magnitude; that he should principally at that particular period (and it is greatly to be lamented that he ever should) bereave his faculties of their expansive powers, at a time too, when the crest of fanaticism disappears, and the glorious constitution of this country is flourishing under an illustrious monarchy, and the religious mirror of faith is extended by the hand of reason, into which mankind may look "through nature up to Nature's God," is, I say, a strange coincidence. Does he think, that when the soul leaves its corporeal architecture, it shall lapse into chaos, where its primogénial stock first received its essence, and there rest inanimate from age to age? divine revelation points out to him, that, although separated from the body, it shall be conjoined to its once scattered corporeal fragments, and live for ever; but the time is concealed from every man. The celestial system moves on from year to year without deviation, but every day man passes on this sublunary stage is a day subtracted, and he wanders on from imperfection to imperfection, until perchance he overruns the mark, and there he falls. The time will at length arrive, when the armed phalanx of hypocrisy shall not throw their deadly weapons; the glittering sword of faction shall not be wielded over the head of nations; the pestilential breath of slander shall not contaminate, and the flame of life

We shall not be extinguished by self-destruction; to sum up the whole, in the words of the immortal Shakespeare, "the cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself; yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve; and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind!" Why then, I ask, will not arrogant man, wait the appointed time of natural dissolution, but, by an ignominious act, level the superstructure to its base, which his God hath thought fit to raise.

Yours, &c. MONITOR.

ON THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

(Concluded from p. 536.)

ALTHOUGH, Mr. Urban, I feel to have greatly trespassed on your pages, I cannot forbear offering an opinion or two more, too highly flattering to me to be forgotten. About the end of the year 1796, when I found myself satisfied with what I thought a sufficient perfection of my Plan, I submitted it to an old friend, (the late Mr. Samuel More, of the Society of Arts, &c.) whose great judgment upon most occasions had a high rank in my mind—his opinion of it flattered me much. Soon after which I mentioned it generally to Professor Martyn, of Cambridge, whose approbation was also such, as encouraged me to think that the many hours I had anxiously bestowed on this business, had by no means been thrown away. I might mention some others, equally celebrated, whose encouragement induced me to prosecute my endeavours to its full perfection. Thus approved, I then ventured to claim for it the opinion of a great and good man, to whose kindness I have been much indebted, and to whom Science is very much indebted for his readiness at all times to receive and advise those who are in the pursuit of useful knowledge; and under whose truly academic roof, I have repeatedly, during many years, spent some of my happiest hours. Sir Joseph Banks was pleased so much to approve my scheme as to desire the possession of my papers for his more perfect acquaintance with my whole plan, and his more deliberate consideration of it. At his leisure he returned them with the following letter:

"My dear Sir,

"I have read over with care and attention your plan for a General Register of Births and Burials throughout the Kingdom, a work, in my opinion, of far more consequence than it is generally supposed to be; as it would tend, not only to the elucidating of the causes of epidemic disorders, and consequently promote their cure, but also would lodge the Registers of Births, of so much consequence to posterity, in much safer custody than at present they are in, and enable those who calculate the chances of survivorships, to ground their theories on the real basis of fact, which at present they are seldom, if ever, able to effect. I have, however, my fears that the execution of your plan would be attended with an expence too serious to be engaged in in times like the present; for as all those who under the intended regulations are subjected to penalties in cases of neglect must be provided with salaries sufficient, in case of the faithful execution of their trusts, to reward their labour, and as the Collectors of Registers, besides many others, must also be paid, and it must be doubted whether purchasers enough would be found to repay the expence of printing—the original outlay would be very considerable. Allow me, nevertheless, to thank you, good Sir, for the pains you have taken in laying a plan for so good a work; and to hope that if this Country is ever again restored to the prosperity she enjoyed before the commencement of the present turbulent times, that your plan, or some modification of it, rather less expensive, may be adopted, and the great purposes for which it is intended, in some way at last effected. I beg, Sir, you will believe me, with real esteem and regard, your obedient humble Servant,

JOS. BANKS.

"Soho Square, 8th Aug. 1797."

I cannot conclude without an earnest request of the Reader's particular attention to the mode suggested for the collecting all the information necessary for the fullest accomplishment of this business; begging only to remark, that of medical men in general, their employment leads them to a liberality of mind, ever preventing the awaiting reward, when they can do a kind or useful service; not

can it be for one moment supposed, that even one of them would by any means expect a fee on signing a certificate for so good a purpose; and surely the parish clerk has no right to expect to be paid for putting a certificate into its proper place, agreeable to order, after it has been entered and done with in his own parish. Where then exists expence till it arrives at the office of its full accomplishment? and there, I trust, very few hands will suffice.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

BEING very desirous of drawing the attention of your numerous Readers to the present state of the Jews, as to the progress made for their conversion, I have selected from the last report of the London Society, some very interesting particulars, which you will, I am sure, receive with your accustomed candour: and you will see that none of the efforts are in vain, nor any of the instances of slight importance. They have indeed been greater in number than could have been expected, within the short period of the Society's establishment in 1808; the progress is now become very favourable, and success very encouraging—its accomplishment is in the hands of Him whose time is in his own power.

The New Testament, translated into Hebrew for the purpose of circulation among the Jews, has been completed, and the whole first edition of 3500 copies speedily disposed of; many copies are on their way to America, Malta, and Madras. The lowest computation of the present number of Jews in the world amounts to four millions, and some writers have asserted their numbers to be far greater. A second edition on stereotype plates has been called for, and is now so far advanced as to promise an early publication. A learned Jewish convert, who came to England from the Continent in last Spring, has been engaged to revise this version in a critical manner, and a similar review is prepared by some of the most learned Jews in Germany. These measures are seconded with great patronage and uncommon ardour.

A Polish Jew, unable to read the English language, was converted to Christianity during his residence in

London, by reading the Hebrew translation, and received baptism at the Chapel at Bethnal Green, in August last; and his subsequent conduct has since that time evinced his sincerity. A young Jew, in the service of a Scotch gentleman, followed this example, and had, from his master, a very satisfactory testimony to his conduct. A poor old Jewess, after much previous examination, has been also baptized there. Two young Jews, after pursuing their studies, are engaged, one as classical teacher in London, and the other is pursuing his further course of improvement. Another is now at St. Andrew's in Scotland. It is pleasing to see seven or eight Jews at the Lord's table, at the Episcopal Chapel; another, who lately died at the advanced age of 95 years, professed his entire faith in Christianity at his last moments.

In the autumn of 1817, the Rev. L. Way, the Rev. R. Cox of Bridgnorth, Rev. N. Solomon, a Convert, and the Sultan Katagary, left this country on a plan to ascertain the state of Religion abroad among the Jews, and to diffuse amongst them the light of Christianity. This journey was undertaken at the sole expence of Mr. Way; they met with the kindest reception from the Jews, and succeeded in interesting several protestant Christians in their object: they visited and preached to several Jews from the pulpit, and administered baptism according to the rite of the Church of England, in the presence of a large congregation, to the candidate from St. Andrew's above mentioned.

At the Hague, they discussed freely with the chief Rabbi the leading points of difference between us; he did not agree to our application of Daniel's prophecy, which he dated at a remote period; but candidly expressed his hope that it might be sooner, and that they might meet at Jerusalem: he shewed them the greatest civility, accepted a copy of the Hebrew New Testament, which had been declined as "an unholy thing" by the Rabbi at Rotterdam. They also preached to a numerous congregation at Amsterdam, in an Episcopal Chapel, which had not been opened or used for some time, and the people desired that it might be regularly served by an English Cler-

gyman, as affording a means of promoting the object of conversion of their Jewish neighbours, of whom there are not less than 40,000 at this time in Amsterdam, many of whom understand English well.

The same active mission visited Berlin, Deventer, Hanover, and other places. Mr. Way writes, that at Berlin "the remnant of Israel, resident in that capital of Prussia, exhibits an appearance altogether dissimilar from that of any other place, perhaps, on the face of the earth. The Rabbinical opinions and system have almost disappeared, and the commercial body is composed of men of more education and liberality of sentiment than the ordinary class of trading Israelites." He also adds, that he was visited by several of the young Jewish students in the University, who acknowledged that they were not satisfied with the religious instructions of the schools, and manifesting very favourable dispositions to obtain a deeper insight into Divine truth; and that they all received with thankfulness the Gospel in Hebrew.

Mr. Cox writes to the same purport, and that he is well assured that great part of the Jews would have embraced the Christian religion, if Christians had manifested towards them that brotherly love and exemplary conduct, which the pure and exalted principles of Christ inculcate. They prosecuted their journey to Petersburg and Moscow, and were admitted to an interview with the Emperor Alexander, who gave them the warmest assurances of his support. They then proceeded to the Crimea, to visit the numerous Caraitic Jews there; the result of which visit we are waiting for with no small solicitude.

The efforts thus laudably making, in conjunction with the rapid spread of Christian knowledge, by the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the Missions to all parts of the world, are manifest signs of the Divine intention that the present century should disclose the grand era of the universal knowledge and adoption of Christianity—"as the waters cover the sea!" The amelioration of the condition of man must every way result from this blessing, as may be seen already in the once benighted kingdoms of Hindostan, and the barbarous hordes of America, and the islands of

the Atlantic ocean. Happy will it be for England if, while she has been thus raised to be so powerful and respected an instrument for this exalted purpose, her manners and her conduct shall be found co-equal, by her example, to the pure principles of the holy faith which she professes! A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Bromley, Kent,
June 14.

MY communication to you, in your Number for April, has procured me the notice of two intelligent Correspondents in your last. The first, from his signature J. C. B. I conclude to be the gentleman who furnished the drawings and account of the vaults in St. Martin's-le-Grand; the other is apparently conversant with the principles of perspective and architecture. To J. C. B. I beg, through the medium of your pages, to intimate, that by the remarks I have made, I had no intention of impugning the merit due to the delineatory memorial he has contributed of those interesting relics. The ground-plan of the building, the representation of the Eastern fabric (probably erected by Dean Kyrkeham, in the time of Henry III.) the proportions of its columns, as defined, form, in my humble opinion, desirable architectural records. My observations were induced by no other motive than the wish that the period of the formation of the Western edifice should not be mistaken, by means of an impression that its arches were of a *pointed character*; an impression which, if the print fail to make it, it is in no other view intelligible; and if, according to J. B. C.'s technical defence of it, any converging lines of the groins be intended, none are expressed; so that the arguments on that head are inapplicable. Directed by J. C. B. how to conceive the drawing, I beg to assure him that my misapprehension of it has arisen from no want of acquaintance with the actual form of the building, as he seems to imply, nor from total ignorance of the principles of an art which has ever possessed my admiration, and no small share of practical attention, in my leisure hours.

When I said the arches were *circular*, I meant to describe them such in contra-distinction to *pointed*, nor did I pretend to define whether they were simple segments of circles, or ellipses. The

The assertion, therefore, that they were neither *circular nor pointed*, I must consider a quibble, upon terms as little worthy of fair argument, as the sneering repetition of any particular phrase employed by an adversary. The point on which I alluded to the authority of Sir Christopher Wren, was the elevation above the river of the Roman colony, so considerably below the level of modern London. I cannot esteem his particular description of the causeway*, which he found eighteen feet under the present surface of Cheapside, undeserving of notice, confirmed as it is by the evidence of earlier writers, and by every modern discovery of Roman remains. Stowe relates, that at the N. E. corner of Bread-street, in the year 1595, "Thomas Tomlinson, causing in the high street of Cheape a vault to be digged and made, there was found, at fifteen foot deep, a fair pavement, like unto that above ground, and at the further end of the channel was found a tree, sawed into five steps, which was to step over some brook, running out of the West towards Walbrook, and upon the edge of the said brook, as it seemeth, there were found, lying along, the bodies of two great trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off, and firm timber as at first when they fell: parte of the sayde trees remaine in grounde, yet undigged; it was all forced ground, until they went past the trees aforesayde, which was about *seventeen feet deepe or better*; thus much hath the ground of this city in that place been raised from thence." It is difficult to suppose that the Western vaultings in St. Martin's-le-Grand were originally subterranean; the level on which they stand corresponds very well with that of the ancient city. One presumptive proof of their high antiquity is, that resting on the top of the South-western ruined pier, I perceived a human skeleton, lying as it had been deposited on its interment, even the patellæ of the knees undisturbed. This I considered had been buried in the collegiate church above. I am by no means decidedly of opinion that the building is Roman, yet I have some justifiable doubts of its Saxon origin. For the sake of comparison, I examined, a few months since, the curious edifice under Bow

Church, alluded to by J. C. B.; it is the earliest, I believe, London can boast. I found no analogy between the style of architecture there, and the fabric at St. Martin's.

The building that is under Bow Church consists of three arched avenues, which are formed between two rows of square pillars, or rather clusters of square pillars, with simple capitals and bases, and as many of pilasters against the lateral walls. In two or three instances these pillars have been replaced by the circular Norman column, with its plain heavy capital. A reasonable query might perhaps arise, whether this building were not erected by the Anglo-Saxons before the date generally assigned to it, the time of the Conquest, and if the Norman columns were not added by way of repair at that period? Or, perhaps, this deviation is only an instance of that rejection of uniformity so common in antient edifices. The groined roof of this Church procured it the appellation of *de Arcubus*. It is worthy of more notice than it has hitherto received from antiquaries, and should, I think, form one of the first links of any work which may be intended to present us with a chronological chain of English architecture. Disfigured by a coat of white wash, it now forms the gloomy receptacle of some hundreds of the dead, whose coffins, piled on each other, reach the tops of arches perhaps twenty feet in height. From the rubbish of a part which had fallen in, and has since been repaired, I procured a considerable fragment of Roman stucco, evidently made of pounded tile; it is a portion of a cornice, its mouldings sharp and entire, and had been mingled with the grout work of the vaults. From the general character of this structure, Sir Christopher Wren might, in his age, without the imputation of ignorance in matters of antiquity, suppose it to be an early Christian "Temple or Church of Roman workmanship †."

In the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, J. B. G. may find a paper by Mr. Essex, replete with information concerning the different methods of Roman building, and more in point than the description of a stylo applied particularly to walls. The

* Parentalia.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIX. PART I.

† See Parentalia.

grout

grout work, with free-stone coigns, is there expressly pointed out as *one* manner. He will see how difficult it is to discriminate between Roman and Saxon work; how likely on either hand the antiquary is to be deceived.

The period of the first foundation of St. Martin's Church is involved in much obscurity; if not Roman, it might be the work of the Britons, which is much the same thing, for who can pretend, in all cases, to distinguish between that of the teachers and of those whom they taught. We may learn from Tacitus the politic care which the Romans took to instruct the Britons in their arts: "Namque ut homines dispersi ac rudes, coque bello faciles, quieti et otio per voluptates assuescerent: hortari privatim adjuvare publice ut templa, fora, domus, extruerent," &c. Tacit. in. Vit. Agric. edit. Elzivir. p. 731. The authority of the old Chronicles is in favour of the opinion that St. Martin's Church was founded by the Britons. I shall cite one of them. "Ann. Dom. 877, Britones in occidentali parte London fundaverunt ecclesiam Sancti Martini* in memoriam regis illorum Cadwallonis qui viriliter Anglos debellerat, ut in eadem pro eo obsequia eternaliter celebrarent divina." Scala. Chron. Immediately after follows a notice of the foundation of St. Martin's Dover, by Wythred King of Kent. A note in the margin of a Lieger book, on a Register of the College of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, formerly in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, attributes its origin to the same King: this is cited by Tanner, and has been implicitly copied by modern transcribing topographers. The book itself was written, I believe, in the time of Henry VI.; all the more ancient authorities I have met with, making no mention of Wythred's endowment, I am induced to believe that this College has been confounded with St. Martin's priory at Dover, founded by him, and which, from its pre-eminent privileges over the other Churches in that town, also obtained the epithet of Le Grand. From any of your Correspondents I should be happy to receive information on these

points. Also to learn from J. C. B. whether he speaks from his personal knowledge, of a coin of Constantine having been found among the ruins. I have seen many pieces which were very similar in size and appearance to the smaller brass of the lower empire; but which, when divested of their super-abundant rust, turned out to be tradesmen's tokens of the time of the second Charles—relics of the fire of London. I have not had the good fortune to meet with any coins from the site of St. Martin's older than the reign of Henry VIII. A piece of that period, in my possession, represents on one side a figure sitting at a sort of table, divided or marked by various compartments, with nine counters before him; the other contains the letters of the alphabet then in use, without the J. and U. The whole encircled with an ornamental Gothic border. This I take to be one of the pieces formerly used for calculation, and the man represented, as Shakespeare terms it, "a counter-caster*."

Pardon me, Mr. Urban, for having thus long trespassed on your attention. I have preferred laying before your Readers matter which may possess some little interest, to a dry and profitless discussion on the rules of perspective, which seldom or ever so affect an object as to pervert the conception of its actual form, more especially when that object is not viewed in a side long direction.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, June 21.

YOUR Correspondents, who have expressed their disapprobation of depasturing in Church-yards (pp. 293, 405), seem to have overlooked one material consequence of its omission, namely, the coarse, rugged, and unsightly appearance which must inevitably follow the neglect of this custom. The grass growing between the graves, as well as upon them, would become long and matted, and as it withers change to a brown hue, and nettles and weeds would necessarily abound. The scythe could not be introduced where the graves are thick; if it could, the hay would be of no value; and the clippings with shears would be tedious and expensive. A neat appearance can be obtained by no other means than the

* This has been taken by some for St. Martin's at Ludgate; but I read of no monastic establishment there.

* See Orbello, Act. I. Scene 1.

depasturing of sheep. As to cōws and horses, these would produce a contrary effect; and, therefore, I never wish to see them in a Church-yard.

The sight of so innocent and useful an animal as a sheep, instead of disgusting, must create pleasure; for surely it would be the height of superstition and fastidiousness, to raise an objection to the productive cause of that propriety of appearance which every one would wish to see in a cemetery, and this too because so harmless a creature may walk over the same ground which is at all times open to the feet of man.

Upon the whole, I consider the depasturing of sheep in a Church-yard as a positive desideratum for the preservation of beauty and neatness; and surely, whatever may conduce to this end, must be considered a mark of respect to the memory of the dead, and grateful to the view of the living.

Yours, &c. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

AS I am now preparing for the Press a Catalogue Raisonné of Books on British Heraldry and Genealogy, under the title of "*Bibliotheca Heraldica*," I should feel much obliged by answers, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, to the following queries, which I have no doubt will be in the power of some of your Bibliographical Correspondents, who so frequently indulge in discussions that lead to elucidate the history of ancient literature.

Is not the "*Honor Military and Civil*," by W. Segar, Norroy, derived from a prior work in quarto? I have certainly seen an assertion to that effect in one of your volumes, but cannot find the passage.

The "*Display of Heraldrie*," by J. Guillim, has been generally assigned to Jo. Barkham, D. D. a learned divine, as the proper author, on the authority, I believe, of Anthony à Wood. Surely Segar, who was Garter King of Arms, St. George, who was also a member of the College, and the other panegyrists whose commendatory verses are prefixed to the book, would not have sanctioned such a fraud, and Guillim could not have published praises which were justly due to another, if this had really been the case. *Any opinion on this subject will particularly oblige.*

In Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 426, is mentioned

"A true report of the most tryumphant and ryall accomplishment of the baptisme of the most excellent right high and mighty Prince Henry Frederick, by the Grace of God, Prince of Wales; as it was solemnized August 30, 1594; 4to, printed by Thos. Creed, for John Brown, 1594."

Now Henry was not created Prince of Wales until the year 1610. How is this anachronism to be accounted for?
T. M.

Mr. URBAN, June 21.

IN Warton's *Observations* on the "*Faerie Queene*" of Spenser*, is a short but very judicious dissertation on the antient architecture of this kingdom, in which the learned annotator states that most of the churches in Somersetshire, which are remarkably elegant, are built in the style which he calls *Florid Gothic*. He assigns, for the reason, that Somersetshire, in the civil wars between York and Lancaster, was strongly and entirely attached to the Lancastrian party; and that, in reward for this service, Henry VII. when he came to the Crown, rebuilt their churches. The facts mentioned by Warton are, I believe, correct. Edmund, Duke of Somerset, who espoused the cause of King Henry VI. and was his greatest supporter, fell in the first battle at St. Alban's, 1455. Henry, the Duke's son, who succeeded him in the title, was taken prisoner in the battle at Hexham, 1463, and afterwards beheaded by King Edward IV. in cold blood. Edmund, the brother of Henry, and the last of this family, was the chief commander at the battle of Tewkesbury; and after the defeat of his army, took sanctuary in the Abbey there, from which he was violently taken out, and arraigned before the Duke of Gloucester, and immediately suffered upon a scaffold erected in the Tower. As Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of King Henry VII. was the niece of Edmund Duke of Somerset; and as that family had suffered so much in support of the Lancastrian cause, it was very natural for the King, on his accession to the Crown, to show his gratitude to the

* Vol. II. pp. 184—198.

inhabitants of Somersetshire, by rebuilding their churches. There are evident indications that Warton was correct in his statement, though he cites no authority. The roses are profusely scattered on the cornices and fasciæ of the towers and porches. In the very beautiful West front of the church of Crewkerne, there is a figure of the King holding a scroll on the right or North side of the door way, and a figure of the Prior of Caen, who held the improper rectorship in right of his convent, on the left or South side. Between the figures are two magnificent roses. These also are conspicuous in other parts of the church; and as there is a very striking resemblance in the style of building of the greater part of the Somersetshire churches, I have no doubt that they were erected at the same period. The tower of Beaminster, on the confines of Somerset, of which you have given a View in your Magazine for January last, p. 9, was certainly built in the reign of Henry VII. as in 1503, a legacy was given towards its building. Besides, it exhibits the roses in great profusion in the bands or fasciæ, which go round it. I shall feel myself obliged to any one of your Correspondents who can point out any record, or other authority, which authenticates the fact of the King's erection of these buildings. It will tend to do honour to the King's character, who has been generally stigmatized for his parsimony, and will probably lead to some entertaining, if not useful discoveries. Many of the Somersetshire churches are engraved in Collinson's History of that county, and a few have occasionally adorned the pages of your Magazine. I wish some spirited artist would make drawings and engravings of the whole. They exhibit the finest specimens of the florid gothic architecture, and in this age of embellishment, which displays so much taste, and regard for the fine arts, the sale could not fail of remunerating the author. And as a stimulus to the enterprize, I sincerely hope that the Copyright Act, which, in its present regulations, is an injury rather than an encouragement to literary genius, will very shortly be repealed. What benefit can it be to learning, and especially to the beautiful art of engraving, that eleven copies of every pub-

lication should be deposited gratis in so many public libraries.

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

P. S. I would observe, by way of postscript, that, perhaps, no county in England possesses such fine stone quarries, as the county of Somerset, and they are found in various parts thereof, viz. in the neighbourhood of Bath; at Doulling near Shepton Mallett, which supplied the greater part of the stone for Wells Cathedral and the Monastery of Glastonbury; and on Hambdon Hill, near Yeovil. The latter stone is remarkable for its durability. The numerous statues which adorn the West front of Wells Cathedral, the richest of the kind in England, seem to be of the Bath stone; but I am sorry to observe that the frost has done more injury than the rude hand of man.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

I OBSERVED in your Magazine for January last (p. 3) an account of the formation of a Society at Carmarthen, instituted for the purpose of preserving and encouraging Welsh Literature in the Principality. At the head of this Society I perceived the Bishop of St. David's, together with various other distinguished characters.

I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to offer a few observations on that subject, which, perhaps, may attract the notice of the patrons of it.

The objects of the Society I apprehend to be the preservation of the antient Literature of value and of consequence, and the encouragement of the Inhabitants to study and learn the language in its native purity. As far as this goes, its objects are truly laudable, for the language is generally considered to be copious and expressive, and capable of conveying ideas in a perspicuous and pathetic manner, equally calculated to inform the understanding, and affect the heart. Perhaps there is no language in the world so capable of moving the passions, of creating a noble and generous ardour, of inspiring with the love of military glory, of kindling into rage, or softening into pity. Besides, in the same language are books written, conveying many original and useful sentiments; and these, surely, are reasons sufficient for any liberal-minded man to wish the pro-

servision

ervation and cultivation of it. We preserve and study the antient Literature of Greece and Rome, on account of the beauty of the languages, and the many valuable books which have been written in them, and for this reason they will no doubt be studied to the end of time.

But is the Bishop of St. David's, whom I consider as the founder of this Society, aware of the evils that will inevitably attend the encouragement of the Welsh language in the Principality? His Lordship's zeal for the encouragement of Literature of every description is well known; the interest which he takes in the welfare of the Establishment, and the improvement of the Clergy within his diocese, cannot be too highly commended. But both himself and the patrons of this Society seem to me no way aware of the evils connected with the institution. Indeed, regarding it in merely a political point of view, I do not apprehend myself that any mischief will arise; nor will I advert to history to prove the methods adopted in the barbarous reign of Edward, to quell the spirit of insurrection among the Welsh, excited, as we are informed, by their Bards singing and reciting the exploits of their ancestors. The Welsh are well known to be loyal, and attached to the Government; therefore, on this score, nothing is to be dreaded; though, perhaps, the formation of this Society will tend rather to increase than diminish the envy and jealousy which still, I am sorry to say, it subsists in a small degree between them and the English.

But viewing the subject in a religious and moral light, it will undoubtedly be productive of more evil than good. To prove this assertion, it will be necessary to give a brief description of the present state of the Welsh language in Wales.—Full one half of the South of Wales are English, they speak no other language but the English. In those Counties where the Welsh prevails, the natives are capable of talking a little English, and there are amongst them at least three or four English families in every parish. This being the case, the Clergy, out of regard to the welfare of their flocks, divide the service of the Church into partly Welsh and partly English. In some places the prayers are in one language, and the sermons

in the other, and so *vice versa*. Without entering further into particulars, I presume thus much will be sufficient to establish my point. This being the present state of the two languages in the Principality, and the English evidently on the progressive, the inhabitants, as it were, defraud one another of the benefit of that religion which we are taught to consider as the greatest blessing vouchsafed to man in this his state of pilgrimage.

The exertions of that Society, offering rewards for the best Welsh compositions, &c. will not only tend to create disaffection between the Welsh and the English, by reviving the antient spirit of the natives, for which that language is so remarkable, but will conduce more than any other thing to promote the use of it in their daily business, and exchange of sentiments. The language of the country is now losing ground fast, and the inhabitants are much disposed to learn and speak the English. Let the patrons of that Society then, while they are encouraging the antient Literature of the country, establish Sunday-schools, in order to encourage and promote, at the same time, the language of that Government to which they were compelled to submit, and to which they now feel so well affected. This, in my humble opinion, is the only way to counteract the evils which will inevitably attend the revival of the antient Literature of Wales.

It has ever been the policy of every Government to carry their language along with their arms to the countries they conquered. By the means which I have suggested, the invidious distinction between the two nations (if I may so express myself) will be entirely done away; and they will not only become one people, under one government, but they will also become properly one fold under one shepherd. For surely every well-disposed mind must deplore the keeping one part of the congregation in darkness, while the other is edified, occasioned by this division of the Church service. On this account, I would, as far as I am competent to judge upon the subject, recommend the use of the vulgar tongue to the common transactions of life, to the entire exclusion of the English; or else the disuse of it, by encouraging the latter as far as matters will conveniently admit.

admit. And, considering the present state and circumstances of the Principality, as connected with England, I think it advisable to give every encouragement to the English language, which, perhaps, cannot be done more effectually than by establishing Sunday and Daily schools for that purpose. CLERICUS BRITANNICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, June 24.*

In the Monthly Magazine for June (p. 451) there is a statement of facts relative to the suppression of Mr. Lawrence's "Lectures on Physiology," upon which I would beg leave to offer a few observations. It appears, that Mr. Lawrence, who is an eminent surgeon in the Metropolis, the demonstrator at St. Bartholomew's, and professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, has drawn upon himself the attention of the publick, by blending with his lectures some severe remarks on the government and religion of his country. In consequence of this behaviour, Mr. Rennell, the Christian Advocate of Cambridge, adverted to his doctrines concerning life as the result of organization, in an able publication, intitled, "Remarks on Scepticism," &c. About the time of this publication, Mr. Lawrence sent forth his system at large in his "Lectures on Physiology," in which the same doctrine is more plainly avowed, and is embellished with many sneers at the inspired writings of the Old Testament, and the most virulent abuse of the existing institutions of Church and State.

It was not to be supposed that conduct like this would be passed over in silence; and, accordingly, it soon attracted the notice and indignation of the publick. At a meeting of the Governors of Bethlem, Mr. Lawrence was suspended from his situation as surgeon to that Hospital; and at Bartholomew's it was also intimated to him, that his office was not compatible with the avowal of such principles. The prudence of Mr. Lawrence on this occasion was, at least, as conspicuous as his bravery. To retain his situation, he was content to withdraw his Lectures from circulation; to make an apology to his colleague Mr. Abernethy; and to promise that he would not hereafter introduce such obnoxious matter into his professional instructions. Now, as all

this was done with a plain avowal that his sentiments continued unaltered, it remains for him to reconcile this conduct with his high and unbending love of independence.

Such I take to be a plain statement of the facts relative to the suppression of these Lectures; but a writer in the Monthly Magazine is desirous of representing it in another light. He commences his account with a reference to the persecutions of Galileo, to whom he would fain compare the Demonstrator at St. Bartholomew's. He thus proceeds to represent the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, as depending exclusively on the authority of the Christian Revelation. He says, it is an article of faith, not of reason; of theology, not of philosophic investigation. We can easily understand why this distinction is attempted between Reason and Revelation. It is a very stale trick of Infidelity, to represent our faith as opposed to our reason. These gentlemen are well aware of the consequences of such opinions. If they can bring the publick to believe that the doctrines of Christianity are admitted only by priests and old women, they are quite sure of obtaining their object.

I must confess to you, Sir, that my knowledge of Mr. Lawrence's Lectures is chiefly derived through an anonymous pamphlet, intitled, "Cursory Observations," by "One of the People called Christians." It is a pamphlet printed for Cadell, which is chiefly made up of quotations from Mr. Lawrence's suppressed work; and, if the quotations are correct, there is quite enough in it to satisfy any ordinary understanding concerning the aim and tendency of this gentleman's reasonings. He calls our English Constitution "one of the worn-out despotisms of the old world." He longs for the abolition of "all Creeds and Articles of faith." He asserts, that "the mind of man is annihilated at death;" and he speaks of death as "the termination of existence." In addition to these sentiments, he condescends to amuse his hearers with allusions of the most obscene and licentious description. He derides Moses and the ark, and the supposition that we are all descended from a single pair of human beings; and represents the attempts of Christian

to bring the Negroes to Europeans, as altogether. Whether these are to be propounded from the Royal College, I for others to determine; quire little acuteness on any one to decide whether Christians is not con- such questions." To re- a "logical error;"—to d of inference from such hostile to revealed Reli- of the most impudent rich can be hazarded. count of the whole mat- Mr. Lawrence is a pro- ver, and has imprudently ceptical opinions with his ulies. The publick have rm, and so have the sur- ysicians of the metropo- er may be their private ey do not wish to lose pupils, or their patients. s has not the courage to artyr to his principles; efore, retreated, till a ble occasion arises.

kc. INDEX.

of the late JOHN BULL,
Mr. FOSBROOKE'S MSS.
tit. Dulce-desiperes.

June 16.
I recollect having seen, in your Obituary, or even papers (though I could not expect it would have *fourning Chronicle*), any notice of that distinction, John Bull, esq. At such surprized, for Mr. Bull many years an eminent lawyer, adding to all parts of the firm of Bull, Sawney,

He received a violent blow on the side of the head at a public election. The contusion produced a derangement, for several years afterwards he raved perpetually, and was called by the name of Sir John Bull, a strange circumstance, which astonished all his relations; he was ever remarkable for his antipathy to the word France, never uttering it without the term of contempt. His grandchildren, who turned out to be whom he foolishly owned to be the respectable family, are supposed to have had his idea in his head, as

he was old, and inclining to his dotage; but, though some traces of it appeared while he was on a journey at Nottingham and Manchester, no such impression was noticed till his derangement was deemed permanent. After being a short time under the care of a person exceedingly eminent for the cure of lunatics, *Dr. Suspend Habens Corpus* (not *Mr. Suspend Corpus*, his brother, by trade an executioner), he caught unexpectedly a violent cold, called the Cornbill cold, and having swallowed at breakfast some rolls, denominated forged Bank-notes, which went the wrong way, expired in a paroxysm of coughing. He died without a will, much to the satisfaction of the family at home; for he had been heard to throw out hints too much in favour of some of his issue, not deemed the worthiest part, who were settled in America.

Mr. Bull was buried at St. Pecunia's Church*, near the Stock Exchange, the advowson belonging to his aunt, Mrs. Bank, and some of his descendants of the same name, the well-known Stock Exchange Bulls, residing near the spot. The coffin was made of paper, but without decoration of gold. Ornaments of this kind, considering the state of his affairs, were wisely deemed imprudent by his executrix, the above-mentioned Mrs. Bank, and the chief mourner, Mr. Sinking-Fund. Mrs. Bull and the family mourned in cotton, through its extraordinary cheapness; and the ghastly aspect of the chief mourner, apparently in the last stage of consumption, made the funeral ceremony an awful spectacle.

The remarkable circumstances consequent upon the decease of Mr. Bull are these: the first is the amazing extent of his issue; though our surprize is somewhat abated by the recollection, that he was never noted for conjugal fidelity. After his death, the enormous number of the children at home made even his rich aunt, and the family's chief expectance, Mrs. Bank, scratch her head repeatedly, though she nobly offered to discount the bills of the higher branches well settled, and assist the poorer by subscriptions for their relief and employ.

* We have been told, that the worship of this Roman Catholic Saint is still retained under our Protestant Reform. It is said to be a fact.

The issue settled in America: provide for themselves; and this is the supposed reason why, when Mr. Bull saw the expense of his fashionable children at the West end of the town, and compared it with the state of his affairs, he kicked up a row about economizing, and recommended to his partners Sawney and Patrick packing off so many of their younger children to the same place. Indeed he was in the right; for it would make one's heart grieve to see the long visages of Messieurs Sawney and Patrick, since his decease, in such pecuniary embarrassment.

Other branches of the family are settled in the East and West Indies, and the Colonies. They do variously in their circumstances, but mostly well, although they have never been on the best terms with the old people Mr. and Mrs. Bull; and been often obliged to correspond with the younger relatives, clerks in the counting-house. Mr. Bull, who with all his faults had infinite generosity and feeling, could never approve of their encouraging Slavery; and Mrs. Bull was quite shocked at the number of bastards which they brought into the family, disfiguring the round chubby visage and sleek jowl, the characteristic family feature of the Bulls for ages, with African thick lips and turned up noses, or Hindoo effeminate lines.

The most distressing sight of all was the scene exhibited at the funeral, by the younger children at home, surrounding the house with their respective families. The number was enormous; for all the descendants of the Bull family partake of the prolific character of the parent. Mr. Bull had, indeed, rejected many of them during life, for marrying too young and imprudently against the advice of his wise and sincere friend Mr. Malt-house. To the honour, however, of the richer part of Mr. Bull's family, they did the best, which circumstances would admit, to assist and relieve the poor sufferers; and in the inner counting house, plans are in agitation for making a better provision for them, as far as is possible: but not on Mr. O. N.'s plan; *i. e.* King Lear's.

After the decease of Mr. Bull, it was not thought prudent to publish an advertisement for calling his creditors together, in order to liquidate

their demands. Some scandalous neighbours reported that a commission of Bankruptcy would be issued; but this the Court of Chancery would never have permitted; and if it had, it is well known that Mrs. Bank and the first houses in London would have come forward in the most handsome forms. His property was very considerable, and he had several fine estates. It is even said, that the whole land of the Kingdom is mortgaged to his creditors. However, by proper measures in the inner counting-house, the great parts of the family, who hold the property in trust, contrive to pay the creditors interest for their debts punctually, and all continues quiet. The house, however, has sustained much unnecessary injury. Large sums have been surreptitiously drawn out for idle pleasurable jaunts to France, and in foreign trinkets for the females. This was utterly against the inclination of Mr. Bull, who used vehemently to declare, that they could have much better goods made by their own relatives; but here he had a private enemy in Mrs. Bull, who, utterly regardless of the claims of relatives, would absolutely prefer every thing foreign, only because it was foreign, and has been properly punished by being cheated accordingly. I cannot, however, lay all the blame at her door. Mr. Bull set a bad example by encouraging smugglers. He would never miss an opportunity of having a keg of brandy conveyed privately to his cellar, and even laughed at the exciseman in public company. This was a failing, as difficult of cure as the gout; indeed, I believe if "thou shalt not smuggle" had been an eleventh commandment (as one of the Bull family actually said) in the Decalogue, he would not have regarded it. I had almost forgotten to notice one circumstance, which much agitated Mr. Bull before his decease. There are comets in every Family Solar-system; and some of his issue had been hanged. Mr. Bull, with true parental feelings, suffered much, and talked to his children in the Law, about revision of the Criminal Code.

I must also tell you, Mr. Urban, for I believe that both you and I are related to him, that Mr. Bull has left behind him, notwithstanding his pecuniary vexages, and too much addiction to swearing and coarseness, a character

his generosity, bravery, and his soul was like a shell of island, rough, but containing a flavoured oyster, not resting in thin transparent prettiness, or toys, by foreign aqua-hated Foreigners and Ropics; but, though he laugh- ed, he relieved them in dis- fought for them. To box- as always prone; and he s first Crib known in mo- and, because he broke his he contest, maintains him- ly at one of his estates in island; nor would he have shed him, if he had not m to have an insuperable y to fighting, and to be a nuisance. In person Mr. short and fat, with a good- l smile in general, though passion. And it is here to ed, that there is a puny ce, pretending to be of the own by the foreign appel- Dandies*, who have not ut relationship to him.

He is purely illegitimate, per- sworn to him by a hussey, n affair with a French valet. l lies interred, under a large le stone, of the heavy sort, ed Taxes, for which Eng- mous; with the following

1:
Azure (of Navy blue) a sir- ef; in a dexter canton, a ding hot.
Two tobacco-pipes in saltire mounted by a pot of porter, per.
The National Salutation † of o Foreigners and Enemies: offer often made, but never

Inscription.

Here lies,
opes of the Resumption
of
CASH PAYMENTS,
JOHN BULL,
the
IAMPION OF EUROPE.

otgrave, v. *Dandin*.
such to be feared, from Frois- X. p. 275, that our foreign can equally claim with our- ingenious invention of this dness. Be this as it may, danger of its being lost for

1.
ag. *Suppl.* LXXXIX. PART I.

I have thus sent you, Mr. Urban, a faithful copy of the MS. as it is en- tered in my *omnium gatherum* vo- lumes. Should it prove agreeable to you and the publick, I may, per- haps, send you a curious account of a remarkable person, supposed to be immortal, like the wandering Jew, and denominated Mr. National Debt; but, whether immortal or not, cer- tainly a person of very rare longevity, and singular character, at all events; the account has a strong resemblance to Bunyan's "Progress of a Pilgrim to Immortality." T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *May 11.*
GOVERNMENT having from very wise and prudent motives per- mitted persons to go as settlers to New South Wales, it will afford your numerous readers much amusement and gratification by some of your Correspondents frequently giving an account of the progress, &c. of that Settlement in your excellent Maga- zine. Indeed, I think it a much more desirable emigration for the benefit of this country, than Canada; for there is no doubt but the United States of America have long fixed their eye upon the latter, as they did upon the Floridas, and will, it is to be feared, eventually succeed.

Yours, &c. MURTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, June 14.*
I N your Magazine for May, p. 420, your Correspondent E. B. pro- duces a passage from Plutarch's treatise "De tuenda bonâ Valetudine;" and he desires an opinion as to the French translation of Amyat, and the Latin of Xylander, which makes Plu- tarch say, "That the brain of the phoenix, which is very sweet, gives the head-ache."

It is truly astonishing that both these men, and especially the former, have made this intelligent Philoso- pher declare such ridiculous nonsense; which a very moderate skill in the Greek language, and access to con- temporary writers, one may suppose, might have prevented.

Permit me to present you with a few extracts from the "Natural His- tory" of Pliny. It is scarcely neces- sary to premise that the word *Phoenix* signifies not only the bird "phœnix," but also "a palm-tree."—Lib. 16.

cup.

cap. 38. He attributes to trees in general all the main component parts of the animal body—skin, flesh, fat, bones, marrow, sinews, veins, and blood. Thus we note: "Humor et virtuti arborum est qui sanguis earum luteelligi debet. Atque in toto corpore arborum, ut reliquorum animalium, Cutis, Sanguis, Caro, Nervi, Venæ, Ossa, Medullæ.—Pro cute cortex.—Proximi plerisque Adipes: ii vocantur a colore Alburnum; mollis et pessima pars ligni, etiam in robore facile putrescens, et Teredini obnoxia; quare semper amputatur." He assimilates the heaviest solid parts of the tree to bone,—the grain (as I think we improperly term it) to the veins, and the soft and porous parts to marrow.

A Commentator on Pliny affirms, that he had noticed in Egypt and other parts of the East, to prevent the female palms becoming sterile and shedding their fruit before it is ripe, the male trees were always set within such a distance of the female, that the wind might carry to the latter the male-farina; and that, if they were found to be too far distant from each other, cords were passed from the male to the female tree, so that the fructifying power might make its way along this conductor.

Pontanus declares that he knew of two palm-trees, the one, the male tree, planted at Brundisium, the other, the female tree, at Hydruntum, a distance of 50 miles. They continued a long time unproductive, until they were transplanted; when, being set near each other, they soon produced fruit.

Having premised thus far on the resemblance in formation and sensitive properties of the vegetable to the animal creation, your Correspondent may consistently expect to hear of the *ἰχίφαλος* of a tree with sensations so manifest and a *penchant* so amorous. Still, on the subject of the palm-tree, Pliny observes, "Dulcis media earum in cacumine quod *cerebrum* appellant;" which Theophrastus, Galen, Strabo, and Philostratus, term *ἰχίφαλος*; and this is the *bud* of that genus of the palm tree, called by Theophrastus, *χαμαί-ριφις*—the ground-palm. These buds are enclosed in several envelopes, and are delicious to the taste. Matheolus, in his elegantly written "Com-

ments on Dioscorides," says; they are served up in Italy as a dessert, and eaten with pepper and salt.

Your Correspondent can no longer be under the least doubt as to the proper translation of *Φοίνικος Ψυλλοσ*—the "palm-bud" (not the phoenix' brains!) which is very delicious, "and causes palm in the head."

The reason why the palm-tree has an appellation in common with the celebrated bird, is stated by Philo. (lib. 1. de Vita Mosi), as well as by Pliny, to be on account of its remarkably vital and vegetative powers; as it sprouts, and seems to *live again*, after it is cut down at the root. There is a French translation of Plutarch later than that of Amyat, which I have not seen; but surely in this recent work a blunder so notable must have been corrected. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Freckleton, June 17.*

THE Edinburgh Review for February 1818 quotes a passage from the Preface of a translation of Dante into Latin, by John de Saravella, Prince Bishop of Fermo, one hundred years after the death of that celebrated poet, viz. in 1416. The passage is—

"Dantes dilexit Theologiam sacram in qua diu studuit in Oxoniis in Regno Angliæ."

Again,—

"Dantes in juventute esse dedit omnibus artibus liberalibus, studens eas et Padue, et Bononie, demum Oxoniis et Parisiis, ubi fecit multos actus mirabiles: in tantum quod ab aliquibus dicebatur magnus Philosophus, ab aliquibus magnus Theologus, ab aliquibus magnus Poeta."

Balliol and Merton were houses of learning at that period; the former having been founded A. D. 1282; the latter in 1286. Can any of your Correspondents inform me if the fact is known to have occurred?

Yours, &c.

L.

Mr. URBAN, *June 11.*

YOUR Compendious Views of County Histories cannot fail to be interesting to all Readers, but more so to those who may be connected with particular Counties or districts, by birth, lineage, or residence. This is my case with regard to the County of Devon, upon which I have long entertained some designs of a biographical

phical nature, of which more anon. Your compendium of that county appeared in January Magazine, 1817, p. 27; but I have not met with any correction of that account, which is defective in the list of celebrated men. Therefore I take the liberty to point out a few errors into which the writer has fallen, and to supply some omissions that are not peculiar to himself, but are attributable to the larger works to which he must necessarily have had recourse.

"John Davis," discoverer of the celebrated straits that bear his name; but they are not, as is said, situated in *South America*, but in the *North of Europe*, in latitude $64^{\circ} 40'$ to $66^{\circ} 30'$. By the way, this voyage was performed in *two barks*, out of the port of Dartmouth; and although he made two subsequent attempts, by order of Queen Elizabeth, yet "he returned without making any useful discovery, as all others have since done," says Anderson, in his dry prophetic manner.—Hist. of Commerce, vol. I. p. 426. The harpoon was first used in that first voyage, but not then upon the whale.

Sir Francis Drake, the first circumnavigator, Lymptone, sailed from Plymouth. He was not more celebrated for that exploit, than for his attacks on the Spanish settlements, and the share he had in defeating the Armada. A good and elaborate Life of him by Dr. Johnson, appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, vols. X. and XI.

"Pollard, Sir Louis." For Nismet, read Nymet; it is now called King's Nympton; the word *nymet* alluding to a custom attending the descent of copyhold tenancy in certain parishes in Devonshire, which is well illustrated in the Spectator, by the story of a widow, who is there said to ride into the Court (Baron) on a black ram, confessing her crime, and demanding re-possession of her deceased husband's land.

"Eustace Budgell," one of the authors of the Spectator, with the signature (X) to his papers, and some time Secretary of State in Ireland. He was cousin, by the mother's side, to the celebrated Addison, and to John Duke of Marlborough; a native of St. Thomas's, adjoining to Exeter, born in 1685, and died by drowning (in a fit of melancholy) in the Thames, 1737.

"John Hooker" is spelt Hoker, in his Account of Exeter, to which was added, with an *alias*, Vowell; why, I have never learnt.

"John Rainolds." For Pinto read Pinho.

"George Trope," evidently a mistake for the Reverend George Trosse, a very eloquent and energetic preacher among the Presbyterians, the memory of whose labours and good deeds survived him above a century. He died in 1613, and not in 1631. He was not the author of any book of note; single Sermons and Tracts (six in number) being all that he published.

"Henry de Bracton" was born at Clovelly near Barnstaple, which is usually described in writings as Bratton-Clovelly, but never as *Bratton* alone.

"George Peele," chiefly known as a player, was "Master of the city Pageants," and his "merry conceits and witty sayings" were printed, 1611, 4to. A copy of this pamphlet fetched a high price at the Roxburgh sale.

"Simon Ockley," orientalist, is too vague; he wrote a History of the Saracens.

"Dr. Matthew Tindal," author of "Christianity as old as the Creation," died in 1733; a work which neither you or I would take any credit for having written; yet as its sale was very great, and caused a good portion of sensation at the time, the Doctor is therefore worthy of a line or two in your Compendium.

"Jacob Bryant," Plymouth, mythologist, 1718. His biographer is mistaken in making him a native of Chatham in Kent; he was removed thither when a boy, in 1725 or 1726.

"Sir J. Dodderidge," knt. Barnstaple, 1555. He wrote Reports of Cases, 2 vols. folio, and several other works connected with his profession; among the rest, "The Lawyer's Light, or Directions for studying, &c.," and died in 1628. The curious reader will have noted that, as Bracton and Fortescue were the earliest writers of the common law of the country, their treatises being in Latin, so was Dodderidge the first writer on the same subject in English, and all three natives of the Western parts of the county.

Besides Drake, as noted above, your Correspondent might have added several others worthy of mention in such a summary as he has given, and wholly indispensable to the work which I have in contemplation, and for which I have collected large materials.

John Wolcott, M.D. painter and poet; the latter under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, esq. was born near King's-bridge, 1738, and died January, 1819, at Camden Town.

John Zephaniah Holwell wrote an account of the fall of Calcutta in 1756, and

and the confinement of 137 persons in the "black hole" there, was a native of Exeter, where he died in 1789. Lempson is wrong in calling him Governor-general of Bengal, as he is in the year of his decease.

Thomas Mudge, Plymouth, made the time-keeper for the Board of Longitude. He died 1769.

Hugh Downman, M.D. author of "Infancy," a didactic poem; Lucius Junius Brutus; and other tragedies; died at Exeter, in 1809.

Sir Francis Balfour, bart. Judge; and John Heath, Judge, were also from the same neighbourhood; and it is worthy of remark, that this last-mentioned and Sir Vicary Gibbs, who sat together in the Court of Common Pleas, were born in the same precinct, viz. the Close at Exeter.

I might increase this list of notable persons to an immoderate length, if such a course were at all desirable to your pages; but if I set down merely their names, it will be enough for the present, and I reserve the option of being more particular hereafter. You will, however, agree with me, that memoirs of many men and women are worthy of preservation, although they themselves can never be objects of imitation; such are the two first.

Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars. Joanna Southcott, pretended prophetess. George Simcoe, soldier. William Jackson, musical composer. Henry Tanner, a pious and profitable Methodist preacher. Samuel Musgrave, the critic and politician. Bartholomew Parr, M. D. criticism and medicine. Benj. Donne, mathematics. Rev. John Prince, divine and biographer. Sir James Thornhill, painter. Wm. Tasker, divine and poet. John Manly Wood, divine and critic. Sir James Lucas Yeo, warrior. John Bampfylde, poet. Lord Thomas Clifford, statesman. Lord Arlington, statesman.

Yours, &c.

BIO-DEV.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

IN reading the British Critic for April 1815, I met with a Review of Dr. Hutton's "Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy." I was much struck with some remarks (p. 415) on a subject to me entirely new, viz. "the divining rod;" the passage runs thus:

"There is a peculiar property, it would appear, residing in certain consti-

tutions, which enables the possessor, upon taking a hazel or some other twig, to discover a spring below the surface of the earth. Upon the arrival of the person, endowed with this faculty, upon a spot where water is to be found, the twig will be found to twist itself in the hand. Upon a bridge, or in a boat, no effect is perceived; the water must be under ground to produce the phenomenon. Dr. Hutton gives an account of a lady, who, in consequence of an article in a former edition of his translation of Montucla, sent a message to him, offering to shew an instance of this extraordinary faculty in her own person."

If any of your numerous readers can throw any light upon this singular subject, they will greatly oblige

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS BEDFORDIENSIS.

Expenses of the Lower Orders in ASIA and EUROPE.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

FROM some hints which your Reviewer has occasionally thrown out about the necessity of colonization, as the sole relief to be expected from the grievous burden of an oppressive population, I beg to express my assent to his opinion; and to observe, that Government could so doubt assist voluntary emigration in a manner which would not injure the parent country, so far from it, that benefit might really ensue. Dr. Robertson says, that every colonist abroad, under circumstances, employs two others at home.

Without attempting to dictate the proper measures to be pursued on such an occasion, permit me to lay before you the comparative expense of a native of Asia, and one of Europe. The authority I shall quote is *The Minutes of Evidence on the East India Company's Affairs*," taken before the House of Lords.

Warren Hastings, esq. speaking of the native Hindoos, says, "Their temperance is demonstrated in the simplicity of their food; and their total abstinence from spirituous liquors, and other substances of intoxication." P. 3.

Lord Teignmouth examined:

Quest. Will your Lordship be so good as to state the general situation of the mass of the population, as to their houses, furniture, dress, and food?

Answ. The general mass of the population of India live in straw huts; their furniture

furniture consists of a few articles of the country, mats and a few earthen pots for dressing their vessels; their food in general is rice; their dress is a very small proportion of cotton cloth, the produce of the country. P. 25.

Major-gen. Alex. Kyd examined;

Quest. Do you know the price of labour in India?—*Ans.* I know the price of labour perfectly well in most of the parts of India; in Bengal, Bahar, and Oude, the common workmen, in moving the earth, or in labouring for Europeans, have three rupees a month, equal to 7s. 6d.; but, I believe, that by the natives they are paid still less.

Quest. Do you ascribe this cheapness of labour to any circumstances in the climate, soil, or nature of that country?—*Ans.* The cheapness of labour of course follows from the cheapness of provisions; the soil is in general very fruitful; and wherever a native steps, he has the produce for his food; garments they require but little, and those are acquired also at a very cheap rate.

Quest. What sort of huts do they live in?—*Ans.* In various parts of the country they differ; but in general in a low hut, with one door, constructed of low mud walls, and covered with thatch.

Quest. Are they temperate people?—*Ans.* Generally speaking, very temperate, especially the Hindoos.

Quest. Does the climate ever require the use of much fuel?—*Ans.* Not for warming themselves, simply for culinary purposes.

Quest. Are there not two crops of rice in the year?—*Ans.* Yes.

Quest. In point of fact, does not a piece of ground, which is employed in growing rice, support as much of human life, as it would employ in any other way?—*Ans.* I should think so; there is no soil which produces a greater quantity of nourishment for the support of life, than that producing rice.

Quest. Is the Committee to understand, therefore, that the necessaries of life are far cheaper in that country, than in this?—*Ans.* Oh! far cheaper, beyond all comparison.

Thus it appears that 4l. 10s. *per annum*, or about 1s. 8½d. *per week*, is necessary for the support of a human being, living only upon rice, without using spirituous liquors; and having no want of fuel, lodging, or clothing. The value of money in one country may be estimated by comparing the rate of interest in another. Say, in England, that this is 5 *per cent.*; in India 12. This would bring up the

maintenance of a Hindoo to about 100 English *per annum*. Of course, seventeen millions of persons in England would require, in Hindoo modes of living only, one hundred and seventy millions *per annum*, in food alone. Let us further suppose, that every child newly born brings only 5l. *per annum*, further expense on the resources of the country, must not such a state of things have a termination?

Nothing can be supposed more absurd, than that population, more than water, can be increased *ad infinitum*. Government is averse from colonization, from fear of deportation of the manufactures, and deficiency of military resources: but against either of these misfortunes it is easy to guard. The first implies simple limitation to agriculturists. As to the latter, Gibbon says, that no state can afford to maintain more than one hundredth part of its male population in the profession of arms. Extend it to a sixtieth; and a census will easily show how far a voluntary emigration can be permitted. That this will ultimately become an affair of necessity, is in the course of things; but if, as Dr. Robertson says, "Every colonist may find maintenance for two manufacturers at home," is it not better to place the matter upon a judicious footing, in reference to excess of population at once, than leave Necessity to settle it, who never makes, or can make a good bargain. Does any prudent man suffer his farm to be overstocked, and *then* sell?

In the parish in which the writer of this article resides, the rent-roll is 3,200l. *per annum*, and the population 1000, without any manufactures, or trade, except about half a dozen blacksmiths, and as many carpenters. It is about *three farthings* a day per head. The number of farms, above twenty acres, is about twenty-five; i. e. about 40 persons per farm to each.

Twelve millions is the outside number which the three kingdoms ought to support. Five millions more, the present amount, costs, at 3l. per head only, fifteen millions more expense. Add this to the interest of the national debt, forty millions. Instead of wondering at our distresses, how comes it that they are not much more severe.

A. B. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

WHILE learned men, of different religious persuasions, are employing their time and talents in controverting the opinions of those who dissent from them, permit me to introduce into your valuable Miscellany the following extract from one of Bp. Gibson's "Pastoral Letters," in which he most clearly and satisfactorily shows, what are the true terms and conditions of the Gospel covenant.

"But if, after God has made so full and clear a revelation in what way and upon what terms he will save us, men will resolve to be their own guides, and refuse to be saved in the way which he has appointed, this is at their own peril. If some will affirm, that trusting in Christ is their whole duty, and so will excuse themselves from the observation of the moral law; and others will affirm, that the observation of the moral law is sufficient, and so will forego the benefit of Christ's redemption; if some will contend that Christ has done *all*, and others, that he has done *nothing*, to both these it is sufficient to say, that they are very vain and presumptuous, in setting up the opinions and imaginations of weak and fallible men, against the infallible testimony of persons sent and inspired by God. The Scripture-account is as plain and express as words can make it: on the one hand, that faith in Christ is the foundation of a Christian's title to happiness; and, on the other hand, that repentance and good works are necessary conditions of obtaining it."

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 24.

IT is said in Coxe's Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, that "the Court of Versailles attempted to palliate the defeat (at Blenheim) by ascribing it to the incapacity of their Generals, and by publishing false and partial accounts of the battle; but although they found even in England *factious partisans to repeat and exaggerate their misrepresentations*, the impression was deep and permanent." To notice French accounts of battles, would, under common circumstances, be unnecessary; but, as Gourgaud's "Narrative of the Campaign of 1815," is published with the peculiar sanction of the Ex-emperor, and has been republished here, under the hope of successful impression from the high and veracious military character of Napoleon, it is only common justice to

our great Commander, and our brave Army to state, that it is a tissue of perplexity, absurdity, and falsehood.

There were but three or four grand manœuvres in the whole battle, *every one of which failed*. Only one of these is disavowed by Buonaparte. We shall not quote a single authority of the English, or their Allies, to exhibit the monstrous assurance of Mons. Gourgaud, in attributing the loss of the battle to *fatalities or mistakes*.

The *first measure* of Buonaparte, was to gain possession of Hougmont, in order to enfilade the English line. *The measure failed*.

The *second measure* was, the attempt to break the centre, to force it back on the high road, and on reaching the outlet of the forest, to cut off its retreat on the right and left of the line. *The measure failed*.

The *third measure* was, an attempt to break the squares by the cuirassiers, for the same purpose. The Emperor in his bulletin disavows this measure, as premature and unsupported by the infantry. *The measure failed*.

The *fourth measure* was (according to De Costar, Buonaparte's guide, confirmed by the French officer's account, printed in the Circumstantial Details), the advance of the Imperial Guard, for the purpose of occupying the Brussels road, and achieving the grand desideratum, breaking the centre. *This measure failed*.

It is well-known, that these were the leading and only grand manœuvres of Buonaparte. *They all failed*, according to M. Gourgaud, through partial treacheries and inaccuracies in the execution. The fact is, that the French troops did attempt, in the bravest manner, to execute the Emperor's orders, and failed only through the stubborn resistance of their enemy. The cowardice of the Cumberland hussars did not occasion the Duke of Wellington to lose the battle; and most assuredly there was not a greater number of treacherous Frenchmen than of cowardly Belgians.

The *fifth measure* was the march of Grouchy, to prevent the junction of the Prussians. *This measure also failed*.

These are measures allowed by the French themselves to have been attempted; and there cannot exist a doubt, but that Buonaparte lost the battle, because all his measures *failed*.

Thus

might be a few partial errors, difficulties under which the Wellington laboured in re- the French, sufficiently show derived no advantage from tial errors.

How to two direct barefaced ls, in General Gourgaud's e, as he pleases to denomi- able. Query, ought we to

General a teller of a story, ry teller? Query, if these e not often synonymous.

he first. "The height being ed, all the Anglo-Belgic army orward, and posted itself in tion which we had so long l." Thus the grand charge commenced, till the French ously evacuated the ground. neral has not told us what : commanded. We presume the head of that which used bow.

the second. De Costar says, Ex-emperor, upon the defeat ards, took a French leave of men, in a most expeditious

General Gourgaud is pleased rt this velocipede departure Vovelette, introducing many is fictions, which, according uthentic account of the guide ar, must be *adscititious, fac- scititious*, which climax may *veni, vidi, victus sum* charac- neral Gourgaud's Narrative, a Napoleon's battle of Water- ANTI-STORY-TELLEN.

"Never, says the General, French troops so well display eriority over all the troops in , as during this short cam-

Matters of fact are not con- necessary in French military ; and General Gourgaud means soldiers of Marlborough and ton never destroyed French ity, that being immutable possible, because natives of ire by nature formed with such ninnence. Chambaud quotes a author, who says, "if you battle with the French, you editate conquest of the Gene- to beat the troops is impos-

concerning the Rebellion of 1745, may not prove uninteresting.

While the Duke of Cumberland was marching towards the North, he rested one night at Newport-Pagnel, and quartered his soldiers in various parts of the town. The cannon and baggage were left on a large common (called "Bury Field," from having been used as a place of interment during the plague), and the church was converted into barracks. A bridge which joined the parishes of Newport and Lathbury, was at the latter end secured by a large portal, which was always kept locked, excepting in times of flood, and was then open to passengers, who paid a toll of 5s. each. The key was always in the possession of Mrs. Jane Symes, an elderly lady, then resident at Lathbury; who was a reputed Papist, and known to be a violent Jacobite. The next morning, the Duke sent a messenger for the key, as the army were unable to pass by the common road, in consequence of the heavy rains which had lately fallen: Mrs. Symes not only denied the key, but ordered her servants to say that she was not then in the country, and that it was at her house in Great Ormoud-street, where she lived while in London. Not satisfied with this answer, he soon suspected the real cause, and declared that, if any man, woman, or child, would say that the inhabitants of that house (Lathbury) were Papists, he would blow it to atoms. No one present would give him the information he desired, and after a delay of nearly two hours, he gave orders to his soldiers to break open the gate, which was accordingly performed; and as they proceeded along the road, they cut to pieces and destroyed all the trees, hedges, &c. belonging to the lady, as a revenge for the delay they had suffered. The gate was afterwards purchased by the county, and demolished.

Mrs. Symes was the daughter of — Andrewes, esq. of Lathbury; and in the decline of her life, becoming extremely peevish and ill-tempered, was accused by many of the neighbours, of beating and starving her servants, which gained her the name of "Brownrigg," though without reason: for, on examination into the affair, it appeared that the whole had originated in a domestic quarrel,

URBAN, June 28.
following circumstance has yet appeared in print; and as are curious in particulars

quarrel, and that there was no real ground for calumnies which were so industriously circulated against her.

Yours, &c. LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, June 29.

I OBSERVE in your Obituary, where a gentleman is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, you generally record his death—"in the Commission of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant." Surely, Mr. Urban, it should be, Deputy-Lieutenant, and in the Commission of the Peace, presuming a Deputy-Lieutenant to take rank of a Magistrate; the qualification of the latter is only one hundred pounds *per annum*, landed property; the qualification of a Deputy-Lieutenant, two hundred pounds *per annum*, landed property, which is double that of a Magistrate.

I was several years ago at a meeting of Magistrates in the country, and being a young man at that time, took my seat at the lower end of the table, as all young men should; the gentleman who was in the chair called me to the upper, saying, "we that are Deputy-Lieutenants take rank of those Magistrates who are not, therefore come and sit by me, which I did accordingly;—whether the qualification being double, or its being a military commission, give the precedence, I am not able to say; but I think the former entitles them to that honour; if there was not more responsibility, why double the qualification?"

A MAGISTRATE.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, June 30.

THERE is much justice in the observation of your Correspondent J. B. R. contained in a note on p. 229, of your last volume, as to the impropriety of burying in churches. Indeed, the pernicious tendency of the custom is so obvious, that I am only surprized it has not been long ago discontinued. And this is the more extraordinary, as there is no doubt of its antiquity, and consequently of the many proofs which must have transpired of its injurious effects. Muratori, in a treatise on the subject, published at Padua in 1709, shews, that the practice was very ancient in the Eastern Church, and that it was generally established after the death of Constantine.

I have met with the two following

epitaphs in reference to this custom, and as they are not commonly known, you will not, perhaps, think them unworthy of being preserved in your Magazine. The first is that of Dr. Verhegen, a native of Brabant, who was professor of anatomy at Louvain, and died there in 1710. It was written by himself:

"Philippus Verhegen, Medicinæ Doctor et Professor, partem sui materialem hic in Cemeteris condidit, ne Templum dehonoret, aut nocivis patibus inficeret. Requiescat in pace."

The next is an epitaph in the parish church of Mold, in the county of Flint, on a monument erected to the memory of Dr. Wynne of Tower in that parish, and likewise written by himself. The following passage is the only one that relates to the subject before us:

"Out of a due regard to the health of his fellow creatures, he hath *took* care that his body should be buried in the adjoining churehyard, and not in the church."

Allow me this opportunity of mentioning, that Tower, where Dr. Wynne resided, was, in former times, a place of considerable importance, being then, as its name implies, a fortified dwelling, and exposed, from its situation on the borders, to frequent assaults during the contests between the English and Welsh. In the middle of the sixteenth century, it was the residence of Reinalt ap Gruffydd ap Bloyddyn, a Welsh Chieftain of considerable note, who was involved in constant feuds with the citizens of Chester. On one occasion, about the year 1463, after having put to the sword several inhabitants of that city at Mold fair, he took the Mayor prisoner, conveyed him to his fortress, and there hanged him without farther ceremony. The *very staple*, which was instrumental in inflicting this summary vengeance, is still shewn. Some other particulars, connected with the ancient history of this mansion, may be found in Pennant's "Tour in Wales." It was occupied, not many years ago, by Mrs. Wardle (since dead), mother of the celebrated "patriot" of that name, who has, by the way, a pretty good estate in the neighbourhood, on which his father resided, and where he himself was born. The present owner of Tower is Mr. Eylon, vicar of Mold, to whom it descended from Dr. Wynne.

OSWALD
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Rosalind and Helen. By P. B. Key.

[From the New Times.]

Let us speak our sincere opinion in saying, that if we desired to a poetic sanction to the basest sins of the human heart, or the odious, revolting, and unnameable crimes of human society, we seek it in the works of certain who have lately visited the of Geneva.

Rosalind and Helen are two unfortunates, who meet on the shores of Lake, that of Como, a place appears singularly favoured by the unfortunates of the world. But ill-luck has come upon those persons in different forms. *Rosalind* wife, with a passion for an earver, and *Helen* simply a kept woman, but of remarkably delicate talents, seduced, it is true, but seduced by only one man in the world, and that man, *Lionel*, the last and the best portraiture of the 'poetic hero.'

The partners of both the ladies died; and the desolate fair ones in deluges—*Helen* for her lover, and *Rosalind* to see *Helen* buried. In this mournful conference common sense points out that the most prudent stand for ever, and they accordingly first select a place to sit in.

"There, as sit on that grey stone, our mournful talk be done."

Why objects to this location, for following weighty reasons:

As I am not there; I cannot bear the murmur of this Lake to hear. I am far from thee, *Rosalind* dear, never yet I heard elsewhere, our native land, recurs. Where we are where now we meet, it stirs a remembrance of suffocating sorrow."

Rosalind consents, and they change position under the guidance of the poet's child.

Poets of this School have the merit of conceiving that the emotions of the heart are to be in their highest degree by deforming the physical and moral; they have not a new source of the sublime in nature; and with them the more the more.

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E

sickening the circumstance, the more exquisite the sensibility. The gossip horror is wound up by telling us that the parties were incestuous. But the innocent enthusiasts who perpetrated this poetic crime were unabappily victims to the mob, and that most terrible of manslayers, the priest. The multitude killed the mother and the child.

Rosalind's tale hangs on the favourite and horrid incident of the new School. She has loved a brother, unconscious indeed of the relationship, but the Poet could not afford to spare the disgust connected with the simple suggestion. On the altar-steps, her father forbids the marriage; she is overwhelmed obviously less by the crime than the prohibition, and forthwith neither dies nor goes distracted; but does the last thing that natural feeling would do, and marries another. *Helen's* turn now comes, and she thus dishonours her spirit and her unanimous contempt for the vulgar opinions against harlotry.

"Thou well

Rememberest when we met no more,
And though I dwelt with *Lionel*,
That friendless caution pierc'd me sore
With grief—a wound my spirit bore
Indignantly."

Lionel, meant as a *fac-simile* of Lord Byron, for Mr. *Percy Shelley* writes himself down as the Noble Bard's friend, appears to have started into vigour in that prolific period, the French Revolution, when—

"Men dream'd the aged earth
Was labouring in that mighty birth,
Which many a poet and a sage
Has aye foreseen,—the happy age
When truth and love shall dwell below."

Lionel advances rapidly in his universal love for the happiness of man, and his resolute opposition to the old bugbears of priestcraft and superstition.

"That poor and hungry men should break

The laws which wreak their toil and We understand; but *Lionel* We know is rich and nobly born.

So wondered they; yet all men lov'd Young *Lionel*, though few approv'd.

All—but the priests, whose hatred fell Like the unseen blight of a smiling day."

Yet

Yet we suspect, that with all his admiration, Mr. *Percy Shelley* has some slight jealousy of the Noble Lord's pen, for this is the description of his poetry:

"For he made verses wild and queer
On the strange creeds priests hold so dear,
Because they bring them land and gold;
Of devils and saints, and all such gear,
He made tales, which whoso heard or read

Would laugh till he were almost dead.
So this grew a proverb, 'Don't get old
Till Lionel's banquet in hell you hear,'
And then you'll laugh yourself young again.

So the priests hated him, and he
Repaid their hate with cheerful glee."

All this seems to us barbarous nonsense, however jealous it may be; yet Lord *Byron* may be reconciled by looking on it as the "puff preliminary" for his dormant "*Il Don Giovanni*."

This Work may seem utterly unworthy of criticism; but the character of the School gives importance to the effusions of the writer.

145. *Guy's Elements of Astronomy, familiarly explaining the General Phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Tides: illustrated with eighteen Copper-plates: to which is subjoined a complete Set of Questions for Examination. The whole adapted as well to the Use of Private Students as Public Seminaries.* By Joseph Guy, formerly Professor of Geography at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow. 12mo. pp. 174. Baldwin.

IN this little Work,

"The compiler has been desirous, not only to smooth the rugged avenues to knowledge, but to unlock the reluctant doors of the vestibule of Astronomical science, and present to the youthful view *Urania*, presiding amidst her spheres; not, however, in all the splendour of unveiled brightness, but with rays moderately tempered, that the mental eye of the juvenile intellect might be able, steadily and undazzled, to contemplate something at least of the harmony of our solar system, and of the grandeur and glories of the universe."

146. *The Preparatory Geography, in a Series of Lessons, with suitable Interrogations and Six Maps of Reference, for the Use of the Junior Classes.* By

John Bradley, *Private Tutor, Liverpool.* 12mo. pp. 34. and six Maps. Lackington and Co.

"Conciseness, perspicuity, methodical arrangement, and a desire to abridge the labours of youth, have originated this small production; and though levelled to the capacity of a child, the Author trusts that, like *Barbauld's Hymns*, there may be some parts worthy of being retained and incorporated into the infantile mind.

147. *A Grammar of Rhetoric, and Poetic Literature: comprehending the Principles of Language and Style, the Elements of Taste and Criticism: with Rules for the Study of Composition and Eloquence; Illustrated by appropriate Examples, selected chiefly from the British Classics, for the Use of Schools, or Private Instruction.* By Alexander Jamieson. 12mo. pp. 373. Whittaker.

"THIS Grammar of Rhetoric is designed to succeed, in the course of education, the study of English Grammar. At that period, the young student is most likely to enter with vigour upon the study of a branch of education, which has been deemed essential, in our public seminaries, to form the mind for engaging in the active concerns of life. It is then that he should be taught, that a minute and trifling study of words alone, and an ostentatious and deceitful display of ornament and pomp of expression, must be exploded from his compositions, if he would value substance rather than show, and good sense as the foundation of all good writing. The principles of sound reason must then be employed to tame the impetuosity of youthful feeling, and direct the attention to simplicity, as essential to all true ornament."

148. *Conversations on General History: exhibiting a Progressive View of the State of Mankind, from the earliest ages of which we have any Authentic Records, to the beginning of the Year 1819. For the Use of Schools, and Private Instruction.* By Alexander Jamieson, Author of a Treatise on the Construction of Maps, &c. &c.; 12mo. pp. 520. Whittaker.

IN this pleasing and instructive compilation, as we are informed in the Preface,

"The Author has endeavoured to blend, with the details of facts, such reflections as may assist the young reader to form rational views of the springs

man affairs, and of the causes : we may trace the rise, grandeur, fall, and fall of empires."

this delineation of General History the Author has confined himself to the connexion of subject than of time, which would have given the features of annals, in place of a properly so called : and hence, the world is viewed at any particular period, either antient or modern, as generally predominate, to all the rest bear, as it were, a collateral part ; and to the history of which principal events in the annals of the nations may be referred, from obvious connexion, either political, or from family alliance."

the whole it may be said, that it is an excellent Epitome of Antient and Modern History.

New Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the French Tongue ; with various Instructive Exercises. By J. J. Rousseau. 12mo. pp. 468. Whittaker.

the principal aim of this Author has been "to collect whatever is found that is good in the arts previously published," it will be scarcely doing him justice to say that he appears to have well performed his task.

Traveller's Tale of the last Century. By Elizabeth-Isabella Spence, vol. 12mo.

one of the most salutary results of the Revolution effected by the arts in the empire of fiction, is the restraint imposed by positive laws on an undefined latitude of licentiousness of every kind of licentiousness.

The illusions of witchcraft and enchantment have been dispelled ; and ghosts have fled at the mandate of good taste, and it can only to be hoped, that the example which banished them will need to be repeated. These recourses have tended rather to stimulate, than to repress the faculty of invention ; and it has been proved in various instances, that a work of great interest may be constructed without the aid of preternatural magic. It would perhaps be too much to reduce this department of literature to still narrower limits, by laws ; not only on the possible, but on the probable. If there be any room for a real life, it is most likely to

occur in that brief period with which romance writers exclusively concern themselves. On a fair calculation, the average extent of this period might be fixed at five years, and it would certainly not exceed seven. A heroine is scarcely *producible* under the age of fifteen, and she must positively be disposed of ere her twenty-first year be passed. What individual is there who would not, from personal experience, pronounce this to be the most romantic season of life!

Adhering faithfully to the legitimate unities, not only of time, but of place and action, Miss Spence has produced a story, which, from its progressive interest, and its strong development of character, deserves to be ranked among the most successful efforts in the modern school of fiction. It is a tale of mystery of rather a higher cast and quality than the mere novel, and by its striking alternations of dramatic incident, with vivid descriptions of natural scenery, will remind the reader of Mrs. Radcliffe's exquisite performance, "The Romance of the Forest." In that faculty of invention, which penetrates to the springs of human action, and reveals the secret workings of the heart, Miss Spence has surpassed her prototype. This superiority is mainly evinced in her portraiture of Lord Valville, who, though not the hero, is, like Milton's Satan, the most conspicuous agent in the plot. He appears to be a compound of Zeluco and Don Juan, with a large alloy of cowardice to mitigate the atrocity which such an union would generate. By the Machiavelian practices of his mother, he is instigated to possess himself of Deletia Grauville, the daughter of that lady's deceased husband by a former marriage, and sole heiress of the estates ; it is on the progress and final discomfiture of his schemes to obtain her, that the principal business of the story depends.

151. *The Youth's Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, in which all the words of the four leading parts of Speech are arranged under their respective Heads, with the Pronunciation Annexed, and the Explanation given in as Simple, Clear, and Concise a manner as possible. To which is added, an Essay, by way of Introduction, on the*

several

cap. 38. He attributes to trees in general all the main component parts of the animal body—skin, flesh, fat, bones, marrow, sinews, veins, and blood. Thus we note: "Humor et cortici arborum est qui sanguis earum intelligi debet. Atque in toto corpore arborum, ut reliquorum animalium, Cutis, Sanguis, Caro, Nervi, Venæ, Ossæ, Medullæ.—Pro cute cortex.—Proximi plerisque Adipes: ii vocantur a colore Alburnum; mollis et pessima pars ligni, etiam in robore facile putrescens, et Teredini obnoxia; quare semper amputatur." He assimilates the heaviest solid parts of the tree to bone,—the grain (as I think we improperly term it) to the veins, and the soft and porous parts to marrow.

A Commentator on Pliny affirms, that he had noticed in Egypt and other parts of the East, to prevent the female palms becoming sterile and shedding their fruit before it is ripe, the male trees were always set within such a distance of the female, that the wind might carry to the latter the male-farina; and that, if they were found to be too far distant from each other, cords were passed from the male to the female tree, so that the fructifying power might make its way along this conductor.

Pontanus declares that he knew of two palm-trees, the one, the male tree, planted at Brundisium, the other, the female tree, at Hydruntum, a distance of 50 miles. They continued a long time unproductive, until they were transplanted; when, being set near each other, they soon produced fruit.

Having premised thus far on the resemblance in formation and sensitive properties of the vegetable to the animal creation, your Correspondent may consistently expect to hear of the *ἰχίφαλος* of a tree with sensations so manifest and a *penchant* so amorous. Still, on the subject of the palm-tree, Pliny observes, "Dulcis media earum in cacumine quod *cerebrum* appellant;" which Theophrastus, Galen, Strabo, and Philostratus, term *ἰχίφαλος*; and this is the bud of that genus of the palm tree, called by Theophrastus, *χαμαί-φιφις*—the ground-palm. These buds are enclosed in several envelopes, and are delicious to the taste. Matheolus, in his elegantly written "Com-

ments on Dioscorides," says; they are served up in Italy as a dessert, and eaten with pepper and salt.

Your Correspondent can no longer be under the least doubt as to the proper translation of *Φοίνικος ἰχί-φαλος*—the "palm-bud" (not the phœnix' brains!) which is very delicious, "and causes pain in the head."

The reason why the palm-tree has an appellation in common with the celebrated bird, is stated by Philo, (lib. 1. de Vita Mosis), as well as by Pliny, to be on account of its remarkably vital and vegetative powers; as it sprouts, and seems to *lie again*, after it is cut down at the root. There is a French translation of Plutarch later than that of Amyat, which I have not seen; but surely in this recent work a blunder so notable must have been corrected. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Freckleton, June 17.*

THE Edinburgh Review for February 1818 quotes a passage from the Preface of a translation of Dante into Latin, by John de Saravella, Prince Bishop of Fermo, one hundred years after the death of that celebrated poet, viz. in 1416. The passage is—

"Dantes dilexit Theologiam sacram in qua diu studuit in Oxoniis in Regno Angliæ."

Again,—

"Dantes in juventute sese dedit omnibus artibus liberalibus, studens eas et Padue, et Bononiæ, demum Oxoniis et Parisiis, ubi fecit multos actus mirabiles: in tantum quod ab aliquibus dicebatur magnus Philosophus, ab aliquibus magnus Theologus, ab aliquibus magnus Poeta."

Balliol and Merton were houses of learning at that period; the former having been founded A. D. 1282; the latter in 1286. Can any of your Correspondents inform me if the fact is known to have occurred?

Yours, &c.

I.

Mr. URBAN, *June 11.*

YOUR Compendious Views of County Histories cannot fail to be interesting to all Readers, but more so to those who may be connected with particular Counties or districts, by birth, lineage, or residence. This is my case with regard to the County of Devon, upon which I have long entertained some designs of a biographical

phical nature, of which more anon. Your compendium of that county appeared in *January Magazines*, 1817, p. 27; but I have not met with any correction of that account, which is defective in the list of celebrated men. Therefore I take the liberty to point out a few errors into which the writer has fallen, and to supply some omissions that are not peculiar to himself, but are attributable to the larger works to which he must necessarily have had recourse.

"John Davis," discoverer of the celebrated straits that bear his name; but they are not, as is said, situated in *South America*, but in the *North of Europe*, in latitude 64° 40' to 66° 30'. By the way, this voyage was performed in *two barks*, out of the port of Dartmouth; and although he made two subsequent attempts, by order of Queen Elizabeth, yet "he returned without making any *useful discovery*, as all others have since done," says Anderson, in his dry prophetic manner.—*Hist. of Commerce*, vol. I. p. 426. The harpoon was first used in that first voyage, but not then upon the whale.

Sir Francis Drake, the first circumnavigator, *Lympstone*, sailed from Plymouth. He was not more celebrated for that exploit, than for his attacks on the Spanish settlements, and the share he had in defeating the Armada. A good and elaborate Life of him by Dr. Johnson, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. X. and XI.

"Pollard, Sir Louis." For Nismet, read Nymet; it is now called King's Nympton; the word *nymet* alluding to a custom attending the descent of copyhold tenancy in certain parishes in Devonshire, which is well illustrated in the *Spectator*, by the story of a widow, who is there said to ride into the Court (Baron) on a black ram, confessing her crime, and demanding re-possession of her deceased husband's land.

"Eustace Budgell," one of the authors of the *Spectator*, with the signature (X) to his papers, and some time Secretary of State in Ireland. He was cousin, by the mother's side, to the celebrated Addison, and to John Duke of Marlborough; a native of St. Thomas's, adjoining to Exeter, born in 1685, and died by drowning (in a fit of melancholy) in the Thames, 1737.

"John Hooker" is spelt Hoker, in his Account of Exeter, to which was added, with an *alias*, Vowell; why, I have never learnt.

"John Rainolds." For Pinto read Pinho.

"George Trope," evidently a mistake for the Reverend George Trusse, a very eloquent and energetic preacher among the Presbyterians, the memory of whose labours and good deeds survived him above a century. He died in 1613, and not in 1631. He was not the author of any *book* of note; single Sermons and Tracts (six in number) being all that he published.

"Henry de Bracton" was born at Clovelly near Barnstaple, which is usually described in writings as Bratton-Clovelly, but never as *Bratton* alone.

"George Peeke," chiefly known as a player, was "Master of the city Pageants," and his "merry conceits and witty sayings" were printed, 1611, 4to. A copy of this pamphlet fetched a high price at the Roxburgh sale.

"Simon Ockley," *orientalist*, is too vague; he wrote a History of the Saracens.

"Dr. Matthew Tindal," author of "Christianity as old as the Creation," died in 1733; a work which neither you or I would take any credit for having written; yet as its sale was very great, and caused a good portion of sensation at the time, the Doctor is therefore worthy of a line or two in your Compendium.

"Jacob Bryant," Plymouth, mythologist, 1718. His biographer is mistaken in making him a native of Chatham in Kent; he was removed thither when a boy, in 1725 or 1726.

"Sir J. Dodderidge," *knt.* Barnstaple, 1555. He wrote Reports of Cases, 2 vols. folio, and several other works connected with his profession; among the rest, "The Lawyer's Light, or Directions for studying, &c.;" and died in 1698. The curious reader will have noted that, as Bracton and Fortescue were the earliest writers on the common law of the country, their treatises being in Latin, so was Dodderidge the first writer on the same subject in English, and all three natives of the Western parts of the county.

Besides Drake, as noted above, your Correspondent might have added several others worthy of mention in such a summary as he has given, and wholly indispensable to the work which I have in contemplation, and for which I have collected large materials.

John Wolcott, M.D. painter and poet; the latter under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, esq. was born near King's-bridge, 1738, and died January 1819, at Camden Town.

John Zephaniah Holwell wrote an account of the fall of Calcutta in 1756,
and

and the confinement of 137 persons in the "black hole" there, was a native of Exeter, whom he died in, 1789. Lemprière is wrong in calling him Governor-general of Bengal, as he is in the year of his decease.

Thomas Mudge, Plymouth, made the time-keeper for the Board of Longitude. He died 1769.

Hugh Downman, M.D. author of "Infancy," a didactic poem; Lucius Junius Brutus; and other tragedies; died at Exeter, in 1809.

Sir Francis Baile, bart. Judge; and John Heath, Judge, were also from the same neighbourhood; and it is worthy of remark, that this last-mentioned and Sir Vicary Gibbs, who sat together in the Court of Common Pleas, were born in the same precinct, viz. *the Close* at Exeter.

I might increase this list of notable persons to an immoderate length, if such a course were at all desirable to your pages; but if I set down merely their names, it will be enough for the present, and I reserve the option of being more particular hereafter. You will, however, agree with me, that memoirs of many men and women are worthy of preservation, although they themselves can never be objects of imitation; such are the two first.

Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars. Joanna Southcott, pretended prophetess. George Simcoe, soldier. William Jackson, musical composer. Henry Tanner, a pious and profitable Methodist preacher. Samuel Musgrave, the critic and politician. Bartholomew Parr, M. D. criticism and medicine. Benj. Donne, mathematics. Rev. John Prince, divine and biographer. Sir James Thornhill, painter. Wm. Tasker, divine and poet. John Manly Wood, divine and critic. Sir James Lucas Yeo, warrior. John Bampfylde, poet. Lord Thomas Clifford, statesman. Lord Arington, statesman.

Yours, &c. B10-DEV.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.
IN reading the British Critic for April 1815, I met with a Review of Dr. Hutton's "Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy." I was much struck with some remarks (p. 415) on a subject to me entirely new, viz. "the divining rod;" the passage runs thus:

"There is a peculiar property, it would appear, residing in certain consti-

tutions, which enables the possessor, upon taking a hazel or some other twig, to discover a spring below the surface of the earth. Upon the arrival of the person, endowed with this faculty, upon a spot where water is to be found, the twig will be found to twist itself in the hand. Upon a bridge, or in a boat, no effect is perceived; the water must be under ground to produce the phenomenon. Dr. Hutton gives an account of a lady, who, in consequence of an article in a former edition of his translation of Montucri, sent a message to him, offering to shew an instance of this extraordinary faculty in her own person."

If any of your numerous readers can throw any light upon this singular subject, they will greatly oblige

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS BEDFORDIENSIS.

Expenses of the Lower Orders in ASIA and EUROPE.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

FROM some hints which your Reviewer has occasionally thrown out about the necessity of colonization, as the sole relief to be expected from the grievous burden of an oppressive population, I beg to express my assent to his opinion; and to observe, that Government could no doubt assist voluntary emigration in a manner which would not injure the parent country, so far from it, that benefit might really ensue. Dr. Robertson says, that every colonist abroad, under circumstances, employs two others at home.

Without attempting to dictate the proper measures to be pursued on such an occasion, permit me to lay before you the comparative expence of a native of Asia, and one of Europe. The authority I shall quote is *The Minutes of Evidence on the East India Company's Affairs*, taken before the House of Lords.

Warren Hastings, esq. speaking of the native Hindoos, says, "Their temperance is demonstrated in the simplicity of their food; and their total abstinence from spirituous liquors, and other substances of Intoxication." P. 3.

Lord Teignmouth examined:

Quest. Will your Lordship be so good as to state the general situation of the mass of the population, as to their houses, furniture, dress, and food?

Answer. The general mass of the population of India live in straw huts; their furniture

furniture consists of a few articles of the country, mats and a few earthen pots for dressing their vietsals; their food in general is rice, their dress is a very small proportion of cotton cloth, the produce of the country. P. 35.

Major-gen. Alex. Kyd examined;

Quest. Do you know the price of labour in India?—*Ans.* I know the price of labour perfectly well in most of the parts of India; in Bengal, Bahar, and Oude, the common workmen, in moving the earth, or in labouring for Europeans, have three rupees a month, equal to 7s. 6d.; but, I believe, that by the natives they are paid still less.

Quest. Do you ascribe this cheapness of labour to any circumstances in the climate, soil, or nature of that country?—*Ans.* The cheapness of labour of course follows from the cheapness of provisions; the soil is in general very fruitful; and wherever a native steps, he has the produce for his food; garments they require but little, and those are acquired also at a very cheap rate.

Quest. What sort of huts do they live in?—*Ans.* In various parts of the country they differ; but in general in a low hut, with one door, constructed of low mud walls, and covered with thatch.

Quest. Are they temperate people?—*Ans.* Generally speaking, very temperate, especially the Hindoos.

Quest. Does the climate ever require the use of much fuel?—*Ans.* Not for warming themselves, simply for culinary purposes.

Quest. Are there not two crops of rice in the year?—*Ans.* Yes.

Quest. In point of fact, does not a piece of ground, which is employed in growing rice, support as much of human life, as it would employed in any other way?—*Ans.* I should think so; there is no soil which produces a greater quantity of nourishment for the support of life, than that producing rice.

Quest. Is the Committee to understand, therefore, that the necessaries of life are far cheaper in that country, than in this?—*Ans.* Oh! far cheaper, beyond all comparison.

Thus it appears that 4l. 10s. *per annum*, or about 1s. 8½d. *per week*, is necessary for the support of a human being, living only upon rice, without using spirituous liquors; and having no want of fuel, lodging, or clothing. The value of money in one country may be estimated by comparing the rate of interest in another. Say, in England, that this is 5 *per cent.*; in India 12. This would bring up the

maintenance of a Hindoo to about 100. English *per annum*. Of course, seventeen millions of persons in England would require, in Hindoo modes of living only, one hundred and seventy millions *per annum*; in food alone. Let us further suppose, that every child newly born brings only 5l. *per annum*, further expence on the resources of the country, must not such a state of things have a termination?

Nothing can be supposed more absurd, than that population, more than water, can be increased *ad infinitum*. Government is averse from colonization, from fear of deportation of the manufactures, and deficiency of military resources: but against either of these misfortunes it is easy to guard. The first implies simple limitation to agriculturists. As to the latter, Gibbon says, that no state can afford to maintain more than one hundredth part of its male population in the profession of arms. Extend it to a sixtieth; and a census will easily show how far a voluntary emigration can be permitted. That this will ultimately become an affair of necessity, is in the course of things; but if, as Dr. Robertson says, "Every colonist may find maintenance for two manufacturers at home," is it not better to place the matter upon a judicious footing, in reference to excess of population at once, than leave Necessity to settle it, who never makes, or can make a good bargain. Does any prudent man suffer his farm to be overstocked, and *then* sell?

In the parish in which the writer of this article resides, the rent-roll is 3,200l. *per annum*, and the population 1000, without any manufactures, or trade, except about half a dozen blacksmiths, and as many carpenters. It is about *three farthings* a day per head. The number of farms, above twenty acres, is about twenty-five; i. e. about 40 persons per farm to each.

Twelve millions is the outside number which the three kingdoms ought to support. Five millions more, the present amount, costs, at 3l. per head only, fifteen millions more expence. Add this to the interest of the national debt, forty millions. Instead of wondering at our distresses, how comes it that they are not much more severe.

A. B. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

WHILE learned men, of different religious persuasions, are employing their time and talents in controverting the opinions of those who dissent from them, permit me to introduce into your valuable Miscellany the following extract from one of Bp. Gibson's "Pastoral Letters," in which he most clearly and satisfactorily shows, what are the true terms and conditions of the Gospel covenant.

"But if, after God has made so full and clear a revelation in what way and upon what terms he will save us, men will resolve to be their own guides, and refuse to be saved in the way which he has appointed, this is at their own peril. If some will affirm, that trusting in Christ is their whole duty, and so will excuse themselves from the observation of the moral law; and others will affirm, that the observation of the moral law is sufficient, and so will forego the benefit of Christ's redemption; if some will contend that Christ has done *all*, and others, that he has done *nothing*, to both these it is sufficient to say, that they are very vain and presumptuous, in setting up the opinions and imaginations of weak and fallible men, against the infallible testimony of persons sent and inspired by God. The Scripture-account is as plain and express as words can make it: on the one hand, that faith in Christ is the foundation of a Christian's title to happiness; and, on the other hand, that repentance and good works are necessary conditions of obtaining it."

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 24.

IT is said in Coxe's Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, that "the Court of Versailles attempted to palliate the defeat (at Blenheim) by ascribing it to the incapacity of their Generals, and by publishing false and partial accounts of the battle; but although they found even in England factious partisans to repeat and exaggerate their misrepresentations, the impression was deep and permanent." To notice French accounts of battles, would, under common circumstances, be unnecessary; but, as Gourgaud's "Narrative of the Campaign of 1815," is published with the peculiar sanction of the Ex-emperor, and has been republished here, under the hope of successful impression from the high and veracious military character of Napoleon, it is only common justice to

our great Commander, and our brave Army to state, that it is a tissue of perplexity, absurdity, and falsehood.

There were but three or four grand manœuvres in the whole battle, *every one of which failed*. Only one of these is disavowed by Buonaparte. We shall not quote a single authority of the English, or their Allies, to exhibit the monstrous assurance of Mons. Gourgaud, in attributing the loss of the battle to *fatalities or mistakes*.

The *first measure* of Buonaparte, was to gain possession of Boulogne, in order to enfilade the English line. *The measure failed*.

The *second measure* was, the attempt to break the centre, to force it back on the high road, and on reaching the outlet of the forest, to cut off its retreat on the right and left of the line. *The measure failed*.

The *third measure* was, an attempt to break the squares by the cuirassiers, for the same purpose. The Ex-emperor in his bulletin disavows this measure, as premature and unsupported by the infantry. *The measure failed*.

The *fourth measure* was (according to De Costar, Buonaparte's guide, confirmed by the French officer's account, printed in the Circumstantial Details), the advance of the Imperial Guard, for the purpose of occupying the Brussels road, and achieving the grand desideratum, breaking the centre. *This measure failed*.

It is well-known, that these were the leading and only grand manœuvres of Buonaparte. *They all failed*, according to M. Gourgaud, through partial treacheries and inaccuracies in the execution. The fact is, that the French troops did attempt, in the bravest manner, to execute the Emperor's orders, and failed only through the stubborn resistance of their enemy. The cowardice of the Cumberland hussars did not occasion the Duke of Wellington to lose the battle; and most assuredly there was not a greater number of treacherous Frenchmen than of cowardly Belgians.

The *fifth measure* was the march of Grouchy, to prevent the junction of the Prussians. *This measure also failed*.

These are measures allowed by the French themselves to have been attempted; and there cannot exist a doubt, but that Buonaparte lost the battle, because all his measures failed.

There

There might be a few partial errors, but the difficulties under which the Duke of Wellington laboured in repulsing the French, sufficiently show that he derived no advantage from these partial errors.

I come now to two direct barefaced falsehoods, in General Gourgaud's Narrative, as he pleases to denominate a *Fable*. Query, ought we to stile the General a teller of a story, or a story teller? Query, if these terms are not often synonymous.

Story the first. "The height being abandoned, all the Anglo-Beigic army moved forward, and posted itself in the position which we had so long occupied." Thus the grand charge was not commenced, till the French had previously evacuated the ground. The General has not told us what corps he commanded. We presume it was at the head of that which used the long bow.

Story the second. De Costar says, that the Ex-emperor, upon the defeat of his guards, took a French leave of French men, in a most expeditious manner. General Gourgaud is pleased to convert this velocipede departure into a *Novelette*, introducing many ingenious fictions, which, according to the authentic account of the guide De Costar, must be *adscititious, factitious, fictitious*, which climax may do for a *veni, vidi, victus sum* character of General Gourgaud's Narrative, as well as Napoleon's battle of Waterloo.

ANTI-STORY-TELLER.

P. S. "Never, says the General, did the French troops so well display their superiority over all the troops in Europe, as during this short campaign." *Matters of fact* are not considered necessary in French military history; and General Gourgaud means that the soldiers of Marlborough and Wellington never destroyed French superiority, that being immutable and impossible, because natives of France are by nature formed with such a pre-eminence. Chambaud quotes a French author, who says, "if you fight a battle with the French, you must meditate conquest of the General, for to beat the troops is impossible."

Mr. URBAN,

June 28.

THE following circumstance has never yet appeared in print; and to such as are curious in particulars

concerning the Rebellion of 1745, may not prove uninteresting.

While the Duke of Cumberland was marching towards the North, he rested one night at Newport-Pagnel, and quartered his soldiers in various parts of the town. The cannon and baggage were left on a large common (called "Bury Field," from having been used as a place of interment during the plague), and the church was converted into barracks. A bridge which joined the parishes of Newport and Lathbury, was at the latter end secured by a large portal, which was always kept locked, excepting in times of flood, and was then open to passengers, who paid a toll of 5s. each. The key was always in the possession of Mrs. Jane Symes, an elderly lady, then resident at Lathbury; who was a reputed Papist, and known to be a violent Jacobite. The next morning, the Duke sent a messenger for the key, as the army were unable to pass by the common road, in consequence of the heavy rains which had lately fallen: Mrs. Symes not only denied the key, but ordered her servants to say that she was not then in the country, and that it was at her house in Great Ormond-street, where she lived while in London. Not satisfied with this answer, he soon suspected the real cause, and declared that, if any man, woman, or child, would say that the inhabitants of that house (Lathbury) were Papists, he would blow it to atoms. No one present would give him the information he desired, and after a delay of nearly two hours, he gave orders to his soldiers to break open the gate, which was accordingly performed; and as they proceeded along the road, they cut to pieces and destroyed all the trees, hedges, &c. belonging to the lady, as a revenge for the delay they had suffered. The gate was afterwards purchased by the county, and demolished.

Mrs. Symes was the daughter of — Andrewes, esq. of Lathbury; and in the decline of her life, becoming extremely peevish and ill-tempered, was accused by many of the neighbours, of beating and starving her servants, which gained her the name of "Brownrigg," though without reason; for, on examination into the affair, it appeared that the whole had originated in a domestic quarrel,

quarrel, and that there was no real ground for calumnies which were so industriously circulated against her.

Yours, &c. LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, June 29.

I OBSERVE in your Obituary, where a gentleman is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, you generally record his death—"in the Commission of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant." Surely, Mr. Urban, it should be, Deputy-Lieutenant, and in the Commission of the Peace, pre-empting a Deputy-Lieutenant to take rank of a Magistrate; the qualification of the latter is only one hundred pounds *per annum*, landed property; the qualification of a Deputy-Lieutenant, two hundred pounds *per annum*, landed property, which is double that of a Magistrate.

I was several years ago at a meeting of Magistrates in the country, and being a young man at that time, took my seat at the lower end of the table, as all young men should; the gentleman who was in the chair called me to the upper, saying, "we that are Deputy-Lieutenants take rank of those Magistrates who are not, therefore come and sit by me, which I did accordingly;—whether the qualification being double, or its being a military commission, give the precedence, I am not able to say; but I think the former entitles them to that honour; if there was not more responsibility, why double the qualification?"

A MAGISTRATE.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, June 30.

THERE is much justice in the observation of your Correspondent J. B. R. contained in a note on p. 229, of your last volume, as to the impropriety of burying in churches. Indeed, the pernicious tendency of the custom is so obvious, that I am only surprized it has not been long ago discontinued. And this is the more extraordinary, as there is no doubt of its antiquity, and consequently of the many proofs which must have transpired of its injurious effects. Murntori, in a treatise on the subject, published at Padua in 1709, shews, that the practice was very antient in the Eastern Church, and that it was generally established after the death of Constantine.

I have met with the two following

epitaphs in reference to this custom, and as they are not commonly known, you will not, perhaps, think them unworthy of being preserved in your Magazine. The first is that of Dr. Verhegen, a native of Brabant, who was professor of anatomy at Louvaine, and died there in 1710. It was written by himself:

"Philippus Verhegen, Medicinæ Doctor et Professor, partem sui materialem hic in Cœmeteris condidit, ne Templum dehonoret, aut nocivis patibulis infueret. Requiescat in pace."

The next is an epitaph in the parish church of Mold, in the county of Flint, on a monument erected to the memory of Dr. Wynne of Tower in that parish, and likewise written by himself. The following passage is the only one that relates to the subject before us:

"Out of a due regard to the health of his fellow creatures, he bath *took* care that his body should be buried in the adjoining chureyard, and not in the church."

Allow me this opportunity of mentioning, that Tower, where Dr. Wynne resided, was, in former times, a place of considerable importance, being then, as its name implies, a fortified dwelling, and exposed, from its situation on the borders, to frequent assaults during the contests between the English and Welsh. In the middle of the fifteenth century, it was the residence of Reinalt ap Gruffydd ap Bloyddyn, a Welsh Chieftain of considerable note, who was involved in constant feuds with the citizens of Chester. On one occasion, about the year 1463, after having put to the sword several inhabitants of that city at Mold fair, he took the Mayor prisoner, conveyed him to his fortress, and there hanged him without farther ceremony. The *very staple*, which was instrumental in inflicting this summary vengeance, is still shown. Some other particulars, connected with the antient history of this mansion, may be found in Pennant's "Tour in Wales." It was occupied, not many years ago, by Mrs. Wardle (since dead), mother of the celebrated "patriot" of that name, who has, by the way, a pretty good estate in the neighbourhood, on which his father resided, and where he himself was born. The present owner of Tower is Mr. Eyles, vicar of Mold, to whom it descended from Dr. Wynne.

ORDER.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

144. *Rosalind and Helen.* By P. B. Shelley.

[From the New Times.]

WE speak our sincere opinion in saying, that if we desired to bring a poetic sanction to the basest passions of the human heart, or the most odious, revolting, and unnameable crimes of human society, we should seek it in the works of certain Poets who have lately visited the Lake of Geneva.

Rosalind and *Helen* are two unfortunates, who meet on the shores of another Lake, that of Como, a place which appears singularly favoured by the unfortunates of the world. But their ill-luck has come upon those weepers in different forms. *Rosalind* was a wife, with a passion for an earlier lover, and *Helen* simply a kept mistress, but of remarkably delicate sentiment, seduced, it is true, but seducible by only one man in the world, and that man, *Lionel*, the laboured portraiture of the 'poetic Peer.' The partners of both the ladies have died; and the desolate fair shed tears in deluges—*Helen* for her protector, and *Rosalind* to see *Helen* shed tears. In this mournful conference, common sense points out that they cannot stand for ever, and they accordingly first select a place to sit down in.

"There,
Let us sit on that grey stone,
Till our mournful talk be done."

Helen objects to this location, for the following weighty reasons:

"Alas! not there; I cannot bear
The murmur of this Lake to hear.
A sound from thee, *Rosalind* dear,
Which never yet I heard elsewhere,
But in our native land, recurs.
Even here where now we meet, it stirs
Too much of suffocating sorrow."

Rosalind consents, and they change their position under the guidance of *Helen's* child:

The Poets of this School have the original merit of conceiving that the higher emotions of the heart are to be roused in their highest degree by deformity, physical and moral; they have found out a new source of the sublime—disgust; and with them the more

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sickening the circumstance, the more exquisite the sensibility. The gossip horror is wound up by telling us that the parties were incestuous. But the innocent enthusiasts who perpetrated this poetic crime were unhappily victims to the mob, and that most terrible of manslayers, the priest. The multitude killed the mother and the child.

Rosalind's tale hangs on the favourite and horrid incident of the new School. She has loved a brother, unconscious indeed of the relationship, but the Poet could not afford to spare the disgust connected with the simple suggestion. On the altar-steps her father forbids the marriage; she is overwhelmed obviously less by the crime than the prohibition, and forthwith neither dies nor goes distracted; but does the last thing that natural feeling would do, and marries another. *Helen's* turn now comes, and she thus disburthens her spirit and her magnanimous contempt for the vulgar opinions against harlotry.

"Thou well
Rememberest when we met no more,
And though I dwelt with *Lionel*,
That friendless caution pierc'd me sore
With grief—a wound my spirit bore
Indignantly."

Lionel, meant as a *fac-simile* of Lord Byron, for Mr. Percy Shelley writes himself down as the Noble Bard's friend, appears to have started into vigour in that prolific period, the French Revolution, when—

"Men dream'd the aged earth
Was labouring in that mighty birth,
Which many a poet and a sage
Has aye foreseen,—the happy age
When truth and love shall dwell below."

Lionel advances rapidly in his universal love for the happiness of man, and his resolute opposition to the old bugbears of priestcraft and superstition.

"That poor and hungry men should
break
The laws which wreak them toil and
We understand; but *Lionel* [scorn,
We know is rich and nobly born.
So wondered they; yet all men lov'd
Young *Lionel*, though few approved.
All—but the priests, whose hatred fell
Like the unseen blight of a smiling day."

Yet

Yet we suspect, that with all his admiration, Mr. *Percy Shelley* has some slight jealousy of the Noble Lord's pen, for this is the description of his poetry:

"For he made verses wild and queer
On the strange creeds priests hold so dear,

Because they bring them land and gold;
Of devils and saints, and all such gear,
He made tales, which whose heard or read

Would laugh till he were almost dead.
So this grew a proverb, 'Don't get old
Till Lionel's banquet in hell you hear,
And then you'll laugh yourself young again.

So the priests bated him, and he
Repaid their hate with cheerful glee."

All this seems to us barbarous nonsense, however jealous it may be; yet Lord *Byron* may be reconciled by looking on it as the "puff preliminary" for his dormant "*Il Don Giovanni*."

This Work may seem utterly unworthy of criticism; but the character of the School gives importance to the effusions of the writer.

145. *Guy's Elements of Astronomy, familiarly explaining the General Phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Tides: illustrated with eighteen Copper-plates: to which is subjoined a complete Set of Questions for Examination. The whole adapted as well to the Use of Private Students as Public Seminaries.* By Joseph Guy, formerly Professor of Geography at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow. 12mo. pp. 174. Baldwin.

IN this little Work,

"The compiler has been desirous, not only to smooth the rugged avenues to knowledge, but to unlock the reluctant doors of the vestibule of Astronomical science, and present to the youthful view *Urania*, presiding amidst her spheres; not, however, in all the splendour of unveiled brightness, but with rays moderately tempered, that the mental eye of the juvenile intellect might be able, steadily and undazzled, to contemplate something at least of the harmony of our solar system, and of the grandeur and glories of the universe."

146. *The Preparatory Geography, in a Series of Lessons, with suitable Interrogations and Six Maps of Reference, for the Use of the Junior Classes.* By

John Bradley, Private Tutor, Liverpool. 12mo. pp. 34. and six Maps. Lackington and Co.

"Conciseness, perspicuity, methodical arrangement, and a desire to abridge the labours of youth, have originated this small production; and though levelled to the capacity of a child, the Author trusts that, like *Barbauld's Hymns*, there may be some parts worthy of being retained and incorporated into the infantile mind.

147. *A Grammar of Rhetoric, and Petite Literature: comprehending the Principles of Language and Style, the Elements of Taste and Criticism: with Rules for the Study of Composition and Eloquence; illustrated by appropriate Examples, selected chiefly from the British Classics, for the Use of Schools, or Private Instruction.* By Alexander Jamieson. 12mo. pp. 373. Whittaker.

"THIS Grammar of Rhetoric is designed to succeed, in the course of education, the study of English Grammar. At that period, the young student is most likely to enter with vigour upon the study of a branch of education, which has been deemed essential, in our public seminaries, to form the mind for engaging in the active concerns of life. It is then that he should be taught, that a minute and trifling study of words alone, and an ostentatious and deceitful display of ornament and pomp of expression, must be exploded from his compositions, if he would value substance rather than show, and good sense as the foundation of all good writing. The principles of sound reason must then be employed to tame the impetuosity of youthful feeling, and direct the attention to simplicity, as essential to all true ornament."

148. *Conversations on General History: exhibiting a Progressive View of the State of Mankind, from the earliest ages of which we have any Authentic Records, to the beginning of the Year 1819. For the Use of Schools, and Private Instruction.* By Alexander Jamieson, Author of a Treatise on the Construction of Maps, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 520. Whittaker.

IN this pleasing and instructive compilation, as we are informed in the Preface,

"The Author has endeavoured to blend, with the details of facts, such reflections as may assist the young reader to form rational views of the progress of

of human affairs, and of the causes whence we may trace the rise, grandeur, revolutions, and fall of empires."

"In this delineation of General History, the Author has confined himself rather to the connexion of subject than to that of time, which would have given his work the features of annals, in place of history properly so called: and hence, when the world is viewed at any particular period, either antient or modern, one nation is generally predominate, to which all the rest bear, as it were, a collateral part; and to the history of which the principal events in the annals of the other nations may be referred, from some obvious connexion, either political, religious, or from family alliance."

On the whole it may be said, that this is an excellent Epitome of Antient and Modern History.

149. *A New Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the French Tongue; with Numerous Instructive Exercises.* By C. Gros. 12mo. pp. 468. Whittaker.

THE principal aim of this Author having been "to collect whatever can be found that is good in the grammars previously published," it would be scarcely doing him justice if we did not say that he appears to have well performed his task.

150. *A Traveller's Tale of the last Century.* By Elizabeth-Isabella Spence, in 3 vols. 12mo.

ONE of the most salutary results of the Revolution effected by the moderns in the empire of fiction, is the restraint imposed by positive laws on an undefined latitude of licence productive of every kind of abuse. The illusions of witchcraft and enchantment have been dispelled; dæmons and ghosts have fled at the solemn mandate of good taste, and it is fervently to be hoped, that the exorcism which banished them will never need to be repeated. These restrictions have tended rather to stimulate, than to repress the faculty of invention; and it has been proved in numerous instances, that a work of powerful interest may be constructed without the aid of preternatural machinery. It would perhaps be too severe to reduce this department of Literature to still narrower limits, by insisting not only on the possible, but the probable. If there be any romance in real life, it is most likely to

occur in that brief period with which romance writers exclusively concern themselves. On a fair calculation, the average extent of this period might be fixed at five years, and it would certainly not exceed seven. A heroine is scarcely *producible* under the age of fifteen, and she must positively be disposed of ere her twenty-first year be passed. What individual is there who would not, from personal experience, pronounce this to be the most romantic season of life!

Adhering faithfully to the legitimate unities, not only of time, but of place and action, Miss Spence has produced a story, which, from its progressive interest, and its strong development of character, deserves to be ranked among the most successful efforts in the modern school of fiction. It is a tale of mystery of rather a higher cast and quality than the mere novel, and by its striking alternations of dramatic incident, with vivid descriptions of natural scenery, will remind the reader of Mrs. Radcliffe's exquisite performance, "The Romance of the Forest." In that faculty of invention, which penetrates to the springs of human action, and reveals the secret workings of the heart, Miss Spence has surpassed her prototype. This superiority is mainly evinced in her portraiture of Lord Valville, who, though not the hero, is, like Milton's Satan, the most conspicuous agent in the plot. He appears to be a compound of Zeluco and Don Juan, with a large alloy of cowardice to mitigate the atrocity which such an union would generate. By the Machiavelian practices of his mother, he is instigated to possess himself of Deletia Granville, the daughter of that lady's deceased husband by a former marriage, and sole heiress of the estates; it is on the progress and final discomfiture of his schemes to obtain her, that the principal business of the story depends.

151. *The Youth's Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, in which all the words of the four leading parts of Speech are arranged under their respective Heads, with the Pronunciation Annexed, and the Explanation given in as Simple, Clear, and Concise a manner as possible. To which is added, an Essay, by way of Introduction, on the several*

several parts of Speech, and also a Correct Alphabetical Index. 12mo. pp. 409.

THIS Dictionary is peculiarly adapted to the use of young persons, to whom it will be a very useful and acceptable present.

The words are arranged under their respective parts of speech, and classed in alphabetical order, according to the number of syllables, for the purpose of exercising the mind of the learner.

"The utmost ambition of the Author will be answered, should his humble efforts tend to cultivate the reasoning powers, and expand the intellectual faculties of the rising generation; thereby enabling the youth of both sexes to read with increased profit and delight the word of God, and mark, learn, and inwardly digest the important truths contained in that ever blessed book; 'which,' as Locke observes, 'has God for its author, Salvation for its end, and Truth without any mixture of error for its matter.'"

152. *Principles of Punctuation or the Art of Pointing familiarized, and illustrated by Passages from the best Writers. With an Explanation of all the Marks or Characters made use of in English Writings; the proper use of Capital Letters; a copious List, with the meaning of those Initials or Abbreviatures of Latin and other Words, of which many are not generally understood by the English Reader; and Explanation of all the Technical Terms, &c. relative to Books.* By Cecil Hartley, A. M. Composed for the Use of Seminaries of Education, and for all who aspire to accuracy in Composition. 12mo. pp. 144. Wilson.

AFTER so ample a Title-page little more is necessary to be said; but we shall copy Mr. Hartley's character of a preceding work.

"The simple and elegant rules, given by the late Mr. Steel, in his Book on the subject, first published in 1786*, are accurate and unexceptionable; but that work is by no means adapted to, nor does it appear to have been intended for, Juvenile Readers. Had it been differently constructed, the present Work would not have appeared. Mr. Steel's Book is little known; but, as a Compa-

* "Elements of Punctuation: containing remarks on an 'Essay on Punctuation:' with Observations on some passages in Milton."

nion to the Grammar of Bishop Louth, it may be considered as a standard Work.—Mr. David Lee Steel, a young gentleman of extraordinary powers and attainments, lately deceased, had, shortly before his death, prepared for press a copy of his father's 'Elements,' with considerable additions by himself. With this copy we have been favoured, and improvements have enriched our fifth volume."

The plan is ingenious, and the performance commendable.

153. *More Broad Grins, or Mirth versus Melancholy.* pp. 66.

"THE first seven Comic Tales, viz.—The Disappointment, The Peacock, 'Vat you please,' The Picture, The Retort Courteous, The One-Legged Goose, and Daniel Dip, are the productions of a gentleman well known in the Dramatic World. The remaining pieces in the Volume are by a different hand."

These "Comic Tales" form a sort of continuation of the "Broad Grins" of Mr. George Colman the younger; and which they resemble in pleasantry and wit, and in an easy and desultory versification, particularly the Tale of the two Frenchmen, which forms the subject of a droll frontispiece.

The pieces by a different hand are also humorous; but the wit is of a coarser texture; and some of them might as well have been wholly omitted.

154. *Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire; made chiefly for the purpose of picturesque observation. Illustrated with Engravings by Messrs. W. B. and Geo. Cooke, from Drawings by F. L. Chantrey, Esq. Sculptor R. A. By E. Rhodes. Part I. 4to.*

THE Work before us is certainly of a peculiar character, for it is dissimilar to any former topographical volume. It may be partly described in negatives, by saying it is neither a County History—a General Sketch of a County—or a regular Tour. It cannot be correctly called Antiquarian, Geographical, Geological, or Mineralogical; yet its pages contain a little of each of these branches of science. The Author is evidently a man of reading and reflection. If not a professional artist, he has the eye of an artist; and if not to be classed among profound geologists, he has evidently studied their works, and the science to which they relate.

The

The Volume assumes a very handsome, and rather expensive form, its printing and paper are good; and the etchings, by *W. B.* and *G. Cooke*, are peculiarly pleasing and tasteful. These are executed from sketches and drawings by that eminent English sculptor, *Chantrey*. The Author and Artist appear to be friends and associates in the Tour, and the Work itself appears rather to have emanated from some friendly union and association of feelings than from any predetermined plan, or systematic arrangement. The artist we believe, is a native of the county, and must at an early period have been impressed, if not inspired, by its grand and picturesque scenery. His good fortune has now fixed him in the English metropolis; where, by the exercise and exertion of a fine national, domestic taste (if the phrase may be allowed), he is likely to immortalize his name and exalt the arts of his country. Advocates for English talent and its productions, we own ourselves more than commonly delighted with the Works of this Artist; for they have an original and national character about them; they speak the vernacular language of our country, and are consequently understood by all classes of persons; whereas it has been too much the practice of other sculptors and painters to turn out their respective Works in hieroglyphical and emblematical characters—to exhibit them in such Grecianized, Romanized, and idealized forms and arrangements, that they become nearly or wholly unintelligible.

Derbyshire, as the Author justly observes in his Introduction, is "richly stored with the most valuable materials for picturesque purposes." The wild and romantic beauties of its mountains, rocks, and dales, "entitle it to a distinction it has never yet attained, and constitute a powerful claim to individual consideration. In Works principally devoted to other subjects it has occasionally been permitted to appear; yet even then it has occupied but a subordinate situation." Such considerations induced the author of these excursions to give to "the scenery of Derbyshire a station more honourable to its character, and more worthy of its pretensions," and we anticipate the complete success of his endeavours.

In the present publication the route adopted through Stoke, Middleton, Eyham, Tideswell, and other places, on the banks of the Wye, has afforded materials for vivid and interesting descriptions, as well as for some beautiful illustrations of Middleton Castle, Rock, and other specimens of the sublime features of Middleton Dale, the venerable remains of Beauchief Abbey, Wheston Cross, Eyan, and the Cross in its Church-yard. The Author has devoted a few pages to general remarks on the picturesque in landscape.

We regret that our limits preclude extracts from the biographical and literary anecdotes interspersed through the Work; particularly the interesting account of the calamities of Eyham during the plague of 1666, and the Christian fortitude of its excellent pastor.

To the undoubted taste and judgment of Mr. Chantrey, we must however submit, that the *smelling-house* in one of the views, is an object scarcely worthy of the prominent situation it occupies; and that in the Crosses at Eyham and Wheston a pyramidal form is produced, which, however difficult to avoid in such subjects, is certainly displeasing and artificial. Nor can we omit to qualify our approbation of the general style of the language by noticing the expressions "subserve the purposes"—"compassed round," and one or two others which would admit of amendment. In such Works as this we expect excellence and elegance; and every thing short becomes a blemish.

155. *The Vestriad, or the Opera; a Mock Epic Poem, in Five Cantos. With illustrative Notes and Engravings.* By Hans Busk, Esq. Author of "The Banquet," "The Dessert," &c. 8vo. pp. 380. Colburn.

FOR the lovers of poetry, in the original and enlarged sense of the word (which may not only include verse, rhyme, and metre; but song, music, dancing, scenery, painting, &c.) the Italian Opera has many attractions; but its fascinations are much increased when we have an opportunity of assisting at it, in such company as that of the lively Author of the *Vestriad*. This poem is derived from the French. The Work on which

which it is founded has been deservedly admired; and we have here the combined efforts of two writers, whose humour seems to be as congenial as it is genuine. All offensive personalities have been sedulously avoided, and yet the subject is throughout enlivened with such smart strokes of pleasantry, that the attention is continually excited, and the mind agreeably entertained.

We must content ourselves with a few extracts, taken indiscriminately.

The following will give an idea of the Author's passage from the Didactic to Epopean style :

"How happy he, whose varying lines
sustain
The lyric, epic, or didactic strain!
Not like the Teian's, whose rebellious
ebord
Still spoke of love, unbidden by his lord.
Yes, happy he whose harp harmonious
rings [strings!
Of feasts, or conflicts with obedient
He who with kings and emperors on a
par, [car,
Can harness conquerors to his flaming
Can buckle on their honours and their
name, [fame;
And thus ride double to the realms of
Not doom'd to perish with the ignoble
dead, [head;
Midst brilliant stars he lifts his lofty
Alike they mount, the driver and the
driven,
Hero and Poet in one car, to heaven!
Thou matchless Bard of long contested
Troy,
Long uncontested shalt thy praise enjoy.
What prince but might his diadem lay
down, [crown,
His golden sceptre, and his jewell'd
Could he a garland round his temples
twine, [thine!—
Illustrious Homer! that resembled
Poor, helpless, old, and vagabond and
blind,
Achilles' rival in his Bard we find.
By Paphian swains, Æneas fall'd to rise;
'Twas Mantua's swan that bore him to
the skies.
See brilliant partners of one common
work, [Turk!
So sang Rinaldo, and who tam'd the
See from one source an equal name
achieve,
Milton, his Sin, his Adam and his Eve!"

In the Gas-lights, Steam-engine, &c. the Author has found new sources of imagery, which have not before been introduced into poetry. The former are thus mentioned:

"Ten crested snakes, most exquisitely
fine! [vine
With frothy mouths of workmanship di-
Distribute through their throats of fret-
ted brass

Ten rushing streams of carbonated gas:
Ignivomous, the rapid currents throw,
Nor scorch their tongues nor palates as
they flow!

From earthly dross and pitchy scum as-
pire [fire,

Thro' pools of water, bubbling founts of
Pure chemick light, ethereal, elemental,
Disdaining aid of candles supplemental.
Five Pyriads, — (so our luxuries in-
crease),—

The nymph and and name both smelling
strong of Greece,—

Each in her arms, two fiery dragons
holds; [fold,

With slender limbs restrains the tortile
And testifies how Beauty's power can
tame

The fiercest monsters, and the hottest
flame!"

For the impressive picture and moral lesson of the Sibil, we have not room, and shall conclude with the following verses from the 4th Canto, which speak their own eulogium.

"In vain he seeks those rural charms
that please,
Simplicity, and Innocence, and Ease:
Far, far from noisy haunts of man they
dwell,

Or on the woodside slope or thorny dell;
Near sun-ting'd cliff, or moon-enlight-
en'd cave, [wave;

Or brown rock sprinkled by the silver
Or where kind harvest, for the purple
year, [car:

Hangs orient pearls on every spankled
Where Labour's incense round the rosy
morn, [adorn:

Spreads a blue scarf to greet her and
Enamour'd of the grove, where Zephyrs
sigh, [sky;

And trembling beeches kiss the bending
That sky whose placid face the lake be-
low [glow:

Reflects in dimples, that sky-tinctur'd
Or where, o'er breezy hills on vernal
gales, [sails,

The pearly smoke in curling volumes
And to the tranquil eye of Heaven de-
clares, [pares:—

Content, her evening sacrifice pre-
These riches reach not, nor can glory
give, [they live."

With Wisdom, Peace, and Competence

Though the plot is simple, the in-
terest is well kept up throughout.

We discover a number of typographical errors, which we hope to see corrected in the next edition.

156. REPERTORIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM.

—A Dialogue in the *Shades*, between William Caxton, Fodius, a Bibliomaniac, and William Wynken, Clerk, a descendant of Wynken de Worde:—to which is added, the Story of Dean Honeywood's Grubs. With Explanatory Notes, by W. W. 8vo. pp. 16. (all three Portraits.)

THIS exquisitely facetious Dialogue was announced in p. 434. as an intended Prologue to the useful publication there reviewed; and the following extract may, perhaps, amuse some Anti-Bibliomaniacs, and those who would wish that Old Libraries belonging to great Establishments should not be alienated in whole or in part.

* A Palmer * whilom seeking food
He bow'd to shrine of Honeywood †,
Whose grubs ‡, by forc'd, yet genial
showers,

Quickly assum'd aurelian powers;
And in the gairish face of day,
Took sudden wing and flew away:
Flutt'ring a while o'er lofty tower,
Ere the Arch-fiend was wont to lour,
Instinctively the little troop,
With speed arrive at Tubal's coop,
Are cocker'd, coax'd, and prun'd, and
dress'd

In saffron blue or rosy vest.

Straight chronicled in 'littell Tome'
Forthwith admiring maniacs come:
Barto, in haste, arriving post,
Seis'd 'Tapster Nick §,' and 'Rule the
Roast;'

The "Great Devourer ||," "Red-cappe
Pym ¶."

'Fier a Bras,' and 'Haggey's Whim.'
"The 'Hunting Boke' with 'Sloven's
school **"

Renardo gain'd, while 'Peerless-pool ††,'
'Lusty-Juventus,' 'Newb'ry ware,'

Fell to the gay old *Romeo's* share:

Guiscardo ey'd 'Fair Bristowe's Maid,'

'Tables for Pericranium's aid.'

The grey 'Owle's Almanack ††' to *Faulcon*,

A steady block to set a hawk on:

'Chippes of Salvation §§' — 'Maudlins
new,'

'*Ovidii Trist.*' to *Diamaeln*:

Sir Tvyamour 'of lost Delites,'

'Juniper Lectures,' Crab-tree rights:

Spandrillo 'Tales of Leonard Lackwit,'

And the sly jokes of 'Thomas Tackwit.'

Conceal'd beneath these witty jokes

Lay snug the 'Arte of making Bokes ||;';

A lusty tombe of noble size,

Which *Tubal* seis'd—a glorious prize!

Within were plac'd with dext'rous care

'Caveat of Coz'ners to beware,'

'Sharp humors let from head that's
vayne ¶¶,'

Strong yerking of prolific brayne;'

* "A pilgrim, in search of *pabulum*, or provender."

† "Dean Honeywood, who lived about the time of the Restoration: be bequeath'd his valuable library to the see of Lincoln."

‡ "Grubs, alias Dean Honeywood's 'bokes in *livers of parchments.*' Vide the Tenth Tale of *Nidbid's Mercadon*, where the history of *Dean Honeywood's grubs* breaks off abruptly."

§ "The Lamentable Complaynts of Nick Froth the tapster, and Rulerost the cooke, concerning the restraint set forthe against drinking, putting, and piping on the Sabbath Day."

|| "The monstrous devourer, or great feeder, being a true relation of a man that travels about Westminster, and the adjoining parts, feeding upon all sortes of garbage and offal, gathered from butchers' stalls and cheesemongers' shops; with an account of his narrow escape from smotherment by the falling of the main beams that supported his bed-chamber, with a wood-cut view of the overloaded apartment, and shewing the manner of his miraculous escape."

¶ "Pymlico, or runne red cap: 'tis a mad world at Hogsdon." 4to.

** "The School of Slovenrie: or Cato turned wrong side outward." 4to.

†† "The Antiquities of Peerless Poole, with the Dangers of Rosamond's pond; addressed to all serious young unaidens.' *With the print.*"

‡‡ "The Owle's Almanacke, found in an Ivy-bushe, now published in English by the painfull labours of Mr. Jeremy Muddybraines." 4to.

§§ "Chippes of Salvation hewed out of the timber of Faythe." "

||| "The newe and admirable Arte of makynge Bokes, with all the necessarie Tooles.' By *Thomas Morecraft*, clerke. At the end is a wood-cut representing a portrait of the Author in his study, sitting in contemplation, with a lighted candle burnt down to the socket; the gloomy effect of the dying taper on the surrounding objects is admirably expressed: from a pile of books in a corner of the room a label is indistinctly seen, with the motto, '*Magnus in minimis.*'"

¶¶ "Yong scholars now a days emboldened in the fly-blown blast of the moche vayne glorious pipplying wind whan they have delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty learning, count themselves clerkes excellently inform'd and transcendingly sped in moche high conyng." *Shelton.*

These mix'd with 'fangle' 'quirke' and
'quippe;

And neat inventive workmanship,
Restamp'd in *Bulmer's* glossy mint,
A portion prove for *Martins Stint* *.
No trumpet, born, nor lyre of *Jubal*
Can sound a note as high as *Tubal*.

* * * * *

(Here Wynken perceives Caxton awaking
from a reverie or sound nap.)

Bald is the subject, bad my verse,
Caxton. Ne grayne, ne kernel, werse
and werse. [Exit.]

157. *Thoughts on Suicide, in a Letter to a Friend.* 8vo. 1819. pp. 56. Payne.

"*Res adverse consilium adimunt*," is the motto from Tacitus, adopted by our Author. We think as follows.

SUSCEPTIBILITY of pleasure is essential to existence. When this is destroyed (which rarely happens in men of domestic habits) Suicide may often be expected. But mark the benevolence of Providence. Persons habituated to adversity, like Goldsmith's Old Sailor, enjoy the meanest pleasures with ferocious appetite, and though they may die of drunkenness, are rarely self-assassins. We are also of opinion that the pleasurable susceptibility necessary for self-preservation, cannot be destroyed unless by deviation from reason or by disease. Prudence, says the Author last quoted, is the quality upon which depends sublunary happiness; and no prudent man expects every day in his life to be a fine day, but provides himself with umbrellas and great coats; nor, if these won't do, will he, if disappointed of a hackney-coach, be carried home in a hearse. He will bear it. Of course disappointment does not produce suicide in such a character, because he is not mad with extravagant expectations: medical aid seasonably applied might prevent many sad instances, for time revives the susceptibility of pleasure.

This pamphlet is elegantly and eloquently written, and properly exposes the folly of the law in the mutilation of the corpse. "I heard once

(says our Author, p. 31) of a proposal to put an end to the Resurrection-trade †, viz. that every one who died in a Workhouse should be left for dissection!" We should not be surprized if, in addition to the present law of staking the corpse, it was recommended to *lalloo* all the suicides' innocent relatives, for upon them the stigma falls: as if the very act does not sufficiently afflict them!

158. *An Essay on the means of distinguishing Antique from Counterfeit Coins and Medals.* Translated from the French of M. Beauvais, with Notes and Illustrations. By John Trotter Brockett, F. A. S. Newcastle, 8vo. pp. 94.

WE cannot say any thing more favourable to this elegant little Work, than that we have compared it with some elaborate discussions of the subjects, and find nothing which is not included here, either in the text or notes. The work is more valuable, because collections are more uncommon on the Continent than in England. The subject has therefore more novelty.

159. *The Protestant Church alone faithful in treating the Word of God: proved by a contrast with the Church of Rome, in a Sermon, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, A. M.* &c. Longman and Co. 4to. pp. 19.

160. *Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation in the Doctrine of the Established Church of England and Ireland.* By the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, A. M.

THE Preachers in the Evangelical form may be proud of such a coadjutor, as Mr. Turnour. We, whose views are literary, can only regret, that the manner sacrifices high powers to mere biblical quotations: but what would delight us, would fail in impression, with the common minds of Church congregations. Mr. Turnour takes an idea of effect, and most powerfully supports it by Scripture. He declines all logic.

* "No child can be said to be portionless whose father is an EBETIAN, as one of their *Reprints* will doubtless prove an ample provision!"—*Vide* the Ninth Tale of *Nidbid's Mercadon*."

† Our Author thinks (p. 32) that the bodies of Criminals should be sent to the Hospitals, without reference to the sort of crime.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

LORD BYRON.—Two publications, supposed to be the productions of Lord Byron, have lately excited considerable attention in the Literary world. The one is entitled "The Vampire," and the other "An Account of Lord Byron's residence in the Island of Mitylene." His Lordship has transmitted the following letter on the subject to the Editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, an English daily paper published in Paris:

"Sir, in various numbers of your Journal, I have seen mentioned a work, entitled 'The Vampire,' with the addition of my name as that of the author. I am not the author, and never heard of the work in question until now. In a more recent paper, I perceive a formal annunciation of 'The Vampire,' with the addition of an account of my 'Residence in the Island of Mitylene,' an island which I have occasionally sailed by in the course of travelling, some years ago, through the Levant, and where I should have no objection to reside, but where I have never yet resided. Neither of these performances are mine, and I presume that it is neither unjust nor ungracious to require that you will favour me by contradicting the advertisement to which I allude. If the book is clever, it would be base to deprive the real writer, whoever he may be, of his honours; and if stupid, I desire the responsibility of nobody's dulness but my own.

"You will excuse the trouble I give you; the imputation is of no great importance, and as long as it was confined to surmises and reports, I should have received it as I have received many others—in silence. But the formality of a public advertisement of a book I never wrote, and a residence where I never resided, is a little too much; particularly as I have no notion of the contents of the one, nor the incidents of the other. I have, besides, a personal dislike to 'Vampires,' and the little acquaintance I have with them would by no means induce me to divulge their secrets.

"You did me a much less injury by your paragraphs about 'my devotion,' and 'abandonment of society for the sake of Religion,' which appeared in your *Messenger* during last Lent; all of which are not founded on fact: but you see I do not contradict them, because they are merely personal, whereas the others, in some degree, concern the reader.

"You will oblige me by complying with my request of contradiction. I assure you, that I know nothing of the work or works in question, and have the honour to be (as

the correspondents to *Magazines* say) 'your constant reader,' and very obedient humble servant

"Venice. BYRON."

LIBRARIES IN GERMANY.—Germany possesses libraries open to the public in about 150 of her cities. We believe it will be gratifying to our readers to present them, from the *Ephemerides* of Weimar, with an estimate of the number of works contained in some of the principal of these.

Vienna has eight public libraries, of which three only contain 438,000 volumes; viz. the Imperial Library, 300,000 printed books, exclusive of 70,000 tracts and dissertations, and 15,000 manuscripts:—The University Library, 108,000 volumes; and the Theresianum, 30,000. The number contained in the other five are not exactly known.

The Royal Library at Munich possesses 400,000 volumes; the Library at Gottingen (one of the most select), presents 280,000 works or numbers, 110,000 academical Dissertations, and 5,000 manuscripts; Dresden, 250,000 printed books, 100,000 Dissertations, and 4000 MSS.; Wolfenbuttel, 190,000 printed books (chiefly antient), 40,000 Dissertations, and 4000 MSS.; Stutgard, 170,000 volumes, and 12,000 Bibles. Berlin has seven public Libraries, of which the Royal Library contains 160,000 volumes, and that of the Academy, 30,000; Prague, 110,000 volumes; Gratz, 105,000 volumes; Frankfort on the Maine, 100,000; Hamburg, 100,000; Breslau, 100,000; Weimar, 95,000; Mentz, 90,000; Darmstadt, 85,000; Cassel, 60,000; Gotha, 60,000; Marbourg, 55,000; Mell, in Austria, 35,000; Heidelberg, 30,000; Werningerode, 30,000; Newburg, in Austria, 25,000; Kremsmuenster, 25,000; Augsburg, 24,000; Meiningen, 24,000; New Strelitz, 22,000; Saltzburg, 20,000; Magdeburg, 20,000; Halle, 20,000; Landsbut, 20,000.

Thus it appears that thirty cities in Germany possess, in their principal Libraries, greatly beyond three millions, either of works or printed volumes, without taking into account the academical Dissertations, detached memoirs, pamphlets, or the manuscripts. It is to be observed, likewise, that these numbers are taken at the very lowest estimate.

LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.—A similar *aperçu* of the state of the public Libraries in France is given at the end of a curious volume, lately published by M. Petit Radet, entitled "Recherches sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes," &c. In Paris

Farewell, high Harp! the mystic strain,
Dive deep into futurity:
Prophetic history opens to my sight,
Transport me, glowy vision! with delight—

I see commence the golden reign
Of order and security!
Countless ages, yet unborn,
Dazzle with a lustrous morn!
The light of knowledge rays mankind,
They tend the culture of the mind;
Hence deeds of virtue mark the nation,
The fruits of early education!
Behold a people fam'd for arts and arms,
Noble in war, yet emulous of peace;
Whom Science chastens, whom refinement
charms, [cease!
While foes retire, and civil discords
Lo! Piety in warm devotion
Erects the holy flame
That cleanses fleshly base,
And purifies frail Superstition's notion!

Hurl then the despot from his trophy car,
Who e'en the public weal would seek to mar;
One code alike shall peer and peasant
One interest sway the cottage and the throne!
Blest theme—my native land!
Yes, Albion! dear my Country! fair and free,
Thine is the native soil of truth and li-

BEAUTIES OF GLASNEVIN.

In consequence of Dean Swift having ridiculed, in an English poem, the smallness of Dr. Delany's villa at Glasnevin, the late Dean Mahon, then a Student in Trinity College, wrote some beautiful Latin verses.—The following attempt at a translation of them, is inscribed to the Rev. Arthur Mahon, of Cavetown, in the county of Roscommon, by one of his earliest friends.

RUS DELANENUM.

AD M. LESLEIUM EPISTOLA.

"Rus colere exiguum," &c. &c.

DELANY'S acres prove the varied charms,
Which taste can scatter in the smallest farms.
Of late, O Leslie! charm'd with classic lore,
You've travers'd antient Latium's lovely shore,
Where the deep Arno's rosy waters glide,
And the fair bay of Naples courts the tide;
Where Po, with many a mouth, indents the shore,
And Rome, all silent, save old Tiber's roar,
In faded greatness, rules the world no more.
Yet would you not, like sneering Swift,
disdain,

To 've seen Delany's fanciful demesne,
Whose countless beauties, raised on fancy's wing,
My muse adventurous, attempts to sing:—
Here are fair plains; and gently rising hills,
Retired vales, and woods and warbling

Where, in its passage from the steep cascade,
The sparkling wave illuminates the shade;
Here, the moist garden smiles with fruit and flowers,

Italian roses twining myrtle bowers;
There, sporting on the deep green grassy lawn,
The sheep are feeding with the playful
And, slowly moving, crop the flowery land,
Or seek fresh herbage at their master's hand;

Here the wild waters join the tuneful dove,
To raise the plaintive music of the grove.
Encircl'd by a competence of ground,
The owner sees a paradise around—
Mountains in sable majesty above—
Below, a vale, fit scene for whisp'ring love;
There, widely spreading, Wealth and Comfort reign

In courts and villas, o'er a smiling plain;
And Dublin towering in luxuriance gay,
Extends her limits round a beauteous bay.
Why should I hope to paint the meadows green,

Or mossy caves, the sloping rocks between,
Or vainly strive, with feeble hand, to trace
The sun or soil of this enchanting place?
Delany's heir grown rich, may, some years hence,

Enlarge these bounds, regardless of expense;
Deepen the river, and extend the wood,
And build a palace where a cottage stood;
But wiser he who many a year has spent,
In this small "Fairlyland" of sweets, content—

Who, tho' his heir may proudly own more
Has more of rural beauty for his toil.
"Plus habet ille ruris—plus habet iste solis."
Lifford, May 7.

PARGA.

ALAS for Parga! on her barren rock,
Coveted only by revenge, she stands;
Yet scorns—descended from a generous stock—
To crouch for mercy with beseeching
Those free-born hands could vindicate their right,

Now, as of old, by nobler means than
Nor dar'd the baffled robber brunt her fight,
If Britain did not drag her handcuff'd
Oh, shame to manhood, for my country's shame!

Putting in peril her immortal name
With after ages;—when all earth shall say,

"'Tis well, the Island Queen has pass'd away,

Who, free herself and mighty, could endure,

With mock hypocrisy of mean regret,
To aid in driving towards a Tyrant's net
(Chief monster, that has trampled Greeceia yet)

The least of Freedom's sons, the gallant
and the poor!"

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 11.*

Mr. Vansittart obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the receipt and appropriation at his Majesty's Exchequer, of certain sums voluntarily contributed in aid of the public service, by the Most Noble the Marquis Camden, out of his profits as Teller of the Exchequer.

Lord Castlereagh stated that the Noble Marquis had already sacrificed 61,740*l.* to the public, and he now proposed to relinquish, during peace, 9000*l.* a year.

Mr. Tierney expressed his admiration of this princely sacrifice of private fortunes, and he trusted that a motion would be made for placing some memorial on the journals of the House of so singular an example of disinterestedness. *Mr. Bankes*, *Mr. Wilberforce*, and others, also praised the conduct of the Marquis.

May 12.

A petition was presented from the electors of Penryn, against extending the franchise to the adjacent hundreds. The House having gone into a Committee on the Penryn Election Bill, *Mr. Thomas Toy* and *Mr. Williams* were examined.

Mr. J. P. Grant, after expressing some doubt respecting the utility and necessity of the ophthalmic establishment under the superintendance of *Sir William Adams*, moved for some papers, preliminary to an inquiry.

Lord Castlereagh spoke highly of this establishment, which was viewed with jealousy by the medical officers of the army; its expence was 1500*l.* a year, and *Sir Wm. Adams* had engaged to give his services without any remuneration, for a considerable time, leaving to Government to give any and what reward they might afterwards think necessary. The motion was negatived without a division.

May 13.

Mr. Moore, on presenting a petition from the ribbon and silk weavers of Coventry, moved for leave to bring in a bill for increasing the present low prices of manufacture. *Mr. Moore* stated that the workmen were divided into five classes, all working sixteen hours a day, or 96 hours a week. The first class did not earn more than 10*s.* a week, being about 2½*d.* for every two hours of the hardest kind of labour; the second class earned 5*s.* 6*d.* a week; the third 3*s.* 9*d.*; the fourth 2*s.*; the fifth 18*d.* or about 3*d.* for 12 hours labour. This was the remuneration which the unfortunate weavers received, while

the employer put the residue of the profit into his pocket, and the proportion that is wanted to give support to the former is paid by the poor rates. The motion being generally opposed, *Mr. Moore* withdrew it.

Mr. Grenfell moved for a committee of the whole House to consider the expediency of subscribing the Sinking Fund of the year to any loan which may be necessary for the year's public service. It was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who urged the danger of leaving the market at the mercy of the jobbers, by withdrawing the commissioners from the market. The motion was negatived by 117 to 59.

The *Attorney General* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to restrain British subjects from taking part in any war which one neutral nation might carry on against another; the first conviction to be a misdemeanour; the second, a felony. The Bill is intended to prevent British subjects from entering the service of the South American government.

May 14.

On the motion of *Mr. Vansittart*, the House, in a Committee, voted a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* for building Churches in Scotland.

Mr. Brand moved the committal of the Game Laws Amendment Bill.

Sir J. Shelly opposed the Bill, and moved that the consideration of the Report be postponed for six months. After a long and general discussion, the latter motion was carried by 119 to 59.

The House then went into a Committee on the Penryn Bribery Bill, and several witnesses were examined as to the proceedings at the last election.

Mr. Mansfield, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill to prevent frauds and abuses in the manufacture of stockings, founded on the report of the Committee on frame-work knitting.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 17.*

The Earl of *Donoughmore* addressed their Lordships on the subject of the Catholic claims. He briefly touched upon the objections made to the total repeal or modifications of the remaining disqualifying statutes, and urged that the Catholics were ready to give every security against their acknowledgment of a foreign spiritual jurisdiction operating to the injury of the State. If the House went into a Committee, the measures which he should propose would be chiefly these—

alteration in the oaths required to be taken by Members of Parliament, and persons holding appointments under the Government. In the first place he would propose the repeal or modification of the declaration oath, a great part of which amounted merely to a denial of doctrines held by those who believed them to be the great truths of the Christian religion, and had no reference whatever to the political question on which disqualifying statutes had been founded. His next object would be to obtain the repeal of the oath of abjuration. What reason there could be for maintaining on the statute-book an oath against the claims of a non-existing family, except to exhibit to the world an absurdity, he did not know. The oath of supremacy he thought might remain. His Lordship concluded with moving, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the laws affecting the Catholics. The motion was supported by the Bishop of *Norwich*, Lord *Roseberry*, Lord *Grey*, the Marquis of *Lansdown*, Lord *Carnarvon*, and Lord *Darnley*; and opposed by the Bishops of *Worcester* and *Peterborough*, Lord *De Dunstanville*, the Lord *Chancellor*, Lord *Liverpool*, Lord *Westmoreland*, and the Duke of *Wellington*, on grounds already familiar to our readers; and, on a division, it was negatived by 147 to 106, proxies included.

In the Commons, the same day, a long conversation took place on the question for the second reading of the *Poor Rates' Misapplication Bill*. Mr. *Curwen* opposed the Bill, and moved to postpone the second reading for six months. Mr. *Phillips*, Mr. *Shepherd*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Lord *Milton*, and several others, opposed the Bill; which was supported by Mr. *Brand*, Mr. *Colborne*, Mr. *Courtenay*, Mr. *Wynn*, and others.

On a division, Mr. *Curwen's* motion was negatived by 57 to 22, and the Bill was read a second time.

May 18.

Mr. *Tierney* addressed the House at great length on the State of the Nation, and the conduct of Ministers since the peace. It seemed of late as if Ministers thought they had no duties to discharge, but to sit firmly in their places; but it would not do in these times to keep Ministers merely to be looked at; if they put themselves in high responsible situations, if they were to govern a great empire, they ought to maintain their own dignity, and that of the empire; and if they did not, it was the business of the House to interpose. He had to establish two propositions: first, that the present state of public affairs was full of difficulty, danger, and alarm, requiring prompt and

vigorous councils: and, secondly, that under the circumstances, it was the duty of the House to do what was certainly unusual, namely, resolve itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation; not considering it as a forward and officious interference, but as a measure strictly called for by the situation of public affairs. In establishing his first proposition, Mr. T. first adverted to the partnership which the five coalesced powers had entered into with France, the internal circumstances and political views of which power was so little understood, that the Duke of *Richelieu*, the Minister who brought about the partnership, was turned out of office in a fortnight after the allied troops withdrew. Whilst he most devoutly prayed that the triumphs we had gained might not produce in the mind of a proud and brave nation any thing beyond an amicable and laudable rivalry; at the same time we were bound to recollect, that France was our rival, and that one day she might again be our enemy. It was our duty then, so to manage our own affairs, as to be prepared for any unexpected change. He next adverted to the execution of *Ambrister* and *Arbutnot*, and the acquisition of the *Floridas* by the Americans, which he merely wished to notice as bearing on the question, whether the country ought not to be placed in a situation, if necessary, to defend her right. As to our commerce, the only treaty which Ministers had effected was one with the United States, which had scattered such dismay among those connected with *Newfoundland*, that bounties had been granted to them to prevent their being actual losers. With regard to *South America*, where an extensive vent for our manufactures was opening itself, they had not only done nothing, but worse than nothing. They had done their utmost to prevent the success of those by whose triumphs we might be benefited; for a Bill was now depending which was to exasperate the whole mass of *South Americans*, and to destroy every hope of commercial advantage. With respect to the remedying of our financial distresses, their sole stay was the continuance of the property tax; and not having succeeded in that object, they, like angry boys, threw the malt tax after it. Since then, they had gone on without any plan at all, except one, which had been defeated, for buoying up the 3 per cents, by artificial means, in the hope of bringing the holders of the 4 and 5 per cents, to consent to a reduction of interest. Had the plan succeeded, it would have been a gross fraud on the holders. Our situation in the 5th year of peace, even on the shewing of the Finance Committee, would be this, that we shall have paid off only 12,000,000l.

out of a debt of 859 millions, and that the Consolidated Fund will be 6,000,000*l.* in arrear. Taking the loan now to be raised into the account, an addition would be made of 50 millions to the national debt in three years of peace. He begged the House to reflect, if any jar should happen in our foreign relations, if hostile negotiations, or an armament should take place, what, with a debt 840,000,000*l.*, would be the situation of the stock-holder. It could not be denied that it must be extremely perilous; and could they suppose that all this was not well understood by foreigners. To suffer such a state of things to exist, was to invite attack, to allow a premium on insult. Even smaller states would cease to regard, with awe or terror, a nation struggling in an inextricable labyrinth of financial difficulty. Mr. T. then impressed on the House the duty of going into an inquiry, honestly avowing that his object was to procure a change of Administration, in the firm belief that the present Ministers could not find in themselves neither the resources nor the confidence necessary to retrieve the affairs of the country. He concluded with moving, that the House would resolve itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation.

Lord *Castlereagh* opposed the motion. He contended, that in no age or country had greater exertions been made of a financial nature than by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. With the opinions which Mr. T. entertained of the present situation of the country, and of the administration, why had he so long slumbered on his post, and only come forward on the very eve of two great and vital questions, more pregnant, perhaps, with interest, than any ever agitated within those walls, excepting one, perhaps, the object of which affected the very existence of the liberties of Europe. Neither himself, however, nor his colleagues, would be prematurely dragged into a discussion on those topics. If he could be satisfied that the public were averse to the present Administration, he should for one be very happy to see the powers of the country transferred to hands in which greater confidence was reposed; but he felt no dismay in putting himself and his colleagues before the House, not merely in contrast with the Right Hon. Gentleman and his assertions, but with facts and service. At no period of history was the general aspect of all the nations of Europe more favourable to the hopes of a permanent and well-founded union than at present. At no one former period, in the whole history of these kingdoms, did the commerce of any year equal in value by one-third that of either of the last four years: the two last of those years had no parallel. In

respect to commercial treaties, about which the Right Hon. Gentleman had said so much, happily for this country, she had had very little reason to negotiate them; and had she done so, very probably her commercial relations would have suffered much more. The policy which he had always acted upon induced him to think that it was far better than soliciting commercial treaties from other powers, to let our own commerce work its own way. Besides, nothing would have been more contemptible, at the very moment we were assisting foreign countries in the high and important task of recovering their liberty, than to mix up matters of paltry traffic as the price of our assistance. As to the Newfoundland treaty, it was very odd that a Right Hon. Gentleman, so earnest on the subject of commercial treaties, should have held this so cheap. If there was any country with which, more than with any other, it was of importance for us to have a commercial treaty, surely it was the United States. He looked upon it as one of the most important arrangements possible, because the commerce between this kingdom and America was estimated at 11 or 12,000,000*l.* annually. As to the charge of want of principle, he would retort, by asking at what period of his (Mr. Tierney's) political career could his friends undertake to point out this attachment of his to principle. The sole principle that he could ever recognize, was a determined disposition to thwart the efforts of his Majesty's Ministers to stem the torrent of destruction which threatened the country. He then quoted the measures brought forward relative to the penal code, the poor laws, the finances, and the Bank, as proofs that Ministers had not been inattentive to the interests of the country. The real reason of the motion brought forward that night was, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had a sort of desire to review the troops which he had marshalled so well, and to give proof how completely he had disciplined them before he could fall into disgrace by their conduct on the approaching great question. He was ready to admit, that the discipline of the Whig army did more credit to their parliamentary leader, than any principle which could be traced through his political life. Before they were a sort of Mahratta confederacy, but now the utmost regularity and subordination prevailed. It appeared as if the report were correct that they had resigned their consciences to the Right Hon. Gentleman, or signed the bond of submission to him, their great political Pope, by which they became bound to be in their seats precisely at five o'clock, and not leave the House, except for necessary refreshments.

while their presence could be of any service. Yet among his ranks were troops who had driven the enemy off the field—some Members who had till lately voted with Ministers, who had carried the country through its difficulties, but who had now changed their opinions; but no, he did not believe they were changed. They had been nursed in the lap of indolence, and, like other troops, forgotten their valour and success in the field. He hoped that these would now rally round their principles, and shew the Right Hon. Gentleman that it was not by dexterity that any measures were ever carried in this country. He trusted that the House would see that there was sufficient ground for a delay of a few days in bringing forward the financial arrangements for the year. He concluded by putting it fairly to issue, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman and his friends, or Ministers, were entitled to the confidence of the House and of the country.

In the sequel of the debate the motion was supported by Mr. W. Lamb, Lord Clifton, Lord J. Russell, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Alderman Heygate, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Maberly, and Mr. Williams; and opposed by Mr. R. Martin, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Bankes.

Mr. Canning concluded an animated defence of the present Administration, by asking, What did the Whigs think of another Westminster election? (*A loud laugh.*) It was true that the Honourable Baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) was this night with them, but it was only on the understanding that they would support his darling measure of Parliamentary Reform (*a laugh*). After some hesitation, and a sort of whispering, the Right Hon. Gentleman had acceded to the Hon. Baronet's condition, and a coalition had taken place. Suppose, then, that the new coalition ministry were formed; who, in point of talent, of rank, and of consideration in the country, was better fitted to be a leading member of the Cabinet than the Hon. Baronet? (*hear and laughter.*) Well, then, every body knew that one of the first questions which the Hon. Baronet would, when minister, bring forward, be the great subject of Parliamentary Reform (*a laugh*). What then would be the conduct of the Whig members of the Cabinet? Either they would come forward in a body to support the plan of their honourable colleague, and thereby flatly contradict their professions of a long series of years, or they would be a divided administration "on the most important, the most comprehensive, the most vital question that ever agitated the country," and thus be liable to the same reproach which they so unmercifully cast upon their unfortunate predecessors (*laugh-*

ter). An honourable gentleman had said, that if the Ministers were popular in the House, the Whigs were popular in the country. He should have thought popularity was the last topic that the Whigs would have alluded to, as one of their pretensions to come into power. He did not conceive that ministers were particularly popular, nor himself more than the rest of his colleagues; but he had gone through the ordeal of a public election without the accompaniment of mud and grenadiers (*a laugh*). He had not been subjected to such striking proofs of favouritism as those idols of the people—the Whigs, who with laurels in their hats and brickbats at their heels, bedaubed with ribbands and rubbish, were forced to be rescued from their overpowering popularity by a detachment of his Majesty's horse-guards (*shouts of laughter*). Suppose these mud-bespattered Whigs were to come into office instead of the present ministry, who, it was said, were so disliked throughout the country; where, after all, was the advantage worth contending for? Was it for the trifling difference between an unpopular and a pelted administration (*a laugh*)? The Right Hon. Gentleman had confessed that this was a trial of strength, and he (Mr. Canning) trusted that the division of this night would show which party, in the opinion of the House, was the more likely to give stability to our internal quiet, permanency to our external glory, and produce general confidence throughout the country.

Mr. Wynn thought the motion premature, and should therefore not vote at all.

After a reply at great length from Mr. Tierney, the motion was negatived, on a division, by 337 to 178.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 19.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to 69 public and private Bills; among the former were, the Mineral Alkali Bill, the Excise Licence Bill, the Scotch Jury Bill, the East India Goods Bill, the Claims on France Bill, and the Carnatic Commissioners Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Peel laid on the table a copy of the resolutions which he intended to submit, as Chairman of the Bank Committee.

Mr. Lyttelton obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 44th Geo. III. c. 98, so far as relates to the qualifications of conveyancers.

May 20.

Mr. M. A. Taylor moved for a Committee to consider the Act of Elizabeth, empowering the Lord Chancellor of England to have jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy. His object he avowed to be, to relieve

relieve suitors in equity from the expensive delay experienced by them in Chancery; and the mode he proposed to do that by, was to take from the Lord Chancellor the jurisdiction over cases of Bankruptcy, and appoint a new Judge in that department.

Mr. *Sinclair* seconded the motion.

The *Solicitor General* opposed it. He asserted, that by the institution of the Vice Chancellor's Court, and the Scotch Jury Court, great facilities had already been afforded for the dispatch of causes, both in the Chancery and the House of Lords; and as to Bankruptcies, had it not been for the recent indisposition of the Chancellor, there would not now have been a petition on that subject unheard. The motion was negatived, on a division, by 77 to 44.

Mr. *Sumner* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the duties on Sea-borne Coal. After a long discussion on grounds stated on former occasions, and in the course of which Mr. *Vansittart* said, that instead of any further diminution of the revenue, it would be his duty, in a few days, to call the attention of House to the means of increasing it, the motion was negatived by 151 to 49.

Lord *Althorpe* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in England, after stating the various remedies which he intended to introduce for the defects in the existing Act. The Bill was subsequently brought in, and read the first time.

The *Attorney General* brought in the Foreign Enlistment Bill, which was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

Lord *Harrowby* submitted a series of resolutions, conformable to the Report of the Committee on the affairs of the Bank, and briefly answered the objections which had been made to the proposed plan of returning to cash payments.

Lord *Lauderdale* moved, by way of amendment, a set of counter-resolutions to this effect: That during the years 1816 and 1817, the exchanges were favourable for the importation of gold; that in the month of March, 1818, the importation of silver was attended with a profit, though gold was exported; that, in reality, there was no evidence of an over-issue of Bank paper; that, although in the beginning of 1817 there was a greater issue of paper by the Bank, it was then capable of resuming cash payments; that if the Mint regulations were assimilated so as to meet the circumstances of the Bank, cash payments might be resumed when the Mint was at the market price; and, further, that to assimilate the Mint prices to the market va-

lue, was a necessary step towards our return to a salutary state of the national coin.

Lord *Liverpool* proceeded at great length to support the resolutions of Lord *H.* as presenting a mode of returning to the old money standard with the least inconvenience to the public and individuals.

Lord *Lauderdale* controverted the deductions drawn by the Committee from the evidence given before them, and argued in support of his own resolutions.

Lords *Redesdale* and *Grenville*, and the Marquis of *Landown*, supported the resolutions proposed by Lord *Harrowby*. Those by Lord *Lauderdale* were then negatived, and the original resolutions carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the charitable institutions in England for the education of the poor.

The Publicans' Licensing Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday week, after some opposition to the clause compelling magistrates to assign their reasons in writing for the refusal or suspension of a licence.

The Bankrupt Act Amendment Bill went through a Committee.

On the motion of Mr. *Banks*, the House agreed *nem. con.* to the following Resolution, "that this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the public spirit and disinterested conduct of the Most Noble Marquis Camden, in making, during his life, this large sacrifice of private fortune to the service of his Country, and that it becomes this House to record with due commendation such an instance of distinguished munificence, so honourable to the giver, and so justly intitled to public gratitude.

Mr. *Calcraft* moved for a copy of the representation made by the Bank Directors to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The motion was agreed to, and immediately afterward, the paper was laid on the table by Mr. *Vansittart*.

Mr. *J. F. Campbell* moved a series of resolutions relative to the present system of administering justice in Wales.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the previous question, and, after a long and general conversation, Mr. *Campbell* withdrew his motion, promising to bring the subject forward in another shape.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 24.

The third reading of the Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill was proposed by Lord *Auckland*, supported by Lords *Landown* and *King*, and opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord *Lauderdale*. On a division, the motion was negatived by 38 to 63.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Speaker* read the following letter from the Marquis Camden :

" Sir, *Arlington-street, May 23, 1819.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 22d instant, communicating to me a Resolution of the House of Commons, unanimously agreed to on Friday last. I trust, Sir, I feel, as becomes me, the high and distinguished honour conferred upon me, by the approbation which the House has been pleased to express of the conduct I have pursued, in devoting to the exigencies of the State a part of the emoluments received by me, as one of the Tellers of His Majesty's Exchequer; an Office, most graciously conferred upon me by His Majesty, in consideration of the Public Services of my Father; and, if I fail in the attempt to express as I feel, the deep and lasting impression made upon my mind, from having been thought worthy of so marked and honourable a distinction, I trust to the indulgence of the House of Commons, to excuse the very inadequate terms in which I am enabled to convey the expression of satisfaction and gratitude. The kind and flattering manner in which you, Sir, have been so good as to express your sentiments upon this occasion, demands my peculiar acknowledgments, and I request you to accept my most sincere and cordial thanks. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir, your most faithful and obedient humble Servant,
The Right Hon. the Speaker, CAMDEN."

&c. &c. &c.

Sir *R. Peel* presented the petition of the Bankers, Merchants, &c. of London, against the Resolutions of the Committee on the affairs of the Bank.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee to consider of the Report of the Committee on the affairs of the Bank. Mr. *Peel*, at great length, defended the system recommended by the Committee of returning to cash payments. The result of the attention which he had paid to this subject, during the inquiry, was such as to make him a convert, with a very little qualification, to the principles laid down in the Report drawn up by the late Mr. *Hornier*. The first fourteen resolutions founded on that Report contained, in his opinion, the true nature and laws of our monetary system. He felt no shame in paying this tribute to the memory of one with whom he had differed in general politics, but whose character he respected, and whose loss he sincerely deplored. He concluded with moving the following Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to continue the restriction on payments in cash by the

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Bank of England beyond the time to which it is at present limited by law.

2. That it is expedient that a definite period should be fixed for the termination of the restriction on cash payments, and that preparatory measures should be taken, with a view to facilitate and ensure, on the arrival of that period, the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in the legal coin of the realm.

3. That in order to give to the Bank a greater controul over the issues of their notes than they at present possess, provision ought to be made for the gradual repayment to the Bank of the sum of 10,000,000*l.* being part of the sum due to the Bank, on account of advances made by them for the public service, and on account of the purchase of Exchequer Bills under the authority of acts of the Legislature.

4. That it is expedient to provide by law, that from the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, having been assayed and stamped at his Majesty's Mint (a quantity of not less than 60 ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes of the Bank as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* per ounce.

5. That from the 1st October, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned (a quantity of not less than 60 ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

6. That from the 1st May, 1821, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned (a quantity of not less than 60 ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes as shall be equal in value to the gold so required, at the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

7. That the Bank may, at any period between the 1st February, 1820, and the 1st May, 1821, undertake to deliver gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, at any rate between the sums of 4*l.* 1*s.* per ounce, and 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, but that such intermediate rate having been once fixed by the Bank, that rate shall not be subsequently increased.

8. That from the 1st May, 1823, the Bank shall pay its notes, on demand, in the legal coin of the realm.

9. That it is expedient to repeal the laws

laws prohibiting the melting and the exportation of the coin of the realm.

The first, second, and third resolutions, were agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Ellice* objected to the 4th, and some of the subsequent resolutions. He proposed to amend the 4th by leaving out the words after "that," and substituting the following:—"It is expedient to order by law, that the sum of 9,000,000*l.* of the Bank advances to Government be repaid, by monthly instalments of 500,000*l.* beginning with the 10th of June, and that no intermission take place till the whole be repaid." His next amendment would be a resolution—"That, in the opinion of this House, the Bank ought not to advance any money to Government on Exchequer Bills, or Treasury Bills, beyond the present sum advanced by them, or beyond the sum that shall remain due to the Bank after the 10,000,000*l.* are reduced, without the authority of Parliament." This resolution would, if agreed to, have the effect of preventing any apprehension that the measures adopted for the purpose of facilitating the resumption of cash payments must fail on account of the necessities of Government. The object of his next resolution was, to put it in the option of the Bank to pay in the legal coin, or in gold at the Mint price. If the House would agree to this resolution, it would operate in bringing matters to the same point at which the Right Hon. Gentleman wished them to arrive. It was not pretended that it was likely that any great demand would be made for gold. It was the less likely, as these very measures must tend to lower the price of gold. The resolution was, "That the Bank have it in its option to pay after the 1st of May, 1821, either in legal coin, or in gold, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per ounce." He had one other amendment to propose, which would prove his attachment to the ultimate object aimed at by the resolutions of the Right Hon. Gentleman. Since by the preceding amendments more indulgence was given to the Bank, he thought it but fair that one year should be curtailed from the period proposed for the final and full resumption of cash payments. His amendment was, "That after the 1st of May, 1822, the Bank pay its notes in the legal coin of the realm." With the last resolution moved by the Right Hon. Gentleman, no person could find fault; all were agreed as to the expediency of repealing the laws against the melting and exportation of coin. He was sure that the amendments he proposed, if agreed to, would prove as effectual as the resolutions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and at the same time get rid of the inconveniencies which incumbered those resolutions. The first of these inconveni-

encies was the necessity of having a depreciated currency in the mean time, till the Bank could pay at the Mint price; and the other inconvenience was, the want of confidence in the Government for giving the aid necessary to the Bank.

Mr. *P. Grant* contended, that unless the Mint regulations were altered, it would be found impossible to keep the gold coin in circulation.

Mr. *H. Pole* defended the existing Mint regulations.

Mr. *Tierney* supported the amendments proposed by Mr. *Ellice*. Ministers, he said, had gone into the Committee without any plan of any kind, and for any good they did, Gog and Magog might as well have been sitting on each side the chair. (*A laugh.*) There they might have remained, had it not been for the ability of the Chairman, who had helped them out of their scrape. (*A laugh.*) By some good luck a plan came to them, either by the penny post, or by some other conveyance; immediately they took hold of it, they shouted *Te Deum*, and thanked God for sending them a scheme which was directly in the teeth of the whole system on which they had acted for the last twenty-five years. (*Hear.*) He should recommend the amendment of his Hon. Friend as most likely to conciliate the public mind, and to allay those alarms which had sprung out of the bad management of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Vansittart* went into a detail of the different plans that had come before the Committee, and gave the preference to the one now before the House, as one most beneficial to the Bank, and bearing with the least pressure upon the commercial interest.

Mr. *Manning* opposed all the original resolutions but the three first.

Mr. *Ricardo* supported the resolutions, and defended the existing Mint regulations. It being two o'clock in the morning, Lord *Castlereagh* made a motion of adjournment, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 25.*

Earl *Grey* presented a Bill for repealing the declarations required to be taken under the 25th and 30th of Charles II. against transubstantiation, and the invocation of saints. He presumed that no obstacle would be opposed to the passing of this Bill, as it did not in the least interfere with any securities which some Noble Lords thought ought to be required of the Roman Catholics. It merely affected certain dogmatic opinions, and had no reference whatever to any question of supremacy, political or spiritual. The Bill was then read the first time, and agreed to be read a second time ~~on the 26th~~ to-morrow.

In the Commons, the same day, the debate on the Bank Report was resumed in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Alderman *Heygate* opposed the original resolutions, as tending to narrow the circulation, and to occasion general distress.

Sir *H. Parnell* opposed the amendment.

Mr. *Gurney* said, the state of the funds shewed what was the public feeling with regard to the plan. If the national creditor thought that he was likely to be benefited by it, stocks would have been up to 100, instead of being down to 60.

Lord *Folkestone* opposed the scheme of bullion payments at various prices.

Mr. *Cripps* proposed an amendment, by leaving out the 4th and 5th Resolutions; but opposed Mr. *Ellice's* amendment for making the Government repay its debt to the Bank at definite periods, and by fixed instalments.

Mr. *J. Smith* approved of the resolutions, but would have been better pleased had more confidence been placed in the Directors.

Mr. *Pearse* defended the conduct of the Directors, and objected to the plan of bullion payments. The Bank would not be allowed fair play; but would be at the mercy of a set of men called *Cambists*, who would manage the exchanges as they chose.

Mr. *Wilmot* supported the resolutions.

Mr. *Murray* recommended that the 4th and 5th resolutions should be left out, and that the time of the Bank's paying in bullion should be postponed from the 1st of February, 1820, to the expiration of the next two years.

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. *F. Lewis*, Mr. *Abercrombie*, and Lord *Castlereagh* supported the resolutions, and Mr. *P. Moore* spoke in favour of the amendments proposed by Mr. *Ellice*.

The latter gentleman, however, after some explanatory observations, withdrew his amendments.

Mr. *Irving* opposed the 4th and 5th resolutions.

Mr. *T. Wilson* thought the object of the resumption more likely to be brought about by the natural operation of the exchanges, than by a forced purchase of bullion by the Bank.

Mr. *Peel* then proposed a verbal amendment on the 7th resolution, to make it consistent with the 4th.

Mr. *Canning* was about to address the House, but declined to occupy its time at that late hour (one o'clock in the morning), on its being announced that Mr. *Cripps* withdrew his amendment.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26.

Earl *Bathurst* presented a Bill to enable persons to be ordained for the cure of souls in the Colonies, by the Arch-

bishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, or any other bishop, on producing his qualification, &c. There was another object in this Bill, namely, to prevent Roman Catholic titular bishops from ordaining persons to the ministry in the colonies; another was, to prevent persons from receiving the benefit of the cure of souls in England or Ireland, on the ordination of the Bishops of Nova Scotia, Calcutta, or Canada, without the ordination of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, or of the Bishop in whose diocese they chose to settle; another object was, to prevent the Bishops of Calcutta, Nova Scotia, or Canada, from ordaining persons during their stay in this country, in absence from their dioceses in those parts abroad. The Bill was then read the first time.

The Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreeable to resolutions, applied 200,000*l.* of unclaimed dividends at the Bank of England, and the produce of the temporary excise duties, to the service of the present year. The latter had been granted for the period of six years, and the amount of them last year was 3,500,000*l.*

Mr. *Brogden* brought up the Report of the Committee of the whole House respecting the renewal of cash payments, when the resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

Sir *C. Monck* moved for certain papers relating to the military occupation of Parga, in the year 1814. The object of the Hon. Member is to call the public attention to the situation of the Parguinotes, who are by a late treaty with the Ottoman Porte to be consigned to the dominion of Ali Pacha, a Turkish chief, who, it is feared, will, for some fancied injury, put them to the sword as soon as the cession is made. The Parguinotes are Greek Christians, and the cession of their country is considered to be in contravention of the military capitulation under which they surrendered their territory to British officers*.

Lord *Castlereagh* agreed to the production of the papers, but contended that the Parguinotes had no claim upon England beyond her good offices.

May 27.

On the motion of Mr. *D. Gilbert*, the House agreed to an address to the Prince Regent, praying that the British Minister at Paris might take measures to procure a copy of the manuscript *Logarithmic Tables* prepared by the French Institute, and to have it printed at the joint expense of the two nations.

* See pp. 543, 635.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A curious disclosure was made by M. Dupont in the French Chamber of Deputies; viz. that the long-believed story of Arena, a Corsican, attempting to assassinate Buonaparte when he dissolved the Council of Five Hundred, was all an invention, for the purpose of throwing odium on the Council. This statement made a great impression on the Chamber.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid, of the 10th June, distinctly state, that the treaty made with the United States, for the transfer of the Two Floridas, had not been ratified by his Catholic Majesty. It is suspected that the cause of this delay is a demand by England of the cession of the Island of Cuba, as a counterpoise against the Americans getting possession of the Floridas.

Letters from Cadiz state, that several of the British transports had been discharged; not from their being no longer wanted, but because the Captains would not submit to new conditions which the Spaniards wished to impose upon them. It appears, that the experience acquired by the purchase of the rotten Russian ships has made the Cadiz Committee extremely cautious; and they now insist on the British ships being stripped before they proceed to sea, though many of them were fresh coppered before they left this country. With this the Captains refused to comply.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 14th June, announce a new change in the Spanish Ministry. The Prime Minister, the Marquis Casu Irujo, received, in the night of the 12th, an order from the King, enjoining him to quit Madrid before seven o'clock in the morning, and to proceed, with all his family, to a village in Old Castile; which was performed immediately. The name of his successor is not mentioned, but Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon is charged provisionally with the duties of his office. Don Francis Eguia, the Minister of War, is also dismissed from his employment, avowedly on account of his *ill health*; but he had a *recommendation* to repair to some town on the coast of Granada; there to remain till he receives his appointment as Captain-General of that province.—The dismissal of the Prime Minister of Spain, in the present instance, is marked by the same duplicity on the part of his Sovereign, as was shewn on the dismissal of his predecessor. The Marquis Casa Irujo transacted business with Ferdinand a few hours previous to his receiving the order of banishment, and perceived nothing in the department of the King to excite any

suspicion in his mind of having lost his master's confidence. The Counsellor of War, Hereida, has been exiled to Almeria. It is thought that Don Onis, who has lately been Minister in the United States, will be made Prime Minister. Since the return of Ferdinand to Spain, about five years since, there have been *twenty-six* changes of Ministers in the five departments, viz. six in the Finances, six in the department of Justice, three in the Marine, five in the War, and six in the department of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome of the 6th June state, that the Pope has made his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rudolph, of Austria, an Archbishop and a Cardinal, under the title of St. Pietro in Montorio.

Accounts from Rome state, that a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Corneto on the 26th ult. which considerably damaged several edifices, but happily no lives were lost. The celebrated cupola of Castello, remarkable for its antiquity and its Gothic architecture, was thrown down; and the church of the Minor Friars, of which it formed part, was so much damaged that divine service cannot be performed in it. The shock is stated to have been felt along the whole coast of the Mediterranean.

A tomb of white marble was recently discovered at Rome, near the gate Nomentana, containing the bodies of a man and a woman enveloped in fine woollen cloth. Under the cornice of the mausoleum were inscribed the names of Publius Cornelius and Julia Cornelia.

An eruption of Mount Etna broke out on May the 28th, near the village of Jafferano: the lava has flowed about fourteen miles over uncultivated ground, and still runs freely, unaccompanied by earthquake. The discharge of ashes was very great, and reached Messina on the 29th and 30th.

GERMANY.

On the 14th of May a fire broke out in the town of Bath, in Hungary, the property of Prince Esterhazy, which consumed 107 houses, 20 barns, 14 grape cellars; and the next day the fire burst forth again, and consumed 55 houses more, and a Catholic Church. A similar misfortune befel the village of Kachel, also in Hungary, which destroyed, on May the 22d, 116 houses, 52 barns, a number of cattle, and several human beings. On May the 27th the town of Gnesen, in Poland, was visited by a like calamity, which destroyed, in 35 houses, principally in the quarter

The King of Prussia has presented the sum of 300 crowns to a hatter of Cassel, for having invented a kind of felt which renders hats proof against musket-balls.

ASIA.

By accounts from Ceylon, it appears, that General Brownrigg had returned to Colombo, after an absence of fifteen months, having completely quelled the insurrection that so long desolated the island. The Madras troops were under orders to return home, and the people of the interior were all delivering up their arms. All the rebel Chiefs were taken, except one; who, it was supposed, had put an end to his life.

The following advertisement appeared in a newspaper of the third of September 1818, printed in Calcutta:

"Females raffled for.—Be it known, that six fair pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging children, lately imported from Europe, having roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable tempers and highly accomplished, whom the most indifferent cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be raffled for, next door to the British Gallery. Scheme: twelve tickets, at 12 rupees each; the highest of the three throws, doubtless, takes the most fascinating," &c.

AFRICA.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of April state, that information had reached Cape Town, that a detachment of troops, joined by a number of the inhabitants, who had been sent to suppress the Caffrees, had succeeded in driving them back. The corn districts were in a great measure cleared of the savages; and the country people were returning to their homes, where they considered themselves secure from any further attacks, at least for some time to come.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

King Christophe has adopted a very simple financial system. He takes one-fourth of every description of produce to himself, another fourth goes to the working negroes, and the remainder to the proprietor.

The accounts from America still continue to disclose a gloomy picture of commercial embarrassment and distress. A suspension of specie payments by the State Banks was generally apprehended—which was likely to be followed by a stoppage of the Bank of the United States, the shares of which had fallen in value from 95 to 90 dollars. The City Bank at Baltimore had stopped payment—the alarm and confusion had spread far and near—lands were advertised for sale to pay the arrears of taxes—and the price of produce throughout the country had declined almost to nothing. Let it be remembered, that the taxes payable to the general Govern-

ment in the United States are trifling as to nominal value, when compared with those of other countries; yet, small as is the amount of them, they are deeply in arrear.

The spirit of sanguinary duelling is fast gaining ground in the United States. Pistols are not thought sufficiently murderous, and therefore muskets are now commonly resorted to. Many individuals have thus perished: and the last papers mention the death of a Lieut. Belton, of the H. S. Infantry, who fell in a duel with muskets at eight paces distant!

The Portuguese Consul resident at Buenos Ayres was arrested in the latter end of February, because seditious publications, printed by Carrera, Alvear, and others, at Monte Video, had been seen in his possession: this circumstance gave rise to reports of an impending war with the Portuguese; but the Consul had since been set at liberty, and the affair was likely to end there.

The complete defeat of the enterprise undertaken by General Macgregor against the Spanish Government on the Isthmus of Darien (see p. 571), is stated in the Jamaica Courant of May 18. A force, consisting of from 1000 to 1200 men, commanded by Gen. Hore, proceeded from Panama to Porto-Bello on the 28th of March. On the morning of the first of May, they suddenly assailed the town, while the Independent forces were in their beds. Gen. Macgregor with considerable difficulty escaped out of a window 20 feet in height, with nothing on but his shirt; and for the preservation of his life proceeded to the beach, and plunged into the sea, and swam to a schooner, from whence he was conveyed to the brig Hero. During the contest about 100 men were killed and wounded, and General Lopez and Colonel O'Hara lost their lives, the former before he was out of bed. About 300 men, and 70 officers of the Independent troops, were made prisoners, and marched to Panama, not more than 12 men having escaped. The Independent squadron fled from the harbour of Porto-Bello during the consternation. The Spaniards lost only four men, which may be attributed to Macgregor's being taken so completely by surprise, as there was not a single picket-post outside the town. Seventy-three officers were marched to Panama; and General Hore, having made arrangements for the disposition of his forces, and security of the prisoners, returned to Panama, by the way of Chagres. The greatest attention was shown to the sick and wounded. After the capture of Porto-Bello, General Hore issued a proclamation, offering to all artisans who had been made prisoners to furnish them with the means of commencing business, and all the prisoners were humanely treated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 21. Monsieur Chabert, the celebrated fire-eater, exhibited his wonderful capability of resisting the effects of heat, at the Theatre *Penzance*, this evening. After going through the various feats of standing in melting lead, eating burning torches, &c. he concluded by getting into a frame-work, on which was hung a number of rockets, and to which he was to set fire whilst he remained exposed to the flame, until his clothes were literally burnt from his body. On exhibiting this experiment, the house became filled with smoke; and the sulphurous smell became so intolerable, that the auditory were quickly forced to seek for a purer atmosphere. But as the means of egress did not allow of their doing this as quickly as was necessary, several persons fainted, and a scene of general confusion ensued. The screams for assistance became loud and piercing; a cry of fire was raised, and the crowd that quickly assembled, lost no time in breaking through the roof, in order to extricate those imprisoned within, who, by tumbling over each other, had nearly blocked up the ordinary passages. Happily this expedient, by allowing the smoke to evaporate, and giving an opportunity of removing to the open air those who had become insensible, prevented a fatal termination of the disaster which, in all probability, would have otherwise occurred.

June 25. A singular discovery was made by Mr. I. P. Baldy, a Surgeon, of *Plymouth*, whilst operating on a young man for the stone. In the bladder was found a pin, an inch and a quarter long, which had served as a *nucleus* for the stone.

While the 7th Hussars lately passed by the Marquis of Anglesea's seat near *Lichfield*, on their route to Manchester, they were entertained by the Marquis at his mansion with good old English cheer. While the soldiers were parading on the lawn in front of the house, immediately before their departure, a somewhat singular appearance presented itself in the persons of the Marquis, his brother (a Captain in the Navy), Lord Uxbridge (the Marquis's son), and the daughter of the Marquis. The first wanted a leg, which he lost at Waterloo; the Captain an arm; the Noble Lord Uxbridge was on crutches, being wounded in the knee; and the fair lady was *minus* her right-hand, which she lost while attending her husband at one of the battles in Spain.

The excavation for the formation of the Thames and Medway Junction Canal, is proceeding with great activity at *Frinds-*

bury. A few days back, the workmen discovered traces of a road several feet below the present surface of the ground. They also discovered some trees buried several feet deep; one of which, an oak, was in a perfect state of preservation.

Lord Le Despencer has divided his estates in *Kent* into small farms, which his Lordship is letting to industrious tenants upon long leases.

It perhaps is not generally known, that the box-tree is a strong poison. The box-borders of several beds in a garden at *Wittering Lodge*, near *Lincoln*, were last week thrown upon some manure in which nine strong pigs were rooting; four of which died from eating the noxious leaves, notwithstanding castor oil and other antidotes were administered. — In *Essex*, a gentleman's garden being left open by the workman, a whole litter of pigs entered, and began upon the box which bordered on the nearest walk. They were soon driven out; but seven of them died swollen, as if poisoned; the remaining two being with difficulty recovered. — Another Correspondent informs us, that, by the public papers, the number of cows and neat cattle killed by eating yew slips, within the last twenty years, to Christmas 1818, amounts to 47; not to mention the probability, that, in the examination, many may have been omitted, and others lost, which were never noticed in the papers.

A few days ago, a bee-hive belonging to Mr. George Cooper, of *Scoreby Grange*, near *York*, was accidentally overturned by one of the servant men. He himself luckily escaped danger; but the enraged insects appeared determined to revenge themselves on any living object that came in their way. Part of them consequently flew upon a pointer dog, and the rest upon a turkey-cock, both of which were near the hive. The former (being chained up and unable to escape) was so dreadfully stung, that it died in about two hours afterwards, apparently in a state of madness. The turkey-cock, however, survived till the following morning, and then died, after great suffering.

Mr. Tucker, Secretary to Earl St. Vincent when his Lordship was first Lord of the Admiralty, purchased, some time ago, about three acres of land adjoining to his other property, in the county of *Cornwall*, for the sum of five hundred pounds. It has since been discovered, that this spot contains a rich vein of silver ore, for the produce of which Mr. Tucker has recently been offered fifteen thousand pounds per ann. upon his granting a lease of the mine for 21 years.

June 28. A Mineral Spring has been re-discovered at *Thetford*. The Rev. Mr. Manning has published "A Brief Memoir" respecting it; giving extracts from the account of it by Dr. Matthew Manning, who analysed the water about 80 years since. After a short-lived celebrity the Spring was then closed up: how far Dr. Manning's good intentions shall now be available to the purposes he benevolently anticipated, rests wholly with the public of Thetford and its vicinity. We understand, that the water has been analysed by Mr. Accum, the well-known chemist.

June 30. A public meeting, to agitate the same political topics amongst the lower classes of the people which have recently excited attention in Lancashire and other neighbouring counties, was held on Monday, at *Stockport*, upon Sandy Brow. The proceedings commenced at one o'clock, when Sir Charles Wolseley (a British Baronet!) took the chair, having first *courteously* written to the principal Magistrate (the Rev. C. Preacot), to provide the Meeting with an adequate attendance of the civil power to preserve order and tranquillity. He appeared amidst a group consisting of the venerable Ogden, the reverend pastor Harrison, the erudite Knight, the patriotic fraternity of Johnson, Wroe, Fitton, Harrison, &c. &c. A flag was exhibited, bearing on one side the several inscriptions of "Annual Parliaments"—"Universal Suffrage"—"Vote by Ballot;" and upon the other "No Corn Laws." This flag was crowned with the notable insignia of the red "Cap of Liberty." A concourse of people, probably exceeding the aggregate of any previous occasion, were present, and about four o'clock the business of the day terminated, after passing a series of Resolutions to the same violent import that have been adopted in other places.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The *Stamford Mercury* says,—“The indiscretion of persons who are possessed of any property not being prepared against accident, by the making a will whilst health and reason remain to them, has been remarkably shewn in the case of Mr. W. whose death by a fall from his horse we lately noticed in our Paper. To the great surprise and chagrin of his widow and family, a claimant to his property sprung up, in the person of a young woman who was in service in the house of a professional gentleman at *Grantham*; and it turns out that this young woman is, indeed, the sole heir to all that Mr. W. has died possessed of, although, until she made claim, the family had never heard of such a person. The deceased, it seems, was, in early life, from the consequence

of an indiscreet connexion, compelled, by certain Parish officers, to marry the mother of the young woman.—He immediately afterwards left her, and went to a distant part (we believe to *Horncastle*); where, passing as a single man, he married a respectable young woman of some property, by whom he had afterwards a family, now moving in a creditable station of life. Many years after this second marriage, being at *Grantham*, he accidentally met the young woman who has now come forward as the claimant of his property, and satisfying himself that she was the offspring of his early connexion with the female whom he had been compelled to marry (and who, he learned, had been dead for 18 years), he told the girl that he would befriend her, and did two or three times show such an interest in her welfare, as led the girl to entertain suspicions (which the parish registers and other proofs have now shown to be well warranted) of Mr. W.'s being her father. We understand that the proofs are indisputable; and consequently, as the second marriage was contracted during the lifetime of the first wife, the present respectable widow and her family will, by law, lose all the property of which the father and supposed husband died possessed.”

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Thursday, June 24.

This being the day appointed for the private christening of the infant Princess, the child of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Royal gold font was removed from the Tower of London to *Kensington Palace*, and fitted up in the grand saloon with crimson velvet coverings, from the Chapel Royal, *St. James's Palace*. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London. The infant Princess was named *Alexandrina Victoria*. The sponsors were, the Prince Regent; the Emperor Alexander (represented by the Duke of York); the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg (represented by the Princess Augusta); and the Duchess Dowager of Coburg (represented by the Duchess of Gloucester). The Prince Regent and nearly all the Royal Family were present at the ceremony, or at the dinner given by the Duke of Kent in the evening.

Sunday, June 27.

This afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was publicly churched in the parish-church of *Kensington*, by the Bishop of Salisbury. The Duke of Kent led the Duchess to the Communion-table.

The direct state of succession to the Throne now stands as follows:—Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Clarence, Duke of Kent, Princess *Alexandrina Victoria* of

Kent, .

Kent, Duke of Cumberland, Prince — of Cumberland, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, daughters of his Majesty, according to seniority.

Thursday, June 3.

The Court of King's Bench has decided, relative to a motion for compelling the Churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to bury a corpse inclosed in an iron coffin, that it was a matter entirely of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and therefore they could not interfere.

Friday, June 4.

A proof of the great ease with which detonating powder ignites, was exhibited in the King's Bench Court. A gentleman named Hume, a chemist in Long Acre, who was examined as a witness in a cause, had a small quantity of it in a box in his pocket. He was seated in the back row of the students' box; and some gentlemen rushing past him to obtain a seat in the front row, gave his pocket a slight friction. This friction caused the powder to explode with a slight report, and immediately filled the whole Court with a cloud of smoke. As soon as this had cleared away, all eyes were directed to the quarter from which it came; and it was then discovered that the unfortunate chemist was all on fire. We are happy to say, that he suffered no injury, except in the upper part of his dress, and that he escaped without any further harm than that of a burnt frill and a singed waistcoat. The circumstance caused considerable laughter to a crowded Court.

Monday, June 14.

Patrick Byrne, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Lentier, builder, Market-street, Clare Market, was missing, and though every inquiry was made for him, it proved fruitless. Yesterday morning, one of Mr. Lentier's labourers had occasion to go into the lime-shed, when he heard a groan proceed from the wine cellar: he immediately procured a light, and went to the cellar, when to his great surprise he found Byrne stretched helpless on the ground. On Mr. Lentier being acquainted with the circumstance, he went to him and questioned him as to his being in that condition: he answered he had been there drinking his wine, and it was discovered that he had forced out the bung from one of the casks, and had subsisted on the wine for eight days and nights. Mr. Lentier then ordered Byrne (who has lost the use of his limbs) to be carried to his lodgings in Broad-street, St. Giles's, where he now lies in a most helpless condition.

Friday, June 18.

On the Anniversary of the Victory of Waterloo, the Committee for Managing the Subscription, presented the following report:

"The return of the Army from France

has enabled the Committee to proceed in the distribution of donations to nearly the whole number of those who were wounded; and every claim preferred to the Committee has been separately considered. Annuities for life, and for limited periods (payable half-yearly), have been granted to 727 widows, 977 children, 277 disabled non-commissioned officers and privates; amounting in the whole to 22,142*l.* In addition to the annuities, there has been voted the sum of 192,844*l.* in donations to officers and privates wounded, and to the parents and dependant relatives of those who were killed. The Committee have decided upon 7,531 cases."

Monday, June 21.

This evening, a large stone fell out of the arch of the North entrance of Westminster Hall; and the Surveyor of the Board of Works has reported that entrance as unsafe. It is now closed, and workmen are employed in erecting scaffolding for the purpose of securing it.

Thursday, June 24.

A Common Hall was this day held for the election of Sheriffs, when William Thomson, Esq. and J. W. Parkins, Esq. were chosen; after which a curious scene ensued. The Lord Mayor, on seeing Mr. Wooler present himself, ordered the Crier to dissolve the Hall, and instantly withdrew. The three Aldermen, City Members, were severally requested to take the Chair; but the request could not be complied with consistently with official civic etiquette.

Friday, June 25.

A little girl, about 11 years old, appeared on the Royal Exchange this day, and made some very extraordinary calculations in figures by her head only. Several gentlemen asked her some most intricate questions; and while they were calculating on paper, she gave a correct answer. She was asked to multiply 525,600 by 250, which she did in one minute, and answered 131,400,000; again, if a man was 42 years old, how many minutes was he? Answer, 92,075,200; she was then desired to multiply 525,600 by 450, answer 236,520,000. Several other questions equally difficult were put, all of which she answered very correctly. She says she can neither read nor write, that her name is Haywood, and she is the daughter of a weaver, living in Mile End New Town. She was rewarded with several small sums by the gentlemen present.

Monday, June 29.

During the severe storm of this day, three men, haymakers, in the fields between Clapton and the river Lea, getting their dinner under a tree, one of them, finding the rain penetrates through the leaves, left his companions, and sheltered himself under another, a sheet *distach* off;

off; he had no sooner got under it, than he was struck by the lightning senseless on the ground; but after some time he recovered, and, on looking round, discovered the lifeless corpses of his companions; both having been struck dead at the distance of ten or a dozen yards from each other. These men were in the employ of Mr. Laycock, a cow-keeper, at Islington.

Tuesday, June 29.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a grand dinner to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Esterhazy, Duke and Duchess San Carlos, &c.

The Court of King's Bench gave judgment in the important case of Doe, on the demise of Henley, v. Wood, which has so frequently been before the publick, and which related to the right of Mr. Alderman Wood to work certain mines in Cornwall, of which he is Lessee. Their Lordships' judgment was in favour of the defendant, whose right is thereby established.

Wednesday, June 30.

The French Ambassador, considering the inconvenience and delay attendant upon the formalities of an application at his Office in London, has formed arrangements which will enable the French Consuls in cities and towns at a distance to accommodate persons residing within their respective districts, by delivering passports for France at a much shorter notice.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

On Tuesday, the 22d of June, the annual distribution of the Rewards were adjudged by this excellent Society. The great room, Freemasons' Hall, was crowded to excess, and a more gratifying display of talent, rank, and beauty, is not to be witnessed on any public occasion, than adorned this grand national spectacle. Owing to the indisposition of the Duke of Sussex, the President, Dr. Powell, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and acquitted himself excellently in that arduous situation. He opened the business of the day by stating the cause of his Royal Highness's absence, and of his appearing as his substitute; at the same time paying a handsome compliment to the unwearied zeal and diligence of the secretary, Mr. Aikin, who, when he heard of the Duke's inability to attend, had exerted himself to the utmost to supply the vacant place with some nobleman, whose dignity and talents would have added weight to the solemnity they had to celebrate. Failing in this respect, the task had devolved on him, and though a humble individual, whose efforts must

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want the influence possessed by their Royal President, his great extent of knowledge and acquaintance with every subject before them, and above all, the charm which his condescension never failed to impart to the rewards bestowed, he trusted that, surrounded as he was by genius and elevated station, his services would be accepted by this brilliant assembly, whose indulgence he solicited.

The Secretary now read an address, in which he took a view of the rise and progress of the Society, and of the beneficial effects produced by its labours on the various departments of Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Commerce, to which its attention and encouragement were devoted. He adverted to the branching off of the Royal Academy in 1778, and to the detached provincial Agricultural Associations which had more recently sprung up, and relieved the parent stock from a portion of that charge which related to the Fine Arts and to Rural Economy. Still, however, the Society retained to itself the privilege of fostering early talent, and of promoting the important object of planting timber by honorary premiums; and many of the candidates for these distinctions would be found on the lists to-day.

Mr. Aikin having concluded this address, Dr. Powell proceeded to the distribution of the rewards. Dr. Thackeray, of Chester; Ralph Creyke, esq. of Dotterill-park; and C. Fyche Palmer, esq. of Luckley, had severally the gold, silver, and silver Ceres medals for planting 188, 187, and 115 acres of forest trees. Three other prizes were granted in the department in Agriculture and Rural Economy; viz. the silver Isis medal and 15 guineas to Mr. J. Beckway, of Lewisham, Kent, for the machine for weighing and binding hay; by this ingenious contrivance the hay is cut into trusses, bound, and accurately weighed at the same time; it has been tried on a large scale, and proved to be so eminently useful a machine for hay husbandry, that we have little doubt it will come into very general application:—To Mr. T. Lane, of Stockwell, for a fruit-gatherer, 10 guineas; this consists of a long pole, at the top of which a pair of forceps, something like tongs, composed of rings and covered with soft leather, open and shut by means of a spring at the bottom, and thus pull the fruit without injury:—to Mr. E. Roberts, of Mold, Flintshire, five guineas, for a churn, in which two actions work at the same time.

On the class Chemistry, John Young, esq. surgeon, Edinburgh, received the gold Isis Medal for the cultivation of the poppy, and thence collecting and preparing opium in Britain; and Mr. W. Cook, of Prescott-street, London, the silver medal,

dal, for preserving anatomical preparations in brine. The chairman observed, upon the former, that it would be of great consequence, as perfectly supplying the place of an article of costly importation; and upon the latter, that it would save a large consumption of spirits of wine; had preserved subjects for more than three years; and would be of extraordinary utility for the preservation of objects of natural history in distant climates, where the ingredient hitherto employed could not be obtained. The rewards in the class of Polite Arts amounted to no fewer than fifty seven.

NEW METHOD OF APPLYING THE POWER OF MAN TO THE MOVING OF MACHINERY.

By the Rev. Mr. Cartwright.

"The power with which a man can work through the day, and every day, is commonly calculated at 28lbs. or 30lbs. If, therefore, a way can be pointed out by which the whole of his absolute gravity can be brought into constant action, he will increase his power (calculating upon the average) as six to one. Now this is to be done by means so simple and obvious, that it seems nothing less than a miracle that the idea did not occur, even to the common knife-grinder, centuries ago. It is nothing more than having two cranks upon the axis to be moved, standing perpendicularly to each other, and the operator shifting his weight alternately from the treadle of one crank to the other. If the diameter of the crank's revolution does not exceed seven or eight inches, the muscular exertion will be trifling. To bring the whole or such part of the operator's muscular force into action as may occasionally be wanted, he might have straps upon his shoulders, such as are used by chairmen, which, being fixed to any convenient part of the machine, would enable him to add to his weight double the power of his absolute gravity; and this additional weight, when not wanted, he could be relieved from by a very slight inclination of the shoulders. These ideas I have actually reduced to practice, and have had a four-wheeled carriage made, which has fully ascertained the principles that are here laid down. To this carriage I attached a plough. We had not, however, proceeded above 20 yards, when being impatient to try the full power of the machine, I ordered the men to add their muscular force to that of their gravity; when the machinery which I had substituted in the place of treadles gave way, and terminated the business for that day.

"There is not the least shadow of doubt but that an able bodied man can in this way exert the power of a horse. I should

not despair of seeing, were I to live but a few years longer, carriages of every description travelling the road without the aid of horses. For mill work of every kind this mode of working will have a decided advantage over animal power. In the first place, it will not require a twentieth part of the space; in the second place, not a tenth part of the expence of machinery; and lastly, it will save all the original cost of the horses, and their daily decrease in value:—the space required for four men to work in, need not be more than four feet square, and the expence of the machinery will not exceed 5*l*. But the most extensive application of this principle I look for in navigating vessels. When we take into consideration the immense expence of a large steam engine, the space it occupies, together with the fuel to work it, and the combined danger of fire and its blowing up, no prudent man would hesitate which he would adopt. In the fisheries it would be particularly useful; the fishing vessels would go out and return at pleasure, so as always to bring their fish fresh to market, to say nothing of the facilities it would afford of dragging their nets."

STUART PAPERS.

The Stuart papers, which were in possession of Cardinal York, of Rome, have been transmitted from Rome to England to the Prince Regent, who has appointed Dr. Stanier Clarke and four other gentlemen as Commissioners under his Royal warrant, and Mr. Pollen as their Secretary, to examine their contents, and to report to his Royal Highness, from time to time, till the whole of their contents is ascertained. It is expected some very important information respecting the History of England, at those periods, will be obtained from them. The investigation is to be conducted in a private manner. The papers are extremely voluminous, and filled several large packing-cases. They have been deposited in St. James's Palace, in the late Queen's drawing-room, where the Commissioners, with their Secretary, sit to examine and investigate the contents of these ancient documents.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

June 30. *Half an Hour in Eng'and without Cozening*, an interlude.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCORN.

June 28. *My Own Rival! or, Sophy, Lucy; and, Lucy, Sophy*, a musical comedy. Well received.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

June 19. This Gazette notifies the appointment of Sir S. Shepherd as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; also of Lieut.-col. Bosanquet, of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers, to be Colonel, *v. Herries*, deceased.

June 26. This Gazette notifies the baptism of the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent; the appointment of A. Maconochie, esq. late Lord Advocate, as one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary, in Scotland; and that of Sir W. Rae as Lord Advocate.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

June 29. *Heytesbury*.—The Hon. W. M. J. Scott.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Cornforth, M.A. Fellow of

Magdalen College, Cambridge, Longstanton St. Michael's R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. James Donne, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of South Carleton, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. J. Brasier, LL.B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Whitmore, co. Stafford, Cleobury North R. Shropshire.

Rev. Orbel Rey, Wyverstone R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. D. Churchill, Erpingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Owen, M.A. Chislehurst V. Kent.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. John Henry Sparke, M.A. Prebendary of Ely, to hold the Rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, together with the Rectory of Stretham, in the Isle of Ely.

BIRTHS.

June 23. Mrs. Douglas, relict of the late Lord Reston, a dau.

24. In George-street, Edinburgh, the Lady of Rear-admiral Otway, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 24. Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, R.N. K.C.B. to Sarah Tournay Bargrave, youngest dau. of Robert Tournay Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, Kent.

25. Lieut. William Bohun Bowyer, of the Royal Navy, to Frances, dau. of the late Capt. Beck, of the East India service.

Lately. W. G. Williams, esq. of Crfn, Anglesey, to Anne, youngest dau. of H. N. Willis, esq. of Kensington Palace, and Saunning Hill, Berkshire.

Wm. Ingelow, jun. esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Jean, second dau. of George Kilgour, esq. of Highbury-grove, Middlesex.

June 2. David Carruthers, esq. Assistant Commissary-general to the Forces, to Sarah, only dau. of John Proctor, esq. of Grandra House, Monmouthshire.

At North-cray, Kent, the Rev. Frederick Cox, of Folkestone, to Matilda, youngest dau. of Wm. Holship, esq. of North-cray.

4. The Rev. James Gibson, rector of Worlington, Suffolk, and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of John Phillips, esq. of Pall Mall.

5. John Leader, esq. of Quendon, Essex, to Elizabeth, second dau. of W. Williamson, esq. of Buntingford, Herts.

8. Lieut. N. Newnham, R.N. to Mary, youngest dau. of Dr. Cooke, of Gower-st.

9. At Dublin, the Rev. Francis Rutt-

ledge, of Cornfield (Mayn), to Margaret, second dau. of the late Col. Bruce, of Oak Park (Carlow).

10. The Rev. J. H. Bradney, of Hurcot, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rob. Kekewich, esq. of Sidmouth, Devonshire.

George, younger son of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Wanstead, Essex, to Sarah, elder dau. of A. Bryson, esq. of Snaresbrook House, in the same county.

14. Capt. R. Cust, kn. St. Fd. of the 31st regiment, to Marianne, dau. of the late Col. Ward, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

17. Robert, eldest son of Ninian Lewis, esq. of West Plean, Stirlingshire, to Margaret, eldest dau. of David Hunter, esq. of Montagu-street, Russell square.

21. Andrew Basilico, esq. of the Navy Pay Office, to Miss Martin, of Piccadilly.

22. Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, esq. eldest son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart. of the Rhyd, in Worcestershire, to the Hon. Maria Clara Murray, Maid of Honour to her late Majesty, and second dau. of the late David Murray, esq. brother to Lord Elibank.

C. P. Grafell, esq. son of Pascoe Grafell, esq. M. P. to the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Isabella Frances Molyneux, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton.

24. John Francis, second son of the late

late John Scott, esq. Secretary to the late Lord Nelson, to Mary Caroline, eldest dau. of William Roberts, esq. of Mecklenburg-square.

28. Charles Duke, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to Josephine Isabelle, fourth dau. of William Douglas, esq. of Sloane-street.

Wm. Humble, esq. to Letitia, only dau. of the late Edward Coxwell, esq. formerly Commander in the Hon. East India Company's service.

John Fred. Crewe, esq. nephew to Lord

Crewe, to the Hon. Harriet Smith, dau. of Lord Carrington.

The Rev. R. Williams, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c. to Miss Round, eldest dau. of the late Steph. Round, esq. of King's Beech Hill, Berkshire.

29. The Rev. C. D. Brereton, rector of St. Edmund's, Norwich, to Frances, youngest dau. of Jos. Wilson, esq. of Highbury Hill, Middlesex.

30. Mr. John Collingwood, of Oxford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Hale, esq. of Homerton.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD CHIEF BARON DUNDAS.

We noticed in p. 582, the death of this most excellent character. His Lordship had been for a long time in a very delicate state of health, and although he occasionally recruited strength, his friends for a considerable period felt great alarm for the fatal event which they all now so deeply deplore. Mr. Dundas was the eldest son of the late Lord President Dundas of Arniston, by Miss Grant, youngest daughter of the Honourable William Grant, Lord Prestongrange, and was born on the 6th June, 1753. He entered advocate in 1779, and at a very early age was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, at the time the now venerable Sir Ilay Campbell got the situation of Lord Advocate; and at the promotion of the latter as President of the Court of Session in 1789 (on the death of Sir Thomas Millar) Mr. Dundas succeeded to the office of Lord Advocate, while his friend Mr. Blair, the late president, was appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Dundas continued to hold this high office till 1801 (during which period he sat in Parliament as Member for the county of Edinburgh), when, on the resignation of Chief Baron Montgomery, he was installed into that office which he held till within a short period of his death.

It is so common to eulogize public men, when the silence of death has hushed all hostile feelings of which they might have been the object, that it may be thought we only beat the common track when we speak of the amiable and valuable qualities of the late Lord Chief Baron. It is, however, the universal feeling that few public men have descended to the grave with stronger claims to the respect and affection of all who knew him. His Lordship certainly was not endowed with those brilliant talents which were conspicuous in many of his family; but, joined to very respectable abilities, he possessed, in an eminent degree, those graces of mildness, moderation, and affability, which blunt all personal and political animosity,

and were so particularly displayed in the very trying times in which he held the situation of his Majesty's Advocate. We allude of course to those recently after the French Revolution, when the minds of men in Scotland, as well as in other parts of the country, were agitated with feelings of no common interest. At that eventful period it required, in the person holding the powers and responsibility of Lord Advocate, decision and firmness—calmness and moderation of temper; and men of all parties now agree that Mr. Dundas, in that situation, possessed and displayed those qualities in a degree salutary to the publick, and most honourable to himself. Firm in his official duties, he blended the discharge of these with a spirit of tenderness to those whom he thought misled, and of conciliation to all who differed from him in the opinions at that time agitated; and it has been generally allowed that his Lordship's conduct on that occasion, aided by the like decided and temperate measures of Mr. Elder, then Lord Provost, preserved the city of Edinburgh from the scenes of turbulence and violence which so strongly threatened it.

As a Judge in the Exchequer the late Chief Baron was equally valuable. In the limited range of public cases which come before that Court in Scotland, the delinquency of parties arraigned for breach of the revenue laws, is generally so clear and apparent, that there is little room for doubt or hesitation in a Judge's charge to the Jury; but, when it appeared that a defendant had acted from no improper motive, or when a doubtful law was endeavoured to be interpreted to the prejudice of the fair trader, his Lordship displayed a zeal and even ferrouz for the cause of the latter, which evinced that no length of service, as a functionary of the Crown, could weaken his attachment to the rights and liberty of the subject.

If the qualities, of which we have given a feeble outline, rendered his Lordship so respectable in public life, it may easily be conceived how much they endeared him

him in private. His character, indeed, as a private individual, in all the relations of life, was most exemplary, and is universally acknowledged. It may be well repeated of Chief Baron Dundas, what was said by an eminent Judge, on concluding the character of one of his brethren:—"He has died, leaving no good man his enemy; and attended with that sincere regret which only those can hope for who have occupied the like important stations, and acquitted themselves well."

His Lordship married his cousin, Miss Dundas, daughter of the late and sister to the present Lord Viscount Melville, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.—Robert, his successor in the estate of Arniston; Henry, an officer in the navy; and William Pitt. His eldest daughter was lately married to John Borthwick, esq. younger, of Crookston, and the youngest is unmarried.

JOSEPH MOSER*, Esq.

May 22. At Romney Terrace, Westminster, Joseph Moser, Esq. late one of the Police Magistrates at the Public Office in Worship-street. This gentleman was descended of a Swiss family, and was born in Greek-street, Soho, in 1748, being the son of Hans Jacob Moser, an artist. Mr. Moser was taken when young from school, and placed under his uncle, G. M. Moser, Esq. late keeper of the Royal Academy, who intended him for the profession of painting in enamel. The nephew, however, had not the same inclination, though he continued in the academy till his marriage, in 1780, with the daughter of an eminent surgeon in Holles-street, Cavendish square. From that time Mr. Moser relinquished painting, and devoted himself to literature; but about the year 1794, he was appointed a magistrate for the city of Westminster. He sat first in the office in Queen-square, but on the death of Serjeant Kirby, he removed to that in Worship-street. Mr. Moser was a leading Correspondent in the European Magazine and other periodical publications. His separate performances are, *Lucifer and Mammon*, an historical sketch, 8vo. 1793.—*Thoughts upon Cash Credit, and Country Banks*, 8vo. 1793.—*Turkish Tales*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1794.—*The Adventures of Timothy Twig, Esq.* in a series of poetical epistles, 2 vols. 12mo. 1794.—*The Meal Tub Plot, or Remarks on the Powder Tax*, 8vo. 1794.—*Anecdotes of Richard Brothers, with some Thoughts on the Credulity of N. B. Halhed, Esq.* 8vo. 1795.—*Somerset House, a vision*, 8vo. 1795.—*Reflections on Pro-*

* A Portrait and Memoir of Mr. Moser were given in the European Magazine, vol. XLIV. p. 83.

fers and Judicial Swearing, 12mo. 1795.—*Observations on a Letter to the Prince of Wales*, 8vo. 1795.—An Examination of the pamphlet entitled, *Thoughts on the English Government*, 8vo. 1796.—*The Hermit of Caucasus, an oriental romance*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1797.—*Moral Tales*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1797.—*Tales and Romances of Antient and Modern Times*, 5 vols. 12mo. 1800.—*The Minceed Pie, a drama*, 8vo. 1806.—*The Gipsies*, 12mo. 1807.—*The Comet, a farce*, 1807.—*The Best Heart in the World, dram. sketch*, 12mo. 1807.—*The Bubbles, com.* 8vo. 1808.—*Don Quixote in Barcelona, farce*, 12mo. 1808.—*Nourmahal, Empress of Hindostan, melo drama*, 8vo. 1808.—*British Loyalty, dramatic effusion*, 8vo. 1809.—*Adel- frid, an historical drama*, 12mo. 1811.

SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, BART.

June 26. At Hursley Park, Hants, Sir William Heathcote, bart. He was born July 2, 1746, and married in 1768, to Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Thorpe, esq. of Embley, Hants, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Sir William succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, June 27, 1788. He represented the County of Southampton in three successive Parliaments, but retired from public life in 1806, on account of ill health. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart. born in 1769.

DEATHS.

1818. AT Mussulipatam, in the house Nov. 5. of James O. Tod, esq. Judge and Chief Magistrate there, Lieut. Alex. D. Coull, of the Madras Artillery, eldest son of James Coull, esq. of Ashgrove, in the county of Murray.

1819. Jan. 5. At Kandy, Major Coane, of the 73d regt.—The following "General Orders," so highly to the honour of Major Coane, were issued from Head-Quarters on the occasion:—"In the course of the recent arduous service in the interior, the Commander of the Forces has had much too frequent occasion to lament the loss of gallant Officers; but at no former time has his feelings of sorrow been more sensibly excited, than in performing the painful task of announcing to the Army the death of Major Coane of the 73d regiment, which melancholy event took place at Kandy, on the 5th inst. after the best hopes had been entertained of his recovery. The Lieutenant-general has in so many instances extolled the bravery, intelligence, and spirit of enterprize of this accomplished Officer, who in an eminent degree possessed all the best qualities of a Soldier, that there have been ample manifestations of the high opinion which the Commander of the Forces entertained of him—and it is with the keenest emotions

of grief that the Lieutenant-general condotes with his brother Officers on a dispensation of Providence, which he knows will afflict them all; heightened as such affliction will be, from an intimate knowledge of Major Coane's distinguished merit, and deprived as they now unhappily are, of his animating example, and of his society, in the prime of his life.

"G. W. WALKER, Dep. Adj. Gen."

April 26. At his farm, Arnolds, Mountnessing, Essex, aged 48, Mr. Thomas English, of Arundel Wharf, Strand.

April 28. At Lisbon, Capt. Nicholas Pocock, of his Majesty's Packet Service, third son of Nich. Pocock, esq. late of Great George-street, Westminster.

May 2. At Henley-in-Arden, in his 39th year, Major John Hilton, late of the 25th Light Dragoons.

May 6. At Quebec, Canada, Mr. Gavin Major Hamilton, eldest son of Mr. William Hamilton, merchant, of New City Chambers, and of Clapton.

At Glasgow, Dame Elizabeth, widow of the late Sir H. T. Campbell, of Asknish, Sheriff Depute of Argyllshire.

May 8. At the Manse of Cultur, Eliza Howison Strachan, daughter of A. Strachan, esq. Assistant Commissary General.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 79, the widow of the late Hugh Dive, esq.

May 12. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Margaret, Countess of Buchan. She was a daughter of William Fraser, esq.; and was married in 1771 to David Stuart Erskine, the present learned and venerable Earl of Buchan.

Aged 86, the Rev. Thomas Hayes, M.A. Vicar of Oswald's, Durham, and one of the Minor Canons and Precentor of that Cathedral.—He had held the vicarage 54, and been Minor Canon 61 years.

May 15. At Annstown, Waterford, at an advanced age, Hen. St. George Cole, esq. one of the Land-waiters of the Port of Waterford, and Justice of the Peace for that county.

At Spenithorne, aged 86, William Chaytor, esq. Vice Lieutenant of the North Riding of the county of York, many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and an active Magistrate, during 60 years, for the said North Riding, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

May 17. At Kettering, in his 63d year, Mr. Wm. Stafford, gardener and seedsman.—Although he had been deprived of his sight for many years, he pursued his avocation to the last with great agility.

At the house of his father-in-law, Thomas Miller, esq. agent victualler, Plymouth, Capt. George Jackson, R. N. late of East Loos, Cornwall.

May 18. At St. Bris, near Auxerre, in France, Euphemia Jane, daughter of the late J. Hunter, M. D. and F.R.S. and niece of the late Lieut.-gen. Hunter, Governor

and Commander in Chief in Upper Canada.

May 19. At Edinburgh, Thomas Kennedy, esq. of Dumure, Ayrshire.

May 20. At White Windows, near Halifax, aged 23, Edwin, youngest son of the late Joseph Priestley, esq.

May 21. In his 88th year, Mr. John Hendry, permit-writer in the Excise Office at Hull, leaving a widow (his second wife), to whom he was married in the year 1759.

May 23. At Paris, John Robinson, esq. M. P. of Denston Hall, Suffolk.—He was a Lieutenant-general in the Army, Colonel of the 60th Foot, brother-in-law of the Earl of Powis, and had represented the Borough of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, in several Parliaments.—He was buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, at Paris.

May 24. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Harriet, relict of the late Bernard Broca, esq. of Wakefield House, Berkshire.

In Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, Mrs. Charles Moysey, wife of the Rev. Dr. Moysey, and daughter of Francis F. Luttrell, esq.

May 25. At Edmonton, Mr. Jonathan Bugg, solicitor, and of Addle-street, Aldermanbury.

At Upper Edmonton, in her 84th year, Margaret, the relict of the late Rev. Dr. David Lloyd, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

At his seat, Chalfont House, Bucks, in his 75th year, Thomas Hibbert, esq. F.S.A. many years in the Commission of the Peace, and in 1798 High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. With abilities and accomplishments which might have qualified him for eminence in public life, his inclination led him to retirement; but the seclusion in which he lived neither obscured the polish of his manners, nor confined his active benevolence. The regard and affection of respectable neighbours, and numerous dependants, followed him to the grave, and attested the general estimation in which his character was held by those who had experienced its worth.

At Lambeth, in his 62d year, Mr. Felton Mathew, late of Goswell-street.

May 26. At Islington, in his 60th year, the Rev. Dr. Jerment, many years pastor of the Scottish Chapel in Oxendon-street.

May 30. Aged 83, Ruth Lord, of Stainland (Halifax); and *June 3,* aged 83, James Lord, her husband.—They had been married 56 years; and were both buried in one grave.

May 31. At Exeter, in his 40th year, the Rev. Richard Iremonger, Vicar of Wherwell, near Andover, Hants.

At St. Petersburg, John Statter, esq.

Lately. Aged 84, Mr. John Weeks, formerly landlord of the Bush Tavern, Bristol, and since contractor for the bad roaches.—During the time he kept the Bush Tavern, he was celebrated for his

patriotic spirit, and the following anecdote is related:—On Lord Rodney's arrival in England, he landed at Bristol, and went to the Bush Tavern. On inquiring for his bill, the patriotic landlord replied, "There is nothing to pay—nothing for Lord Rodney to pay." After getting into his carriage to proceed to Bath, Lord Rodney requested he might be driven there as expeditiously as possible; the person who rode the leading horse immediately turned round and pulled out his watch; when his Lordship at once recognised his worthy host, who replied, "As your Lordship said to the Governor of Eustatia (alluding to the time allowed for capitulation), in an hour, in an hour, my Lord."

At Union Terrace, Camden Town, in his 46th year, Wm. Barton Borwick, esq.

The Rev. Richard Caddick, D. D. aged 79, late of Whitehall, and of Caddick-lodge, Fulham. Dr. C. was author of "Hebrew made Easy, or an Introduction to the Hebrew Language;" and "Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Hebrew."

Cambridgeshire—In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. James Atkins, Rector of Longstanton St. Michael's, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Devon—At Exeter, aged 103, Mary Parsons.—She had enjoyed, through her long life, almost uninterrupted health and cheerful spirits; could read, and work well at her needle, until about a year since, when her eye-sight left her; but she retained all her other faculties to nearly the close of her existence.

Kent—Suddenly, while riding out in a donkey chaise, Mrs. Witherden, proprietor of the Marine Library and Boarding House, Ramsgate.

Mrs. Marshall, the worthy mistress of the George Inn, Sittingbourne, Kent.

Leicestershire—At Hinckley, aged 63, S. Cotterell, M. D.

Somersetshire—At Bath, the Hon. John Blackwood, aged 65, member of his Majesty's Council in Lower Canada.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-gen. Charles Reynolds, of the East India Company's service.

Yorkshire—At Castle Howard, Mrs. Dade, many years House-keeper to the Earl of Carlisle.

SCOTLAND—Lieutenant-gen. Sir James Campbell, of Invernil, bart. G.C.H. and K.S.E. nephew of the late Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.

In his 81st year, the Rev. Dr. James Playfair, Principal of the United College, University of St. Andrew's.

IRELAND—At Dublin, aged 59, Lieut.-gen. Barton.—He served 39 years in the 2d Life Guards.

Lieut.-col. Pusefather, of the Tipperary Militia, at his seat of Newpark. He was High Sheriff of the county.

At Bandon, the Rev. Pat. Goran, O.S.F. This venerable gentleman was upwards of 100 years of age.

At Mount Nugent (Cavan), Jas. Henry Cottingham, esq. barrister-at-law.

ANNOAD—At St. Maur, near Paris, aged 20, the Countess Jules de Polignac. This young lady belonged to one of the most anti-ut and illustrious families of Scotland, and had been united to her noble husband only two years. She has left an infant son.

At Zurich, aged 25. Dr. Henry Lavater, son of the celebrated Physiognomist.

At his seat at New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, State of New York, Charles Catton, esq. a native of the kingdom of Great Britain, but for 18 years an inhabitant of that State. He had been long accustomed to gout; which succeeding to, or brought on by, a recent cold, terminated his existence, after a fortnight's illness, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Catton was an artist of superior rank and of distinguished merit, and very ably supported a just and eminent reputation acquired by his father, whose pupil he was, and who attained the honours of a Royal Academician, and served, until the day of his death, his present Majesty George III. as his heraldic painter. Mr. Catton, during his residence in the United States, has devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits; and seldom exercised his pencil, except to gratify personal friendship, or enliven the dull monotony of a rural winter life.

At Rio Janeiro, Baron Neven, the Austrian Ambassador there.

At Montreal, in Canada, Mr. Robert Dyde, formerly of Pall Mall.

At Hopewell Estate, Jamaica, John Clinton M'Auff, esq. a Master of the High Court of Chancery, and one of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court in that island.

At Bengal, Capt. G. Wm. Butticez, of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, son of the late Rev. S. J. Butticez, of Harrow.

At Linz, aged 93 years, the celebrated Austrian General, Count Beaulieu. He retained the possession of his faculties to the hour of his death.

In the month of March last, while off Vera Cruz, of a malignant fever, aged 15, Henry Symons; and five days after, through excess of grief at the loss of his brother, George Symons; both midshipmen on board his Majesty's ship *Sybilie*, and twin sons of W. J. Symons, esq. of Bury.

June 3. At Sea, on his passage home, after a long residence in India, George Oswald, esq. late in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company. His death was attended by circumstances singularly mournful and afflictive. This gentleman,

by his talents and conduct, had obtained much consideration in India, and had a fair prospect of attaining stations of eminence in the Civil service of the Company. Yielding, however, to the often expressed wishes and entreaties of his relatives, he relinquished those expectations, he decided upon returning to the bosom of that family from whom he had been so long necessarily estranged. Possessing a well-earned reputation, with manners peculiarly pleasing and engaging, a competent fortune, and in the meridian of life, he united great worldly advantages, and his family promised themselves unmixed happiness in their re-union; but, alas! within a few days' sail of his native shores, he was attacked by a fatal malady; and instead of the meeting fondly anticipated, those who waited with impatience his arrival, in agony received his lifeless corpse, and only had the sad duty to perform of laying it in the tomb of his grandfather, the Right Hon. James Oswald. Long separated from the friends he loved in life, thus, by a singularly mournful occurrence, his ashes are destined to repose in the Abbey of Westminster, mingled with those of his distinguished progenitors.

The Lady of Edward Eyre, esq. of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

June 5. At Lemberg, of a dropsy, the celebrated Austrian General, Baron Von Hiller.

June 6. Mr. James Norris, wine merchant, of Bury-place, Bloomsbury.

June 8. At Beckley, Sussex, Mr. Elias Gilbert, aged 93 years. His remains were borne to the grave by eight of his grandsons. Mr. Gilbert, in his youth, planted a chesnut (of the edible kind) on his own estate, which grew to a large tree; and in the year 1813, it was cut down and sawed into boards, which measured two feet in width, and by his own order were preserved, to be used for his coffin; and the order was strictly attended to.

June 9. At his house in Westmoreland-place, City-road, Thomas Martin, esq.

June 12. In the vigour of life and usefulness, Mr. George Jones, corn merchant, of Bristol; whose unexpected removal from this to another world, though deeply regretted by all who knew him, was by himself anticipated with that humble confidence which Christianity alone can impart. Among the variety of means employed by him for the benefit of others, one of the most important was, the instruction of the poor; in effecting which, for several years he passed his Sundays with the children of St. James's Parish, at the Barton School-house.

Mr. T. Dennis, surgeon, of Broughton, Lincolnshire.

June 13. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, after a few days illness, John Ma-

riss, esq. surgeon R.N. and first assistant surgeon of that Institution.

June 15. In Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 89, Wm. Wallis, esq. the oldest surgeon in the British navy, and last remaining of those who, in the year 1784, under the command of Captain Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave), in the *Racehorse* and *Carcass*, went with the expedition to the North Pole; in which enterprize he was surgeon on board the *Carcass*, and on board which the late Lord Viscount Nelson, then a boy, acted as Midshipman.

At Gwnfryn, David Ellis Nanney, esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General for the North Wales circuit, and Chairman of the Quarter-sessions for Carnarvonshire.

Aged 61, Mrs. F. M. Long, Prioress of the Convent of L'Hospital Noble, Aude-narde.

June 16. At her son-in-law's (Mr. John Perry), in Durham-place (East), Hackney-road, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Child, formerly of Brighton and Sunbury.

June 17. At Sacheverel-hall, Exmouth, aged 91, Edward Hiff, esq.

At Speenhill, Berks, Miss Anne Wilson, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Wilson, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

June 18. In his 74th year, Peter Bayley, esq. of Dublin, attorney.

At Richmond, aged 77, Mrs. Anne White, daughter to the late Taylor White, esq. formerly one of the Judges of Chester, and aunt to Sir Thos. W. White, bart. of Wallingwells, in Nottinghamshire.

June 19. Eldred John, son of the Rev. John Addison, rector of Ickenham, Middlesex.

Anne, wife of Mr. Jos. Lambert, coach-maker, of Jury-street, Aldgate.

Lady Cecil Copley.

June 20. At Balingdon, Essex, aged 49, from the sudden breaking of a blood-vessel, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Parsons, draper and tailor, of that place.

June 21. In her 17th year, Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Kenneth Tod, esq. of Kennington.

In her 16th year, Anne, eldest daughter of James Stead, of Union-road, Clapham-rise.

In Portland-place, aged 17, William, fourth son of John Vivian, esq. of Claverton, Somersetshire.

At Bath, James Gladell Vernon, esq. of Hereford-street.

At Bath, the Rev. Joseph Jekyll Rice.

June 22. At Hanwell, Middlesex, Julia Henrietta, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry Jerome de Salis, D. D. Count of the Holy Roman Empire. Her death, in vol. LXXX. i. pp. 1

In Hans-place, in his 74th year, Sir John Morris, bart. of Clasemoot, Glamorganshire.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, in her 19th year (after undergoing the painful operation of trepanning), Miss Eliza Bicknell, whose death was occasioned by a blow from a broken bottle, wantonly thrown from the gallery of one of the public Theatres about two years ago, and from which time she has been in a bad state of health.

Mr. Wm. Clark, of Hill-house, Dulwich.

At Maidstone, in her 17th year, Rosetta, youngest daughter of Mrs. Aughtie, of Cheapside.

In Park-street, Mary Anastasia Grace, Baroness Mordaunt. She was the second daughter of Charles fourth Earl of Peterborough, by his first wife Mary, daughter of John Cox of London, esq. Her Ladyship had lately completed her 81st year, as she was born June 5, 1739. By her death

the old Barony of Turvey, co. Bedford (which was created by writ of summons, May 4, 1532), descends to his Grace the Duke of Gordon; Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, having married Lady Henrietta, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough.

Aged 69, Frances, relict of the late James Heseltine, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

June 23. At Great Westwood, near Watford, Herts, in his 64th year, Francis Bradford, esq. universally esteemed and regretted.

In Grosvenor-place, in his 69th year, William Wynch, esq.

At Bath, Capt. Philip Dumaresq, R. N.

At Tower-house, Arundel, Lady Louisa, wife of Arthur Atherley, esq. late M. P. for Southampton, and daughter of the late Marquis of Lothian.

Aged 29, Maria, wife of Mr. H. B. Marshall, grocer of Clapham.

ADDITIONS AND REMARKS*.

Vol. LXXXVII. Part I.

P. 464. a. The account of the burning of the mill in Water-street, Birmingham, is a highly exaggerated statement, particularly as respects the value of the property consumed, which is there stated to be 200,000*l.* but would be much nearer the true estimate if put down at *one fiftieth* part of that sum, say 4000*l.*

Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

P. 461. In the account of the execution of the traitors at Derby, the particular day is omitted to be mentioned. The execution took place on Friday, November 7th, 1817.

P. 464. The trial of *Abraham Thornton*, for the murder of *Mary Ashford*, is stated to have been one of two remarkable trials which took place at *Stafford Assizes*. This is erroneous, *Thornton* having been tried at *Warwick* for that offence.

P. 477. b. l. 27. For *Flower*, read *Fowler*.

P. 484. a. *Maydwell*, near *Northampton*, was the seat of *Lord James Russell*, a younger son of the first Duke of Bedford, and afterwards of his widow, who was married to *Sir Henry Lightton*, bart. She was daughter of *John Lisle*, esq. son of *John Lisle* (one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal under the Protector *Oliver*, and one of the Members of his other-house, or House of Lords, who had been one of the King's Judges), by his wife *Alicia*, daughter and co-heiress of *Sir White Beconsall*, knt. She was vulgarly known by

* We are chiefly obliged to our kind and accurate Correspondent E. for these Remarks on our preceding volumes. EDIT. GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIX. PART I.

the name of *Lady Lisle*, and, in 1685, having been tried at the Assizes at *Winchester*, for harbouring two of the adherents of the ill-advised and imprudent Duke of *Monmouth*, was sacrificed to the sanguinary spirit of *James II.* by his contemptible minion, *Lord Chief Justice Jefferies*.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part I.

P. 591. *W. B.* observes, on "Exchequer, from a cloth which was spread on the table;" that it is spread now, and accounts are yearly passed in court by counters placed on this cloth to represent sums.—This Correspondent (adverting to page 601) also says, The same thought which occurred to a writer two centuries ago may occur to one in these days who never saw the former; but if he uses the same words, he is certainly liable to the charge of plagiarism. If I do not mistake, it is a charge made against *Sterne*, that he has used the words of *Burton* in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Part II.

P. 21. b. "In reply to your Correspondent P. take the following, which I happen to have cut out of a daily paper (I fancy the *Public Advertiser*) of the 10th December, 1765, and to have preserved to this time. "To the Printer: In answer to a letter in your paper of Friday last, relative to a demand of 5*s.* made by the rector of a parish on a gentleman, who lately married one of his parishioners in his own parish Church, I desire you will insert this for the satisfaction of your Reader, who signs himself *Tom Tell-truth*. In or about the year 1752, one *Mr. Patten*, a clothier, of the parish of *Martock*, in the county of *Somerset*

Somerset and diocese of Bath and Wells, married, in his own parish church, a woman who was a parishioner of Pether-ton, a neighbouring parish. Soon after the Rev. Mr. Castleman, vicar of Pether-ton, made a demand on Mr. Patten of 5s. as a customary fee due to him, insisting that, as he had lost a parishioner, and the custom had been for time immemorial, he had an undoubted right thereto. The clothier refused payment of the demand: the vicar sued him in the Bishop's Court, and he was condemned with costs, if not excommunicated. From this sentence he appealed to the Arches Court of Canterbury, of which Court Sir George Lee was then Judge. In a short time the appeal was heard and determined; and I was present when Sir George declared, that 'notwithstanding it had been a custom, time immemorial, for the Clergy to demand the fee in question as a prescriptive right, and this point of law never before tried to abolish the custom, this prescriptive right was in itself totally defeated by law:' and he concluded his sentence with these words: 'upon the whole, I am clearly of opinion that, where no duty is done, no fee can be by law demanded;' and condemned the vicar in 30*l.* costs, besides other expences.

"Yours, &c. A LAYMAN."

P. 98. b. I do not know whether Historicus assumes that name in consequence of his supposed knowledge of the history of people; but if so, it appears rather misapplied, when he asks whether the Hon. Charles Hamilton, of Psin's Hill, youngest son to James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, were not an *Irish gardener*.

P. 112. b. Q. Q. may receive abundant information about *Benjamin Keach*, and his *ἱστολογία*, by consulting Watkins's Biographical Dictionary, Chalmers's new edition, and especially Wilson's Dis-senting Churches, vol. IV. from whence, perhaps, the contents of the other two are extracted.

P. 120. Surely Dr. *Bell's* Importation of the new Method of teaching Children proves no great exertion of mind, or genius, for he had only to relate what he himself and every other traveller to India and the East might have seen practised a hundred times over; as abundantly appears, if there were no other proof, from the extract from Pietro della Valle.

P. 147. Has Mr. Swift translated the 10th and 13th, or 10th and 14th Satires of Juvenal? one column says one, and the other the contrary.

P. 390. a. Your Correspondent is not very accurate in his quotation. It is well known that the Queen did not die till Sunday, 1st August; therefore, news of her death could not have arrived at York on Friday, 30th July. A premature report probably reached York.

P. 404. a. l. 22. Read Dr. John Warner, founder of Bromley College.

P. 467. It would have been an acceptable piece of information to have given the publick some account of Mr. *Elliot's* parentage and family.

P. 559. a. l. 3. For George Garvagh, read George Canning. I believe he is only an Irish Peer.

Vol. LXXXIX. Part I.

P. 204. a. l. 3 and 5. Read 1597 and 1599.—Also in the epitaph, *Hujus ecclesie cathedralis Canonici*.—The Church at Luckham is not an Ecclesia Cathedralis.

P. 284. b. Mr. Boone married 22 Oct. 1762, the sister of the late Countess of Ashburnham, who were the two co-heiresses of the late John Crowley, for a short time Alderman of Dowgate Ward (as his father Sir Ambrose had been before him); he died Jan. 3, 1727-8, leaving an immense fortune, which his two sons in-law improved, by carrying on the business of an iron-master at the Leathers Doublet in Upper Thames-street, for a long time (the sign is said to have represented the dress in which the first of the family came to London), under the firm of *Theodora Crowley and Co.* (I suppose the name of their mother-in-law). It so happens that Mr. B. also was four times M.P. for Castle Rising, and three times for Ashburton.

P. 285. a. The Rev. William Browne was (I believe only) son of Thos. Browne, esq. formerly Garter King at Arms, and an eminent land surveyor, who purchased the estate of Camfield-place (which his son sold last year to the Earl of Rosebery); he died Feb. 22, 1780. His son married Anne, eldest daughter of the late Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart. of Swin-ston in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had issue William, born July 30, 1792, and married in June 1815, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Theophilus Salway, esq. of Richard's Castle, in Herefordshire, by whom he has issue.

P. 380. b. G. H. W. remarks, "The writer of the article relative to the late Lord Dormer, makes some mistakes. For "ninth Lord Dormer, of *Peterley House*, and *Grove Park*," read "ninth Lord Dormer of *Wenge*." Peterley House and Grove Park were his Lordship's seats, but made no part of his titles and dignities. Charles Dormer, Earl of Caermarvon, did not die without heir male, he died without issue male."

P. 403. l. ult. and penult. *Dels* Lord Dacre of the *South*, as connected with Cumberland; for he is Lord Dacre of Hurst-Monceaux in *South-Sea*.

P. 411. a. l. 43. For *Duke of Dorset*, read, *Earl of Dorset*; they were not Dukes till 100 years after.

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ERRATA IN THE PRECEDING VOLUMES.

VOLUME LXXXVII. PART I.

P. 506. In the Compendium of County History for Hampshire, in the List of Seats, after Bevis Mount, for Henry Elton, Esq. read Henry Hulston, Esq.

P. 283, a. line 2, for Allbridge, read Aldridge.

Line 13, for Saltby, read Saltley.

P. 378, b. line 34, for Stutton, read Stretton.

P. 644, b. line 17, for Robert, read Roger.

PART II.

P. 378, a. line 38, for J. read I. (Isaac) Spooner, Esq.

P. *ult.* In the Index to the Plates there is omitted Montacute Mount and Priory, p 577.

VOLUME LXXXVIII. PART I.

In title; read Eleventh Volume of a new Series.

P. 118. a. Mention is made of the ancient Arms of Wiat. Edmonds mentions two families of that name, who bore a pair of barnacles Argent.

P. 408, a. for 1578, read 1478.

P. 580, b. read Mr. Parkhurst.

P. 590, line 4. read Trimmer.

P. 591; a. l. 19 from the bottom, *dele* Arundel; for the Warrens, whose arms your Correspondent describes, never had any thing to do with that Earldom.

P. 598, t. l. 17. read Southill.

PART II.

P. 111, a. Sir F. D'Ivernois never was a baronet.

P. 299; a. l. 39, read John Barker, Esq.

P. 315, b. lines 32 and 35, read Edw. VI. P. 318, a. line 7, read; The words were these.

P. 389, b. line 32, read 1761.

P. 406, a. l. 35, read Viterbo.

P. 417, b. l. 30, read plurium.

P. 435; a. line 43, 42, read Peru.

P. 461, b. line 47. read 17th of March in the following year.

P. 463, b. line 19, read Rev. Richard Duffield.

P. 484, a. line 36, read uncoined.

Ib. b. line 1, 2, read making a given weight.

P. 494, a. l. 11, for Caverns, read Casernes.

P. 497, signature to the first letter, read J. B. K.

P. 556, b. near the bottom, Sir Peregrine Maitland is Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

VOL. LXXXIX.

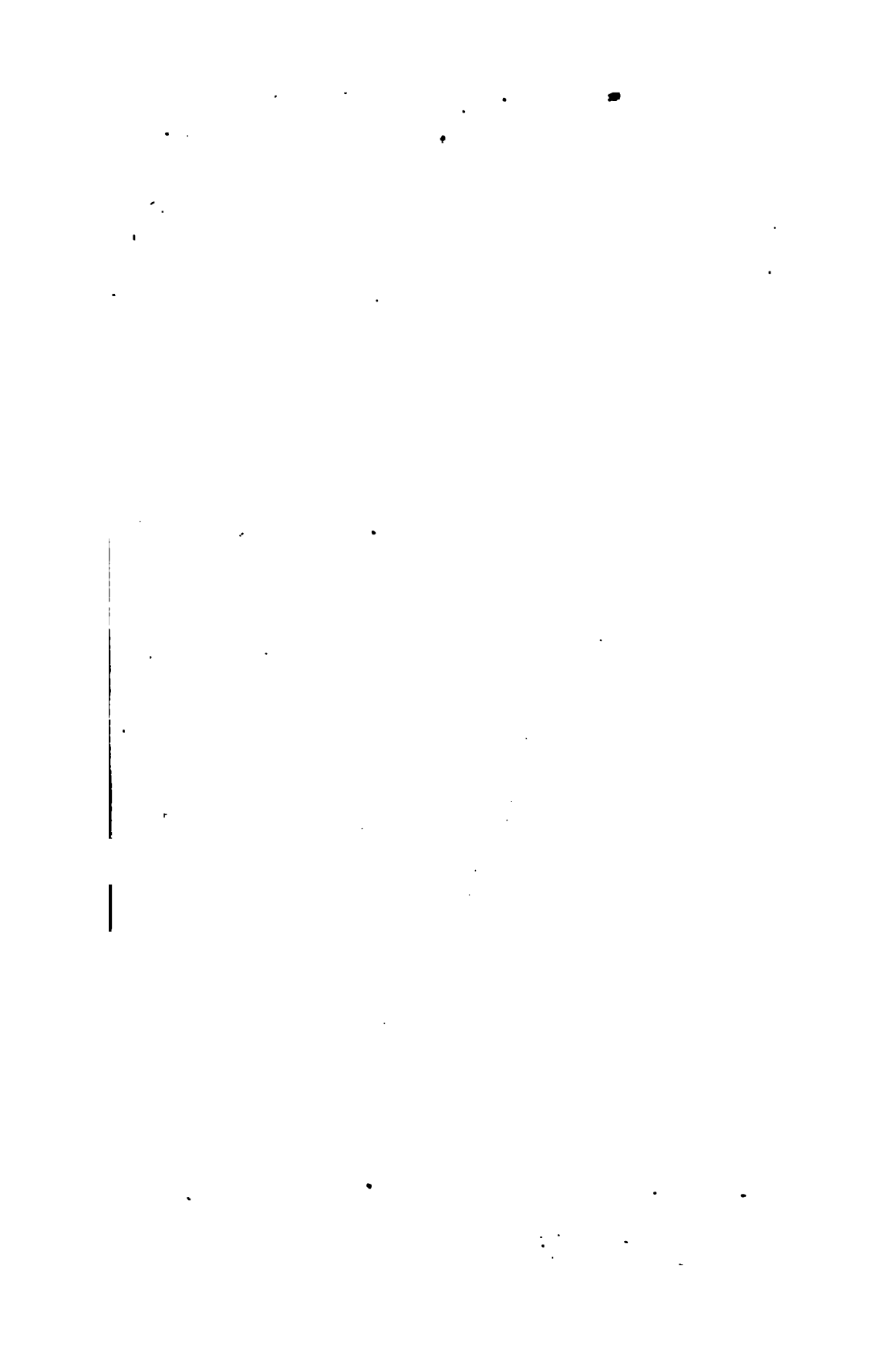
P. 11, Boam is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. John Horsley Beresford, eldest son of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam.—P. 12, for Thrapwood, read Threepwood.—P. 81, for Trimoleague, read Timoleague.—P. 82, for de Blaqueire, read de Blaquiere.—P. 201, b. l. 33, for 1522, read 1592.—P. 220, note, line 9, *dele* the words, "a Baron, Earl, and."

P. 590, b. l. 37, in a part only of our impression, for Jackson, read Jacobson.

P. 651, a. l. 21, read Lord Reston.

END OF VOL. LXXXIX. PART I.





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